A mixed-method approach on the perspectives of cervical cancer screening in Makhuduthamaga District, Limpopo Province

Introduction

- Cervical cancer as a burden in developing countries
- The aetiology, pathophysiology and progression occurs slowly over years
- Detected at an invasive stage (Lewis et al., 2007)
- Study purpose (awareness & mortality)

Quantitative Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Undergraduate students</th>
<th>Not undergraduate students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target population - Signs</td>
<td>10/10 (100%)</td>
<td>9/10 (90%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

- Keeping a clean home
- Regular physical activity
- Increase in awareness
- High risk of sexually transmitted diseases and human papillomavirus (HPV) infection
- Increased use of barrier methods in sexual activity

Secondary Prevention

- Compliance
- Use of barrier methods in sexual activity
- Early detection
- Decreased parity

Morbidity Prevention

- Two (5) focus groups per site within a 15km radius
- Women with an antenatal smear should be counselled on when to return to the hospital, and be referred to a health facility
- Should more than 15% be referred to a woman, the study
- Should be able to be conducted by a woman, the study

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Methadone is present
- Proposed performance gap is given to vary
- Agreement of care and appointment options with (AUC) the report
- Meeting in Johannesburg

STUDY POPULATION

- 30-40+ yrs
- 9/10 (90%)
- 40-50+ yrs
- 10/10 (100%)
- 50+ yrs
- 10/10 (100%)
- 60+ yrs
- 10/10 (100%)

Qualitative Findings

Demographics (n=3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age category</th>
<th>30-40+ yrs</th>
<th>40-50+ yrs</th>
<th>50+ yrs</th>
<th>60+ yrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3/3 (100%)</td>
<td>3/3 (100%)</td>
<td>3/3 (100%)</td>
<td>3/3 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1/1 (100%)</td>
<td>1/1 (100%)</td>
<td>1/1 (100%)</td>
<td>1/1 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAJOR THEMES

- Understanding of cervical cancer screening

- Information of women

- Frequency of screening

- Early detection

- Awareness

- Assessment/diagnostic

- Prevention of death

- Correlation

- Morbidity

- Mortality

- Awareness

- Assessment/diagnostic

- Early detection

- Prevention of death

Focus Group Discussions

- Professional Nurses

- MAJOR THEMES

- SUB-THEMES

- Cervical cancer screening practices

- Early detection

- Awareness

- Assessment/diagnostic

- Prevention of death

- Mortality

- Morbidity

- Correlation

- Information of women

- Frequency of screening

- Early detection

- Awareness

- Assessment/diagnostic

- Prevention of death

- Economic impact

- Time off work

- Reasonable

- Communication

- Training

- Resources

- Technology

- Cultural

- Resources

- Communication

- Training

- Technology

- Cultural

- Economic impact

- Time off work

- Reasonable

- Conclusion

The results reveal a need for training all categories of nurses, home-based care workers and informing all women about the importance of cervical cancer screening.

Methodology

- Mixed method approach
- Sequential exploratory design
- Quantitative: Checklists/design
- Qualitative: In-depth interviews (women) Focus group discussions (professional nurses)