Knowledge, Attitude and Practice about Breast cancer early detection tools among women in Arbaji village in Gezira state, Sudan

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BACKGROUND: -

Breast cancer is a worldwide disease resulting in many deaths. Although breast cancer incidence is lower in Sub-Saharan African countries than in developed countries, African women are more likely than women in the developed world to be diagnosed at later stages of the disease and, thus, are more likely to die from it. This is due to the lack of awareness by women, accessibility to screening methods.

The aim was to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) regarding early breast cancer detection tools.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: -

This community-based cross-sectional study was conducted in Arbaji village, located in Gezira state in Sudan in 2018. The sample included 80 women aged 15-90 years, samples were taken from females above 15 who came to the outpatient of the rural hospital. The data were collected using a self-administrative questionnaire (34 Questions) and analyzed using SPSS software version 22.

RESULTS: -

About (20%) of the participant have family history of Breast cancer.

The knowledge of Breast Cancer was (90%), while knowledge of Breast Self-examination and Clinical breast examination was (43% and 81%) respectively, while less than (8.8 %) had heard about Mammography.

Regarding the practice only (16.3%) practice Breast Self-examination, and none of them ever did a mammography.

(5%) of the participant had discover an abnormality while doing Breast self-examination, all of them went to the doctor.

Its noticed that most of the information about screening methods were from medical students' campaign

CONCLUSIONS: -

Rural women have poor knowledge about breast cancer early detection tools, Breast self-examination is hardly practiced, though the willing to learn is high.

it is important to increase awareness about Breast Cancer early detection methods in the community through health education campaigns and screening programs. This would have an overall positive impact on reducing the disease burden.