

Chapter Three

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.1 Study Design:

Descriptive cross-sectional study was done in River Nile State in Atbara town in period extended from April to July 2018.

3.2 Study Area / Setting:

Study in River Nile State in Atbara town; is a city of 111,399 (2007) in northern east of Sudan, it is located at the junction of Nile and Atbara river. It is an important railway junction and rail road manufacturing and most employment in Atbara is related to the rail lines.

3.3 Study Population:

This study includes all random of female from (12 - > 40) years old.

3.4 Inclusion Criteria:

All women in Atbara town according to age, occupation and educational level.

3.5 Exclusion Criteria:

Un-willing to be included in the study.

3.6 Study Sample Size:

Over population

$$N = \frac{n}{(n + 1)(d^2)}$$

$$d^2 = 0.5, \quad N = 125$$

3.7 Sample Technique:

Data collected from random sample.

3.8 Data Collection Tools:

The data was collected by questionnaire designed by the researchers based on available Literature review composed of 20 questions the part (1) is question about demographic data, part two about any information of screening

program, part three factors that hinder women to visit the center of breast cancer screening program.

3.9 Data Analysis:

The data was analysed by using of SPSS (statistical package for social science) version 21 and presented in a form of tables .

3.10 Ethical Consideration:

- The study was approved by ethical committee of research in the faculty of nursing science Al-sheikh Abdallah El-badri, before conducting .
- The verbal permission was taken the purpose of study and data should be confidential.

Chapter Four

4.1 Results

Table (1) Distribution of study group according to age group

Age	Frequency	Percent
12 – 20 years	23	18.4%
20 – 40 years	69	55.2%
> 40 years	33	26.4%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0719

Table (2) Distribution of study group according to occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
House wife	75	60.0%
Employee	22	17.6%
Student	28	22.4%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0892

Table (3) Distribution of study group according to educational level

Educational level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	32	25.6%
Secondary	30	24.0%
University	63	50.4%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0772

Table (4) Distribution of study group according to mother weight

Weight	Frequency	Percent
Under weight	23	18.4%
Normal weight	58	46.4%
Over weight	44	35.2%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0704

Table (5) Distribution of study group according to marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married	69	55.2%
Single	33	26.4%
Divorced	7	5.6%
Widowed	16	12.8%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0106

Table (6) Distribution of study group according to economic status

Economic status	Frequency	Percent
Low	31	24.8%
Moderate	87	69.6%
High	7	5.6%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0544

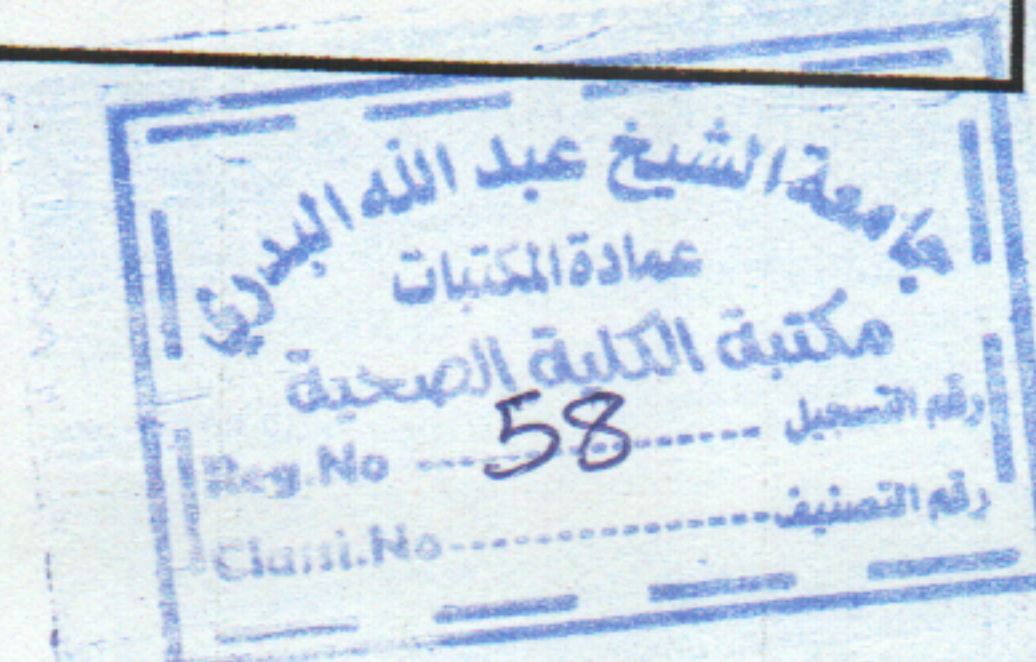


Table (7) Percentage of female who had knowledge about screening program among study group

