



Applicant Information

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Abstract Details

Title:

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICES TOWARDS BREAST CANCER SCREENING METHODS AMONG REPRODUCTIVE-AGE WOMEN IN SELECTED DISTRICT IN GHANA

Category:

Non-communicable diseases including mental health

Authors:

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Objectives:

The study assessed awareness and knowledge of breast cancer screening methods and also examined attitudes, and practices towards breast cancer screening among reproductive-age women. It also sought to analyze self-reported factors influencing their decision to screen for breast cancer in Ejura Sekyeredumase, Osiem Akim, and Agbogbloshie

Method:

The study employed a descriptive cross-sectional design was used to sample 422 women through multi-stage sampling. Data was collected using structured questionnaires adapted from the Breast Cancer Awareness Measure (Cancer Research UK). Data was analyzed using STATA version 17.0, descriptive statistics were employed to describe and present the findings.

Results:

The findings revealed poor knowledge of breast cancer screening methods, with only 45.5% of respondents aware of mammography, self-examination, and clinical breast exams. Most (90.54%) felt comfortable with breast self-examination, and 33.41% lacked confidence in performing it regularly. Most respondents (88.39%) had never undergone a mammogram, primarily due to lack of knowledge. Participants with tertiary education were more likely to have better knowledge (aOR=21.89, 95% CI: 2.60–184.01, p=0.004), and to practice screening (aOR=10.49, p<0.001). Positive attitudes were higher in Ejura (aOR=2.37, p=0.001) and Osiem (aOR=2.24, p=0.002). Muslim women were less likely to participate in screening compared to Christian women.

Conclusion:

This study highlights poor knowledge, attitudes, and breast cancer screening among women in Ghana. Interventions aimed at increasing awareness and education about the importance of early detection and screening are critical.

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