



SUMMARY

Cancer is uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells resulting from mal function of genes that control cell growth and cell division. The primary sites for cancer in the female reproductive organs are the uterus, ovaries, cervix, vulva and fallopian tubes. The incidence increase by age .Risk factors that aggravating cancer of female genital tract are cigarette smoking ,infertility ,diabetes mellitus and Oral contraceptive use . Risk factors different from site to site.

The present study was aimed to assess women knowledge about risk factors of female genital tract cancer. Assess attitude of women about risk factors of female genital tract cancer.

The study was conducted at the gynecological out patient clinic at Benha teaching hospital. The current study involved 150women in their reproductive period (19-45) married and non pregnant.

Data were collected using an interviewing sheet, developed by researcher after reviewing related literature. It entailed information related to general characteristics of women such as age. Occupation. Educational level. Residence. Women medical history, obstetrical history, family planning history, knowledge assessment sheet about risk factors of female genital tract cancer,and attitude assessment sheet about risk factors of female genital tract cancer.

A pilot study was carried out on 15 women who were excluded from the study.

**The results of study revealed that:**

- More than half of the studied women were under 35 years old. Less Than half were have basic education, more half were house Wife and more than half were from rural area
- Less than three quarter of studied women had poor knowledge about female genital tract cancer and its risk factors.
- More than three quarter of studied cases had unaccepted attitude about female genital tract cancer and its risk factors there was significant relation between women total knowledge and Socio-demographic data.
- There were significant relation between women knowledge and obstetric history.
- There were relation ship between women knowledge and contraceptive history.
- There were relation ship between women knowledge and attitude.
- There were relation ship attitude and educational level.
- There were relation ship between women attitude and occupation.
- The were relation ship between total knowledge and total attitude.

**The studies recommendations were:**

1. Assessment of nurse's knowledge, attitude and practice regarding to female genital tract cancer and its risk factors.
2. Assessment of nursing student, knowledge, attitude and practice regarding t o female genital tract and its risk factors
3. Research on larger sample of women to determine the relation between different epidemiological factors, socio-demographic parity and female genital cancer in Egypt.