Knowledge about screening program	Frequency	Percent
Yes	66	47.2%
No	59	52.8%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0512

Table (8) Percentage of female who think screening program is important among study group

screening program is important	Frequency	Percent
Yes	101	80.8%
No	10	8.0%
I don't know	14	11.2%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0931

Table (9) Percentage of female who had knowledge about importance of breast self-examination for early detection of breast cancer

Importance of breast self-examination	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98	78.4%
No	27	21.6%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.050

Table (10) Percentage of female who had knowledge about how to do breast self-examination among study group

Knowledge about breast self-examination	Frequency	Percent
Yes	38	30.4%
No	87	69.6%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.044

Table (11) Percentage of female who had knowledge about other tools of screening program among study group

Knowledge of other tools of screening program	Frequency	Percent
Yes	48	38.4%
No	77	61.6%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0403

Table (12) Distribution of study group according to tools of screening program

Tools of screening program	Frequency	Percent
Mammography	13	26.1%
Needle of aspiration	1	2.2%
MRI	8	17.4%
CT scan	7	15.2%
ultrasound	6	13.0%
Others	13	26.1%
Total	48	100%

P. value = 0.0707

Table (13) Percentage of female who have done mammography among study group

Done mammography	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	4%
No	120	96%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.025

Table (14) Distribution of study group according to reasons of not doing mammography

Not doing mammography	Frequency	Percent
Not available	19	15.8%
Financial problem	24	20.0%
Others	77	64.2%
Total	120	100%

P. value = 0.0632

Table (15) Percentage of female who had problem of transportation to making screening program among study group

Transportation problem	Frequency	Percent
Yes	43	34.4%
No	82	65.6%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0479

Table (16) Percentage of female who were fearful for making screening program among study group

Fearful for making screening program	Frequency	Percent
Yes	57	54.4%
No	68	45.6%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0512

Table (17) Percentage of female who were anxiety about screening test and result among study group

Anxiety about screening test and result	Frequency	Percent
Yes	89	28.8%
No	36	71.2%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.015

Table (18) Percentage of female who were shyness about screening test among study group

Shyness about screening test	Frequency	Percent
Yes	44	35.2%
No	81	64.8%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.047

Table (19) Percentage of female who were shameless to make screening test among study group

Shameless to make screening test	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	23.2%
No	96	76.8%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.054

Table (20) Distribution of study group according to factors that hider women to visit the center of breast cancer screening program

Not doing mammography	Frequency	Percent
Psychological factors	25	20.0%
Negatives believes	40	32.0%
No available of devices	23	18.4%
Far away from centers	10	8.0%
Financial factors	13	10.4%
Others	14	11.2%
Total	125	100%

P. value = 0.0167

Crosstabulation between how to do breast self-examination and level of education

		Education			Total
		Primary	Secondary	University	
Do	Yes	0	6	31	37
	No	32	28	28	88
Total		32	34	59	125

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.495			.000
	Cramer's V	.495			.000
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-.488	.055	-6.209	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	-.494	.059	-6.300	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		125			

P. value = 0.059

Crosstabulation between knowledge about important of breast self-examination and tool of screening program

Important * Explain Crosstabulation

		Explain						Total
		Mammography	Needle of aspiration	MRI	CT scan	ultrasound	Others	
Important	Yes	9	2	6	6	6	9	38
	No	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Total		9	2	6	6	7	9	39

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.347			.455
	Cramer's V	.347			.455
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.114	.061	.700	.488 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.103	.062	.629	.533 ^c
N of Valid Cases		39			

P. value = 0.062

Crosstabulation between fearful for making screening program and how to do breast self-examination

		Do		Total
		Yes	No	
Fearful	Yes	4	54	58
	No	33	34	67
Total		37	88	125

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.463-			.000
	Cramer's V	.463			.000
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-.463-	.069	-5.789-	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	-.463-	.069	-5.789-	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		125			

