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Title: Application Theory of Planned Behavior for Predicting Obtain a Pap smear Among Iranian Women

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Abstract: Introduction: Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women's in the world and the most common in developing countries. Secondary prevention, achieved through Pap smear testing, is the single most effective tool in reducing deaths due to cervical cancer. State that between 20-60 % of all cervical cancer deaths could be avoided by improving screening programs. The purpose of this study was to determine the empirical adequacy test theory of planned behavior to explain obtain a Pap smear among marriage women's refer to health centers in Hamadan, Iran.

Methods: A cross-sectional study, total of 400 woman's aged 20-65 years, was randomly selected for participation in this study. Participants responded to the standard questionnaire. A questionnaire was developed to measure each of the expanded theory of planned behavior components.

Results: 63.8 % of sample obtain Pap smear test at least one time. 28.3 % of sample reported their systematic obtaining pap smear. Their was a significant correlation (p < 0.05) between cervix cancer history in family and obtain systematic pap smear test. Also their was a significant correlation (p < 0.05) between age and obtain systematic pap smear test. A logit model for response variable was conducted and the best predictor of obtain a pap smear test was subjective norm (OR= 1.35 & p-value = 0.003).

Conclusion: As it revealed by statistical analyze subjective norm was the most effective factor between women for obtain systematic Pap smear test. It is important to pay attention to education for women and their relatives by medics and educational health personals.

Key word: Pap smear, Cervical Cancer, Theory of Planned Behavior

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