

RESULTS

Results will be presented in the following sequence.

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Table (2) : Reproductive history of study women.

Table (3). : Medical history of study women.

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Part 2 : Fig. (1) Table (6-7-8). Women's knowledge about risk factors of female genital tract cancer.

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9. Table (17): Relation ship between Total knowledge & Total attitude of studies women.

Table (1): Socio- demographic data of study women.

Socio- demographic data	No	%
Age in years		
- 19- 35	86	57.3
- 35-45	64	42.7
Education level		
- Illiterate	38	25.3
- Basic education	72	48
- Secondary education	18	12
- University education or above	22	14.7
Occupation		
- House wife	81	54
- worked	69	46
Family size		
- 3- 6	71	47.3
- 6 - 9	79	52.7
Residence		
- Urban	66	44
- Rural	84	56

Table (1) it was found that more than half of the studied women (57.3%) were under 35 years old. Less than half (48%) **were have basic education**, more than half (54%) were house wives and more than half (56%) were from rural area.

Table (2): Reproductive history of study women.

reproductive history	Total NO (n=150)	
	No	%
Age at marriage		
- Under 18 years	62	41.3
- 18-20years	56	37.3
- Above 20 years	32	21.3
No of marriage		
- 1 st	117	78.0
- 2nd	33	22.0
Gravidity		
- 1	32	21.3
- ≥ 2	118	78.7
No of Parity		
- 1	38	25.3
- ≥ 2	112	74.7
No. of abortion		
- 1	46	30.7
- ≥ 2	104	69.3

Table (2) It was found that less than half (41.3%) of them were married under 18year. More than three quarters (78%) were single marriage, (78.7%) of them were have above two pregnancy .less than three quarter(74.7%)were have above two children and more than half (69.3%)of them two or more abortion .

Table (3): Medical History of study women .

Medical History	Total (N=150)			
	+Ve	%	- Ve	%
Vascular disease	48	32.0	109	68.0
Urinarytract disease	92	61.3	58	38.7
Hyper tension	34	22.7	106	77.3
Diabetes	30	20.0	120	80.0

Tables (3) It was found that less than half (32%) of the studied women were have vascular disease. More half (61.3 %) of them were have . urinary disease .less than half (22.7%) were have hypertension and (20%) of them were have diabetes.mellitus.

Table (4) menstrual history of study women.

Obstetric history	Total NO (N=150)	
	No	%
Age at menarche		
- Under 11 years	37	24.7
- Above 11 years	113	75.3
Menstruation		
- Regular	75	50.0
- Irregular	75	50.0
Amount of bleeding		
- Scanty	43	28.7
- Average	68	45.3
- Excessive	39	26.0
Dysmenorrhea		
- Yes	54	36.0
Dispareunia		
- Yes	59	39.3
Contact bleeding		
- Yes	65	43.3

Table (4) shows the menstrual history of study women three quarters (75.3%) of the women their age at monarch above 11years .Less than half (45.3%) reporeted average amount of bleeding. Less half (36%) have dysmenorrheal. less than half (39.3%) have dyspareunia (pain during inter course) and less than half (43.3%) were have contact bleeding.

Table (5): Contraception history the study women .

Contraceptive methods	Total No (n=150)	
	No	%
Methods Usage		
- Yes	104	69.3
- No	46	30.7
Type of methods		
- Pills	23	15.3
- Injection	36	24.0
- Capsules	11	7.3
- IUCD	27	18.0
- Others	7	4.7
Side effects		
- Inflammation	44	29.3
- Hotness	30	20.0
- Infection	17	11.3
- Pain, itching	25	16.7
Abnormaldischarge		
- Yes	89	59.3
- No	61	40.7

Table (5) shows contraceptive history used by study cases .Less than three quarters (69.3%) women used methods .more than half (59.3%)of them have abnormal discharge .Less than half (24%)of women using injection . and less than half (29.3%)have inflammation.

Fig. (1): Knowledge level of study women about female genital tract cancer and risk factors.

