

Knowledge and Attitudes of Adult Kuwaiti Women About the Prevention and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer: A Facility Based Cross-Sectional Study at Public Authority for Applied Education and Training in Kuwait

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Abstract:

Cervical cancer is a significant public health concern. The primary causative agent is human papillomavirus infection.

Objectives: to evaluate the knowledge and attitudes of Kuwaiti women regarding cervical cancer to effectively diminish morbidity and mortality rates associated with the disease.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out between February 2024 and August 2024, involving 360 female employees at the Public Authority for Applied Education and Training in Kuwait. A structured questionnaire was utilized.

Results: 61% of the participants were above 30 years of age, and 52.5% were married. About 76.1% knows about cervical cancer screening through the Pap smear test; however, a significant 71.2% of married individuals have not participated in the examination. A total of 85.2% of respondents indicated that they had not received immunization against HPV. Regarding the evaluation of participants' perspectives on the importance of future screening, 66.2% showed agreement, in terms of future perspectives on immunization, 48.2% indicated a favorable viewpoint. Women over 30 years of age, married, with more than three children, and possessing a higher level of education demonstrated greater awareness and more favorable attitudes toward cervical cancer ($P < 0.05$).