

BARRIERS TO LOW UPTAKE OF CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING: A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH IN LAGOS STATE, SOUTHWEST NIGERIA



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BACKGROUND

Cervical Cancer (CC) is of public health concerns globally. Sexually active women are at risk of CC. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and, has high CC mortality attributed to low uptake of cervical screening as a preventive strategy

OBJECTIVES

Goal: To improve the uptake of CC screening among the target population.

Objectives: Identify barriers to low uptake of CC screening among the reproductive-aged women

METHODS

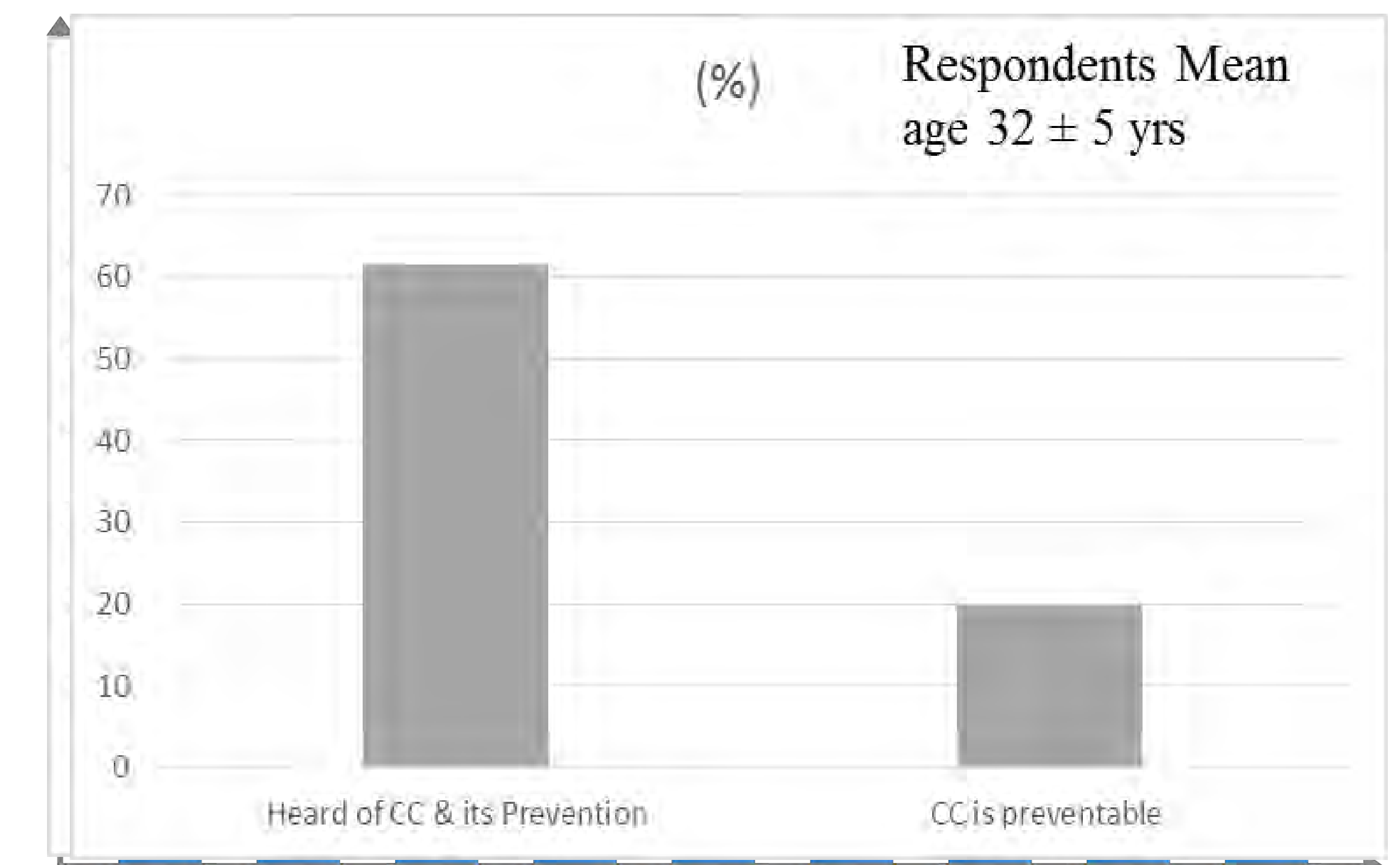
- Cross-sectional, household survey
- Respondents: 348 reproductive-aged women (30-49 years)
- Multistage sampling technique was used
- Primary Sampling Unit (PSU); Secondary health facilities providing cervical screening in selected communities.

Acknowledgements - This presentation is funded by the African Doctoral Dissertation Research Fellowship (ADDRF) under Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC), Nairobi, Kenya



RESULTS

Barriers to Uptake of CC Screening	(%)
Lack of awareness of CCC prevention	94.8
Sex of the service provider	64.2
Language barrier	62.2
Negative attitude of the service provider	59.6
Stigmatization related with CC screening	59.2
Fear of cervical cancer screening outcome	57.3
CC screening is painful	53.3
Misconception about sex and CC	52.4
Lack of support from spouse	50.4
Lack of community support	49.0
Unaffordability of screening cost	48.1
Cultural and religious beliefs	36.7
Distance to screening facility	35.5
Fatalism towards CC.	34.4



Respondents Level of Awareness of CC & Its Prevention

CONCLUSION

Women's identified contextual factors are vital for effective strategies to designing interventions aimed at improving the uptake of CC screening.

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