Guidelines for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer among High Risk Group Women

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of The Doctorate Degree In Nursing Science (Maternity and Gynecological Nursing)

By

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List of Abbreviation

CC	Cervical Cancer
CIN	Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia
CIS	Carcinoma In Situ
CKC	Cold Knife Conization
DES	Diethylstilbestrol
DV	Deep Venous Thrombosis
ECC	Endocervical Curettage
GM	Grand Multipara
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	Human Papillomavirus
IVP	Intravenous Pyelogram
LEEP	A Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure
OCs	Oral Contraceptives
PE	Pelvic Examination
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
SIL	Squamous intraepithelial lesion
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
VIA	Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid
WHO	World Health Organization

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Abstract

Cancer of the cervix is a significant public health problem globally, especially in developing countries where it is the most common cancer in women. So, nursing guidelines are systematically developed tools to assist health care provider and patient's women about appropriate health care regarding gynecological diseases. A **Quasi experimental** design was used **aiming** to evaluate the effect of guidelines for early detection of cervical cancer among high risk group women**.** The study **was conducted** in Early Detection Unit at Ain Shams University Maternity Hospital**.** One hundred & twenty women were included in the study. **a purposive sample** technique was used. **Four tools** of data collection was used named cervical cancer interview Arabic questionnaire sheet, follow up sheet, diary sheet & likert scale. The main **result** of the study indicate that highly statistical significant difference between women knowledge regarding cervical cancer before and after using guideline. As regard to, total attitude score regarding cervical cancer before & after using guideline the present study revealed that highly statistical significant difference between women attitude regarding cervical cancer before and after using guideline. The current study **concluded that**, the nursing guideline influence on women screening follow up for cervical cancer among high risk group women., Nursing guideline enhance women knowledge & attitude positively regarding cervical cancer. Based on this finding, the researchers **recommended**; there is an urgent need for conduction of educational programs targeting women by trained health care providers to providing information regarding cervical cancer.

Key words: Early detection of cervical cancer, Nursing guideline, High risk women.

Introduction

Despite the significant impact of this disease has had not only on women but also on the partners who live with them, but this disease still until now detected in late or at end stage this vary according to awareness regarding cervical cancer disease among women to other's. In addition to, there is no clear physical & sexual symptoms, show that women's are suffering from cervical cancer sign and symptoms. Low-income and disadvantaged groups are generally more exposed to avoidable cancer risk factors, such as environmental carcinogens, tobacco use, alcohol abuse and infectious agents. These groups have less political influence, less access to health services, and lack education that can empower them to make decisions to protect and improve their own health ***(Harper, et al., 2013).***

Otherwise, cervical cancer cases and deaths have decreased significantly during the past 40 years. Essentially, this decline is the result of many women getting regular Pap tests, which can find cervical precancer before it turns into cancer or detect at early stage. Thus, early detection for cervical cancer aims to reduce incidence rate of maternal morbidity and mortality regarding cervical cancer and to improve the quality of life of cancer patients