

E-PROCEEDING HOTWEC 4.0
RESEARCH TOWARDS IR 5.0

**NURTURING
HOSPITALITY,
TOURISM AND
WELLNESS WORLD**



FHPK, UMK

E-PROCEEDING

RESEARCH TOWARDS IR 4.0

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Factors Associated with Utilisation of Pap Smear Screening Test Among Women Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) Staff

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ABSTRACT

According to the Ministry of Health, the third most common cancer among women in Malaysia is cervical cancer. Pap Smear Screening Test is used to detect early stage of cervical cancer. Any abnormal changes in the cervix will be found as the process of screening is the most efficient way to detect early cervical cancer. The purpose of this cross-sectional study is to examine the factors associated with utilization of Pap smear screening test among women Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) staff. A cross-sectional study design was used and a self-administered questionnaire was distributed to collect the data. A total of 50 women UMK employees from eight faculties involved in this study. A convenience sampling technique was used to select the respondents. Data collection of this research was conducted via online questionnaire whereby, Google Form was used as a platform. Majority of the respondents were married (76.0%), Islam (92.0%), Malay (94.0%), from Faculty of Entrepreneurship (18.0%) and ever had a Pap smear screening test (46.0%). Based on Binary logistic regression, there was no association between knowledge on Cervical Cancer and behavior with utilization of Pap smear screening test. The results showed that the knowledge on Cervical Cancer and behaviour, were not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). The findings of the data are essential in society especially women to emphasize their health care. Society will realize that hospitals are not just a facility for sick person. It can also be used for a regular check-up to a healthy person, just for preventative measures. Thus, there will be an increase in the awareness of cervical cancer screening test utilisation.

Keywords: Pap smear, Screening, Cervical cancer, Knowledge, Behaviour

INTRODUCTION

According to The Ministry of Health, the third most common cancer among women in Malaysia is cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is developed through the cervix. Cell that suddenly have an abnormal sequence of growth became capable on spreading to other parts of body. No sign is usually seen early on. The flow of vaginal bleeding during sexual intercourse, pelvic pain or pain during sexual intermission are the signs or symptoms of cervical cancer (Seng, L et al., 2018).

At International level, in 2010, World Health Organization reported that 8.7 million women from 15 years and above in Malaysia have risk in getting cervical cancer. Every year, 2126 women had the cervical cancer and 631 from them was dead (Varatharajan et al., 2012). The prevalence of pap smear screening utilization in Malaysia was low. A total of 403 female teachers from government secondary schools majority never had pap smear test for about 62% and for others 38% had pap test before. Participants that wanted to go to a pap test but contemplated to so are

being categorised in the contemplation stage, there are about 50% of participants that is in the category.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the targeted percentage of women that undergo Pap smear screening test was 70% at the age of 35 to 45 years old. The targets cover the period of 2020 – 2030 (Brisson & Drolet, 2019). Any eligible woman is encouraged to apply to have their Pap smear test completed. The Ministry of Health (MOH) provides about 75% of the country's Pap smear screening without incurring public costs. On the other hand, other organisations such as university hospital, private facilities and non-governmental organizations provide about 25% of the Pap smear screening service, but the women are expected to pay for the test.

This study aims to investigate factors related to the utilization of Pap smear screening test among women Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) staff. The target population of the study is women staff in UMK which from 8 different faculty.

There are two objectives of this research:

1. To investigate the association between knowledge of cervical cancer and utilisation of Pap smear screening test.
2. To identify the association between behavior and utilisation of Pap smear screening test.

Significance of the Study

First of all, the study is to contribute to the body of knowledge on factors associated with cervical cancer screening test utilisation. The knowledge given can broaden the significance and importance of cervical cancer screening tests. This will then lead the society, especially women to emphasize their health care. Society will realize that hospitals are not just a facilities for sick person. It can also be used for a regular check-up to a healthy person, just for preventative measures. Thus, there will be an increase in the awareness of cervical cancer screening test utilisation.

Furthermore, the results of the study will provide useful information for future studies in cervical cancer prevention program. There are several potential factors that are associated with cervical cancer screening test utilisation that is knowledge of cervical cancer and behaviour. Those factors can help other researchers to further understand and improve their research on behaviour, attitude or barriers in the study to implement cervical cancer prevention program.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Prevalence of cervical cancer

According to WHO, a successful HPV vaccination can avoid most cervical cancer disease. A pre cancer screening and treatment are also ways to eliminate cancer. In 2018, the disease caused 311 000 death and approximately 570 000 people worldwide were diagnosed with cervical cancer (Arbyn, Marc et al., 2019)

Based on developing countries, there was increasing trend of incidence rate in cervical cancer, for instance, Ethiopia in 2010 women had higher risk of having cervical cancer for about 20.9 million, and there is a prediction that in 2025 the rate will doubtlessly double in the number of women that have been diagnosed with cervical cancer. A report about 7619 number of suspected cases and 6081 deaths. It represented 25.8 % - 32% of all female malignancies (Gebregziabher et al., 2019) While in Sub Sahara Africa, African women diagnosed with cervical cancer for more than 80 000 with death rate of 75% (60,000) each year, and are discovered mostly in Sub Sahara Africa (Oche et al., 2013).

