CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AND RELATED FACTORS IN NAIKUAN SUB-DISTRICT, YANTAKHAO DISTRICT, TRANG PROVINCE

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Public Health in Health Systems Development
College of Public Health
Chulalongkorn University
Academic Year 2003

ISBN 974-9599-52-7

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Thesis Title : Cervical Cancer Screening and Related Factors in Nai Kuan Sub-District, Yan Ta Khao District, Trang Province

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Program : Health Systems Development

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Accepted by the College of Public Health, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok Thailand in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree

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PH : 012327 : MAJOR HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
KEY WORD : CERVICAL CANCER/ SCREENING/ RELATED FACTORS

NINYADA RONGDECH: CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AND RELATED FACTORS IN NAIKUAN SUB-DISTRIC, YANYAKHAO DISTRIC, TRANG PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISOR: VALAIKANYA PLASAI, M.P.H.,Dr.P.H. THESIS CO-ADVISOR: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR SOMRAT LERTMAHARIT, M. Med. Stat. 88 pp. ISBN 974-9599-52-7.

A cross-sectional descriptive research aims to study the rate of cervical cancer screening and factors affecting coming to cervical cancer screening of women 35 to 64 years in Naikuan Sub-district, Yantakhao District, Trang Province. A self-administered questionnaires survey was conducted among 250 systematically random subjects. The response rate was 100 %. The period of data collection was from April to May 2003. Data were analyzed by SPSS for windows package.

The results revealed the rate of cervical cancer screening at 43 % (95% CI: 37-49%). Most of them have a personal check up for pap smear 2 to 3 times per person, and the last check up was over 5 years ago. Convenience of the government hospital was found that reflected the visiting at 75%. Abnormal sign causes them to find a screening, at 50% and normal sign was the main reason for not having screening of non-screening group. When considered the following factors related to screening: rate of woman 45 to 54 years was the highest (46%), followed by marital status (44%), Muslim (58%), above secondary school (62%), the highest income rate was above 10,000 Baht per month, age at first married under 20 years old was the lowest at 37%, high level of knowledge and perception was the highest rate. Test of association between religion, education and income and screening Pap smear was significant ($p < 0.05$), while age, status, occupation, age at first marriage, number of children, and knowledge and perception was not significant with screening Pap smear ($p > 0.5$).

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The accomplishment of this thesis has made it possible because of contribution and participation of many persons to which I am most grateful.

I would like to extend my immense gratitude to my advisor Dr. Valaikanya Plasai, co-advisor Assistant Professor Somrat Lertmaharit, for her assistance, advice and supervision of this thesis, also, my special thanks must go to my teachers, staffs and colleagues at the college of Public Health, Chulalongkorn University, for their encouragement through out my study.

Appreciation and acknowledgement go to the experts for their wonderful suggestion of content validity; Dr. Opart Patavanich, the gynecologist from Trang hospital and Dr. Arnupong Sujariyakul. I would also like to thank Mr. Anan Akrarasuwankul, Technician of planning and policy analysis department in Trang Health Office, for helping on data analyzing.

I devote most admiration to my husband for his support, understanding and financing and to my mother, my sister who always give me love, willpower and taken a very good care of my children when I was away from them.

Lastly, extra thank to facilitators and my friend for encouragement, assistance and support through this study, also to all respondents and research assistants who participated in this study, without whose support this study would never have been possible.

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