



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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31

**The Factors that Influence Women to Refuse Attending Breast
Cancer Screening Program in River Nile State 2018**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى :

﴿قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية (32)

Dedication

To our mothers and fathers who spent all the life to help us.

To our sisters and brothers and friends.

To souls of all Sudanese who died by reduction health care.

To Acknowledgement

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer is most common cancer in women worldwide, with nearly 1.7 million new cases, it leading cause of death from cancer among women. **aim** to assess factors that make women to refuse attending breast cancer screening program. **Material and Method:** This descriptive cross-sectional study was done in River Nile State in Atbara town in period extended from April to July 2018 The study involve (125) women, the data was collected by using structure questionnaire included (20) questions, and analyzed by SPSS version 21. **Results:** The overall women refuse breast cancer screening program due to negative believes (32%) , financial factor(10.4%) , psychological factors(20%) , as such they have not good knowledge about breast cancer, method to diagnostic importance ,fear and anxiety from test and result and complication of breast cancer. **Conclusion and Recommendation** Found the women that not participation on the screening the most women about screening program ,tools , some have negative believe and psychological factor . most are fearful from resulting ,also no centers for screening program in most area, so that the study recommended to make continuous educational program about any information from breast cancer and screening program to improve their competency.

المستخلص

خلفية: سرطان الثدي من أكثر أنواع السرطانات انتشاراً ويؤدي إلى الوفاة. طريقة الدراسة: أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية بمدينة عطبرة في ولاية نهر النيل في الفترة من إبريل إلى أغسطس 2018م لمعرفة العوامل التي تجعل المرأة ترفض برنامج الفحص الطوعي لسرطان الثدي، اشتملت هذه الدراسة على 125 امرأة وتم جمع المعلومات بواسطة استبيان على 20 سؤال بالمقابلات الشخصية، وتم التحليل بواسطة حزم البيانات الإحصائية التحليلية. **النتائج:** تضمنت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن معظم النساء يرفضن برنامج الفحص الطوعي لسرطان الثدي لاعتقادات سلبية وأسباب مادية وعوامل نفسية وأخرى، كما أنه ليس لديهن المعرفة الكافية عن السرطان وطرق فحصه وأهميته والخوف من الفحص والنتيجة بالرغم من معرفتهن عن المرض والمضاعفات التي يؤديها وخطورته على المجتمع. **الخاتمة:** توصلت هذه الدراسة أن معظم النساء اللاتي يرفضن الفحص الطوعي لسرطان الثدي وعن الطرق التي يجب معرفتها لمنع تطور المرض واكتشافه مبكراً وقلة خطورته، لذلك أوصت الدراسة بإقامة برامج تثقيفية في الأماكن العامة، المستشفيات، المراكز، الجامعات والمجموعات التنويرية لزيادة المعرفة والأهمية لاكتشافه مبكراً ومنع تطور المرض وأيضاً إجراء بحوث لمعرفة أسباب لقلّة المعرفة لدى النساء وتشجيعهم للقراءة والمتابعة والمطالعة وكل ما هو جديد ومبتكر للتغلب على الحواجز النفسية مثل المعتقدات حول الألم والخوف والإحراج وتواضع النساء من خلال حملات التوعية العامة ينبغي إيلاء اهتمام كبير أيضاً إلى انخفاض الوضع الاجتماعي للمرأة من شرح مقدمي الرعاية الصحية عن أهميته كمرض شائع ووجود برامج فحص سرطان الثدي في نهج صغير النطاق، فضلاً عن الفوائد التي يمكن أن تقدمها المشاركة في هذه البرامج. تهدف المبادرة غلى تعزيز الحالة الصحية بين النساء وهي جزء من مسعى تنمية المجتمع.

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| US | United State |
| DES | Diethylstilbestrol Exposures |
| MRI | Magnetic Resonance Imaging |
| HER ₂ | Human Growth Factors Receptors |
| PEM | Positron Emission Mammography |
| FFDM | Full Field Digital Mammography |
| FDM | First Digital Mammography |
| DBC | Digital Breast Cancer |
| CBE | Clinical Breast Examination |
| NFS | Nephrogenic Fibrosis Systemic |
| DPG | Dia phonography |
| CT | Computed Tomography |

Chapter One

(1-1) Introduction:

The breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide ,with nearly 1.7 million new cases diagnosed in 2012 (second most common cancer overall). This represents about 12% of all new cancer cases and 25% of all cancer in women .it is the fifth most common cause of death from cancer in women .breast cancer risk doubles each decade until menopause , after which the increase slows. However, breast cancer is more common after menopause. Survival rates for breast cancer vary worldwide , but in general rates have improved. this is because breast cancer is diagnosed at an earlier and localized stage in nations where populations have access to medical care, and progressive improvement in treatment strategies .(1)

in many countries with advanced medical care, the five-year survival rate of early stage breast cancers is 80—90 percent falling to 24 percent for breast cancers diagnosed at a more advanced stage, most breast cancer subtypes are hormone -related .the natural history of the disease differs between those diagnosis before and after the menopause, which may be due to different kinds of tumour and possibly different effects of nutritional factors on hormones depending on menopausal status , Delay in diagnosis of breast cancer can occur at several points of the diagnosis pathway .we examined characteristics of women with breast cancers who before diagnosis actively refused recommended follow -up of tests or symptoms suggestive of breast cancer 50 years or older diagnosis with late -stage (metastatic disease or tumors more than 3cm) and a matched sample of women with early -stage (tumors less than 3cm) breast cancer from 1995 to 1999 . using medical record ,we investigated clinical characteristics ,use of health care ,and documentation of care refuse during the 3years before diagnosis. We used logistic regression models to compare refuses to non refusers, clinical factors associated with refuse included low use of mammography ,high use of clinical breast exam ,and missed appointments . (2)