Knowledge of cervical cancer

A case study in South Africa was carried out in the region of Vhembe District which use a self-administered questionnaire to find knowledge about cervical cancer screening among women. Majority of the respondent (65.8%) knew about the Pap Smear Test which was only above average. In retrospect, the rising of cervical cancer in third world country warrant a higher awareness among women as 34.2% of the respondent still would not subject themselves to a screening test due to lack of education regarding cancer itself (Vhuromu et al., 2018).

It is important for medical personnel to provide the correct information regarding cervical cancer and a study focused on the female health workers was conducted in the Tertiary Hospital in Nigeria to ascertain this problem. It found that 90% of the female health workers were aware of the disease and symptom but only 58% of them have proper knowledge regarding the risk factor of cervical cancer. As such, almost all respondent (72.1%) agrees that there is a need for proper workplace education regarding cervical cancer to help improve the detection rate of cervical cancer (Omnua et al., 2019).

Behavior towards Pap smear examination

A study conducted by Vhuromu (2018) in Vhembe District, South Africa showed that embarrassment is one of the factor that associated with the utilisation of Pap Smear Test. 15.2% of respondents would not go to a Pap Test because they are embarrass. From the study, there are a lot of respondents that are willing to go to a pap test without feeling shy but they are being restricted due to the difficulty in accessing services in rural areas. Result of the study were collected through a self-administrated questionnaire (Vhuromu et al., 2018).

Another study on Pap Smear Test among health worker showed that, even if 98.6% of the respondents knew something about cervical cancer, only 10% of the respondents had a Pap Smear, and 90.5% knew that cervical cancer could be detected early trough a Pap Smear. Based on the study, the reasons of not having a Pap Test is because 24.7% of the respondents are scared of having to experience an unfamiliar pain and 21.1% indicated that fear of Pap Smear Test result are consuming them that there are possibility of positive result (Oche et al., 2013)

Research Hypothesis

In this study, there were two hypotheses related to identify the relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer and behaviour with utilization of Pap smear screening test among women Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) staff.

- H0: There is no significant relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer and utilisation of pap smear screening test.
- H1: There is significant relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer and utilisation of pap smear screening test.
- H0: There is no significant relationship between behavior and utilisation of pap smear screening test.
- H1: There is significant relationship between behavior and utilisation of pap smear screening test.

Research Framework

A research framework has been illustrated to demonstrate the connection between knowledge of cervical cancer and behaviour with the utilization of Pap smear screening test among women Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) staff. In this study, the independent variables are knowledge of cervical cancer and behaviour. The dependent variables are the utilization of Pap smear screening test among women Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) staff.

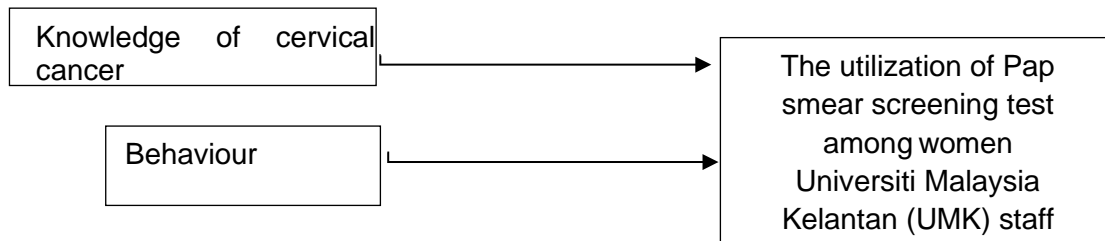


Figure 1: Research framework of the utilization of Pap smear screening test among women Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) staff

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used the quantitative method that questionnaire was distributed to 254 female staff. The cross-sectional study design used self-administered questionnaires were distributed to collect data.

Data Collection

The questionnaires were used in this study to collect data. This method is easy and doubt can be clarified. The total number of female staff in each faculty on the three campuses is 254. Questionnaires will be given randomly to the respondents and according to the schedule Krejcie & Morgan (1970) respondents, 127 female staff to be used as respondents.