P. value = 0.069

Crosstabulation between anxiety and educational level

		Education			Total
		Primary	Secondary	University	
Anxiety	Yes	26	28	35	89
	No	6	6	24	36
Total		32	34	59	125

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.248			.021
	Cramer's V	.248			.021
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.219	.085	2.487	.014 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.228	.085	2.601	.010 ^c
N of Valid Cases		125			

P. value = 0.085

4.1:Results;

Table(1) show that the distribution of study group (55.2%) of women according to age (20-40) years , (26.4%) of women (> 40 years old) and (18.4%) of women (12-20) years old.

2-Table(2) show that distribution of study group according to occupation (60%) of women house wife , (22.4%) students and (17.6%) employee.

3-Table(3) show that distribution of study group of women according to educational level (50.4%) university level , (25.6%) primary level and (24%) secondary level.

4-Table(4) show that distribution of study group of women according to weight (46.4%) normal weight , (35.2%) over weight and (18.4%) underweight.

5-Table (5) show that distribution of study group of women according to marital status (55.2%) marriage , (26.4%) single , (12.8%) widowed and (5.6%) divorced.

6-Table(5) show that distribution of study group of women according to economic status (69.6%) have moderate and (24.8%) have low, (5.6%)have high level.

7-Table(7) show that distribution of study group of women who had knowledge about screening program (52.8%)have knowledge and no knowledge (47.2%).

8-Table (8) show that distribution of study group of female who think screening program is important (80.8%),have no important (8.0%)don't no have (11.2%)

9-Table (9) show that distribution of female who had knowledge about importance of breast self -examination for early detection of breast cancer (78.4%)among study and had no importance (21.6%)

10-Table (10) show that distribution of female who had knowledge about how to do breast self-examination among study group (30.4%)and had no doing

(69.6%)

11-Table(11) show that distribution of female who had knowledge about other tools of screening program among study group(38.4%)and had no knowledge (61.6%)

12-Table (12) show that distribution of study group according to tools of screening program such as mammography(26.1%)and others but MRI (17.4%), CTscan (15.2%), Ultrasounds (13%), and Needle of aspiration (2.2%)

13-Table (13) show that distribution of female who have done mammography among study group(4%),but no doing (96%)

14-Table (14) show that distribution of study group according to reasons of not doing mammography, no available (15.8%) financial problems (20%)and other(64.2%)

15-Table (15) show that distribution of female who had problems of transportation to making screening program among study group (34.4%)and no problem of transportation (65.6%)

16-Table (16) show that distribution of female who were fearful for making screening programs among study group (54.4%),no fearful about screening (45.6%)

17-Table (17) show that distribution of female who were anxiety about screening test and result among study group(28.8%),but no anxiety (71.2%)

18-Table(18) show that distribution of female who were shyness about screening test among study group (35.2%)no shyness(64.8%)

19-Table(19) show that distribution of female who had shame less to make screening test among study group (23.2%),no shameless (76.8%)

20-Table (20) show that distribution of study group according to factor that women to visit the center of breast cancer screening program (32%) negatives believes, (20%)psychological factors, no available of devices (18.4%), financial factors (10.4%),far away from center (8%)and others (11.2%).

4-2 Discussion

The study conducting the sample of women 125 most of them no knowledge about breast cancer ,tools of diagnosis and screening program .also greater refusing from attending breast cancer screening program ,far away from center these group minimal most sample refusing related to psychological factor negative believe and fearful positive result post screening test,

This study is similar with previous study in 2694 women 159(72%)refuse provider advice fallow up least during the three years observation according to medical documentation .the proportion varied health plan with arrange of (4.9_10.3%)more refuse(46%)than disnonrefuse(49%).most women refusing because fear , transportations problem, travel and pt too busy(15)

The another study that is similar with this study was about the reasons women at elevated risk breast of breast cancer refuse MRI screening ,the purpose of this study to determine reason of nonparticipation in a trial of supplemental screening with magnetic resonance imaging after mammography and ultra sound in janury2010of 1215women with analyzable data 512 (42.1%) declined participation 512non participate ,130(25.4%)refusing owing to culturerophia. (16)

Chapter Five

5.1 Conclusion :

Found the women that not participation on the screening the most women about screening program ,tools , some have negative believe and psychological factor .we observe all women or most are fearful resulting ,also no centers for screening program in most area .