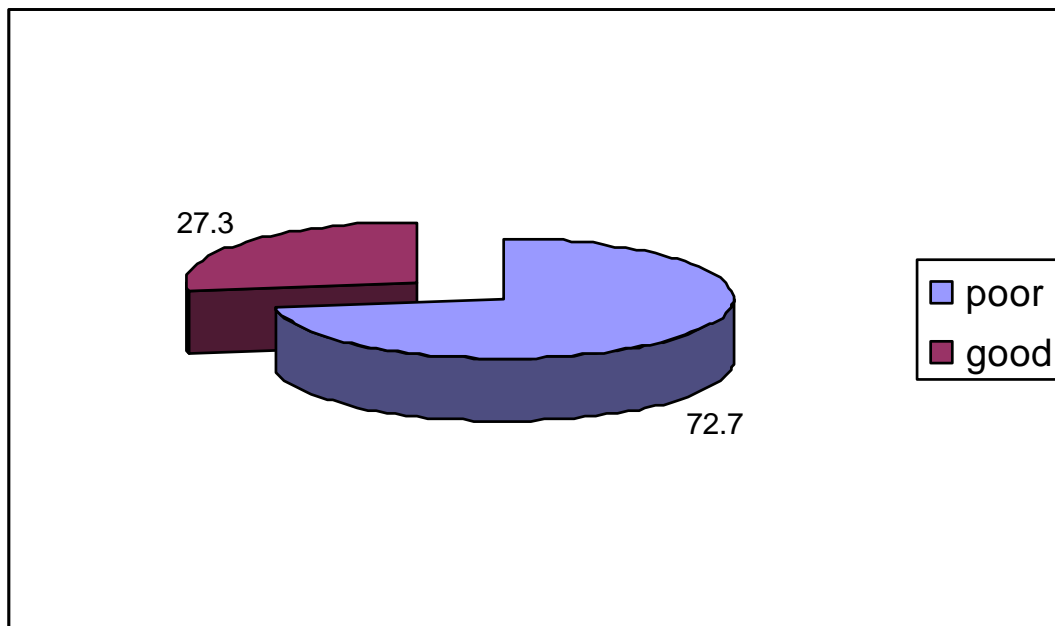




Fig. (2): attitude level of study women about female genital tract cancer and risk factors .

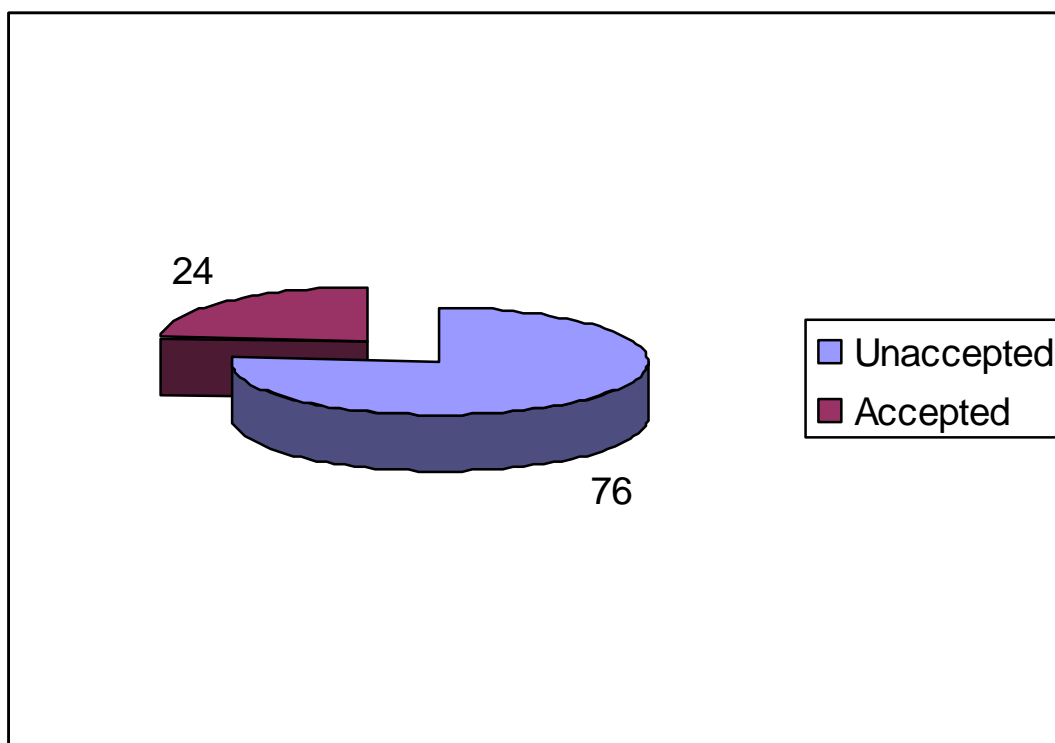


Table (6): women's knowledge about female genital tract cancer.