The data collection was a fieldwork. A set of questionnaires was distributed to collect the data which are female staff at three campus. The researchers will divide questionnaire into 4 sections which are Section A, B, C and D. For Section A, the questionnaire provides the general information about female staff UMK demographics such as age, marital status, religion, ethnicity, faculty and Pap smear test. For Sections B, C and D, questions that elaborate further on the dependent and independent variables include the use of Pap smear screening tests that (i) knowledge of Cervical Cancer, (ii) Behavior, (iii) Personal Beliefs that will be reviewed in the survey.

Sampling

The sampling method used in this study is non-probability sampling which is convenience sampling. This method is used by researchers because it is the most practical and feasible way due to low respondent. Questionnaires were randomly distributed to female staffs for each faculty at the three campuses, namely Kota Campus, Bachok Campus and Jeli Campus.

In achieving reliable and valid sample of this study, the researchers used the equation from Krejcie & Morgan (1970) to determine the sample size. The formula will be shown as below:

$$n = \text{sample size} = \frac{N \cdot S^2 \cdot p(1-p)}{e^2(N-1) + X^2 p(1-p)}$$

N = population size

e = the degree of accuracy expressed as proportion (0.05)

x^2 = chi-square of degree of freedom 1 and confidence 95% (3.841) p = proportion of population (if unknown, 0.5)

Data Analysis

There were three types of data analysis used in this study; inferential analysis, descriptive analysis and reliability test. The data obtained was analysed by using Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS).

FINDINGS

A total of 50 respondents were included in this study. Table 1 shows the Demographic characteristics of respondents. Majority of the respondents were married (76.0%), Islam (92.0%), Malay (94.0%), from FKP (18.0%) and ever had a pap smear screening test (46.0%).

Table 2 shows the association between independent variables, namely, knowledge in Cervical Cancer and behaviour with utilisation of Pap smear screening test. Based on Binary logistic regression, there was no association between knowledge on Cervical Cancer and behavior with utilization of Pap smear screening test. The analysis results showed that the knowledge on Cervical Cancer and behaviour, were not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). Thus, the result indicates that the knowledge of cervical cancer and behaviour were not the factors that contribute in utilisation of Pap smear screening test.

Table1: Demographic characteristic of respondents (n=50).

Demographic characteristic	Frequency	Percentage (%)/ Mean (SD)
Age		36.76±4.893
Marital Status		
Single	9	18.0
Married	38	76.0
Widowed	1	2.0
Divorced	2	4.0
Religion		
Islam	46	92.0
Christian	1	2.0
Buddha	3	6.0
Others	0	0
Ethnicity		
Malay	47	94.0
Chinese	2	4.0
Indian	0	0
Others	1	2.0
Faculty		

FHPK	8	16.0
FKP	9	18.0
FPV	5	10.0
FTKW	6	12.0
FAE	8	16.0
FIAT	2	4.0
FSB	6	12.0
FBKT	6	12.0
Have had Pap smear screening		
Yes	23	46.0
No	27	54.0

Table 2: Determinants of utilisation of Pap smear screening test on Binary logistic regression

Independent variables	Beta	95% Confidence interval		p-value
		Lower	Upper	
Knowledge Cervical Cancer	-0.051	0.658	1.373	0.785
Behaviour	-0.006	0.861	1.149	0.939

DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATION

This study was designed to identify the relationship between knowledge and behavior that related with utilization of Pap smear screening test among women in University Malaysia Kelantan staff and finding of this study showed that there was no relation between knowledge on Cervical Cancer and behavior with utilization of a Pap smear screening test.

This study was in line with previous studies that there was no significant association between knowledge and utilization of Pap smear (Michael.D et al.,2015) that show there was no association between utilization of cervical cancer screening and level of knowledge (p:0.526). This could be due to the study that only recruited female primary school teachers that can prone to potential selection bias. This finding was not consistent with previous study due to limited sample size.

Besides that, it was found that there was no significant association between behaviour and the use of Pap smear screening test. This result was supported by previous study (Samura,2015) that show no significant association due the study only focus on high proportion of women educated to university level (postgraduate student) is not representative of the general Gabonese population. The inclusion method is likely the main reason for the bias because the study population mainly included women who were not at work during the recruitment times and were present in the public sites.

As for recommendation, the sample size should be widened in the future research to emphasize the topic on about the utilization of pap smear screening test among women staff in University Malaysia Kelantan. The sample should not be limited for women staff in University Malaysia Kelantan only.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study was to determine the factor that associated with Utilization of Pap smear screening test among women staff in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan. Therefore, utilization of pap smear screening test was represented by women staff in Universiti Malaysia which was dependent variable. Moreover, there was two independent variables which is knowledge and behavior. Then the result shows that there is no association between knowledge on Cervical cancer and behavior with utilization of Pap smear screening test.

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