

How Group Education Impacts Female Factory Workers' Behavior and Readiness to Receive Mammography and Pap Smears

Authors : Memnun Seven, Mine Bahar, Aygöl Akyüz, Hatice Erdoğan

Abstract : Background: The workplace has been deemed a suitable location for educating many women at once about cancer screening. Objective: To determine how group education about early diagnostic methods for breast and cervical cancer affects women's behavior and readiness to receive mammography and Pap smears. Methods: This semi-interventional study was conducted at a textile factory in Istanbul, Turkey. Female workers (n = 125) were included in the study. A participant identification form and knowledge evaluation form developed for this study, along with the trans-theoretical model, were used to collect data. A 45-min interactive group education was given to the participants. Results: Upon contacting participants 3 months after group education, 15.4% (n = 11) stated that they had since received a mammogram and 9.8% (n = 7) a Pap smear. As suggested by the trans-theoretical model, group education increased participants' readiness to receive cancer screening, along with their knowledge of breast and cervical cancer. Conclusions: Group education positively impacted women's knowledge of cancer and their readiness to receive mammography and Pap smears. Group education can therefore potentially create awareness of cancer screening tests among women and improve their readiness to receive such tests.

Keywords : cancer screening, educational intervention, participation, women

Conference Title : ICONCC 2015 : International Conference on Oncology Nursing and Cancer Care

Conference Location : London, United Kingdom

Conference Dates : September 25-26, 2015