5.2 Recommendations:

- The state ministry of health and primary health care unit should increase awareness of females in the state about importance of breast self-examination and early detection of breast cancer and prevent developing of breast cancer through mass media.
- The state ministry of health should adopt program increase the number of screening unit of breast cancer and early detection of case.
- The manager of Nile Valley University and hospitals and others should adopt program to established radio isotope center for management and research study of cancer especially breast cancer and methods.
- Further study must be conducted to identify causes of poor knowledge to increased.
- The state of ministry of health should find actual ways to overcome psychological barriers such as beliefs about pain , fear , embarrassment , and modesty of women through public awareness campaigns.
- It is prefer to design poster about how to do breast self-examination.

Chapter Six

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

University of al sheikh abdallah al badri

Faculty of health science

Department of nursing science

This questionnaire for scientific purpose only ,which is about :

The factor that make women to refuse attending breast cancer screening program

Section (A) : Demographic Data

Age : 12-20 () 20-40 () >40 ()

Occupation -----

Level of education : primary () secondary () university ()
postgraduate ()

Weight : under weight () normal weight () over weight ()

Marital status : married () single () divorced () Widowed ()

Economic status: low () moderate () high ()

Section (B) :

Do you know any information about screening program

Yes () no ()

Do you think it's important?

Yes () no () I don't know ()

Do you know that breast self examination is useful tool for early detection of breast cancer

Yes () no ()

Do you know how to do breast self examination

Yes () no ()

Do you know about other tool of screening program

Yes () no ()

If yes explain tools will you know

Mammography () needle of aspiration () MRI () CT scan ()

Ultrasound () other ()

Have you done mammography

Yes () no ()

If no why

Not available () financial problem () other ()

Section (C) :

Have you any problem of transportation to making screening program yes () no ()

Are you fearful for making screening program

Yes () no ()

If yes what is cause of fear -----

Are you anxiety about screening test and result

Yes () no ()

Are you shyness about screening test

Yes () no ()

It is shame for you to make screening test

Yes () no ()

Factor that hider women to visit the center of breast cancer screening program

Psychological factors () negatives believes ()

No available of devices () far away from centers ()

Financial factors () other ()

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جامعه الشيخ عبدالله البدرى

كلية العلوم الصحية

قسم التمريض

استبيان للغرض العلمي بعنوان العوامل التي تجعل المرأة ترفض برنامج فحص سرطان الثدي

40 وما فوق

() 40-20

() 20-12

العمر

الوظيفة

المستوى التعليمي اساس () ثانوي () جامعي () جاهل () فوق
الجامعة ()

الوزن نحيفة () طبيعية () سمينة ()
الحالة الاجتماعية متزوجة () عذبة () مطلقة () ارملة ()

الحالة الاقتصادية

هل لديك معلومات عن برنامج الفحص الطوعي لسرطان الثدي نعم () لا ()

هل تعتقد ان عن برنامج الفحص الطوعي لسرطان الثدي مهم نعم () لا ()

هل تعرفي ان الفحص الذاتي وسيلة مبكرة لاكتشاف سرطان الثدي نعم () لا ()

هل قمتي بعمل فحص ذاتي من قبل نفسك نعم () لا ()

هل تعرفين وسائل اخرى للكشف عن سرطان الثدي نعم () لا ()*

اذا كانت الاجابة نعم اذكرى الطريقة التي تعرفينها

هل قمتي بعمل صورة اشعاعية للثدي من قبل نعم () لا ()

اذا كانت الاجابة بلا ما هو السبب

هل توجد مشكلة انتقال لبرنامج فحص سرطان الثدي نعم () لا ()

هل انتي خائفة من عمل فحص سرطان الثدي نعم () لا ()

اذا كانت الاجابة ب نعم ما هو السبب

هل انتي قلقة من الفحص والنتيجة

هل انتي خجلة من الفحص نعم () لا ()

هل انفحص عار عليكى نعم () لا ()

ما هي العوامل التي تمنعك من الذهاب الي برنامج الفحص الطوعي لسرطان الثدي

عوامل نفسية () اعتقادات سلبية () عدم توفر الاجهزة () بعدالمراكز () اسباب مادية ()

اخرى ()