Items	Total knowledge				X2	P-value
	poor (n=109)		good(n=41)			
	No	%	No	%		
Cancer is						
- Infections	59	54.1	0	0	74.14	<0.001**
- Acute	22	20.2	1	2.4		
- un controllable	4	3.7	28	68.3		
- chronic	12	11	11	26.8		
- Curative	12	11	1	2.4		
Incidence						
- Don't know	50	45.9	0	0	5.34	<0.05*
- <30	26	23.9	0	0		
- 30-50	18	16.5	10	24.4		
- >50	15	13.8	31	75.6		
Types of women genital cancers:						
- Cervical	23	21.1	4	9.8	56.46	<0.001**
- Ovarian	27	24.8	1	2.4		
- Vaginal	25	22.9	3	7.3		
- Uterine	17	15.6	0	0		
- All above	17	15.6	33	80.5		

** High significant

* significant

This table shows that the majority of women have poor knowledge about female genital tract cancer. (P<0.001).

Table (7): women's knowledge about signs of female genital cancer.

Signs of female genital cancer	Total knowledge				X2	P-value
	Poor (n=109)		Good (n=41)			
	No	%	No	%		
- Doesn't know	42	38.5	0	0	21.94	<0.001**
- Sudden wt loss	9	8.3	0	0		
- Severe vaginal discharge	8	7.3	0	0		
- Vaginal bleeding	13	11.9	5	12.2		
					86.63	<0.001**
- Pain during intercourse	20	18.3	0	0		
- Loss of appetite	7	6.4	0	0		
- All signs	10	9.2	36	87.8		

** Highly significant

This table shows that the majority of women have poor knowledge about signs and symptoms of female genital tract cancer. (P<0.001).

Table (8) : women's knowledge about risk factors of female genital tract cancer.

Items	Total knowledge				X2	P-value
	poor (n=109)		good (n=41)			
	No	%	No	%		
Risk factors					5.35	<0.001**
- Doesn't know	60	55	0	0		
- Smoking	13	11.9	0	0		
- Contraceptive pills	2	1.8	1	2.4		
- Genital infection	6	5.5	1	2.4		
- obesity	9	8.3	0	0		
- Radiation	8	7.3	1	2.4		
- Genetic	5	4.6	1	2.4		
- All	6	5.5	37	90.2		
Cancer affect female life					40.8	<0.001 **
- Yes	40	36.7	39	95.1		
- No	69	63.3	2	4.9		
Complications					51.05	<0.001**
- Don't know	11	10.1	0	0		
- Sterility	14	12.8	12	29.3		
- Metastasis	10	9.2	28	68.3.3		
- Others	74	67.9	1	2.4		

****Highly significant**

This that table shows that the majority of women have poor knowledge about risk factors of female genital tract cancer. (P<0.001).

Table (9): Relation ship between women total knowledge & socio-demographic data.

Socio-demographic data.	Total knowledge				X2	P Value
	poor(n=109)		good (n=41)			
	No	%	No	%		
Age						
- 19-35 years	52	47.7	12	29.3	4.14	<0.05*
- 35-45years	57	52.3	29	70.7		
Occupation						
- Worked	50	45.9	31	75.6	10.61	<0.05
- House wife	59	54.1	10	24.4		
Education						
- Illiterate	37	33.9	1	2.4	15.63	<0.05*
- Basic	71	65.1	1	2.4		
- Secondary	1	0.9	17	41.5		
- University & above	0	0	22	68.5		
Family size						
- 3 - 6	48	44	23	56.1	1.74	>0.05
- 6 - 9	61	56	18	43.9		
Residence						
- Rural	57	52.3	19	21.9	11.13	<0.05 *
- Urban	52	47.7	32	78.1		

***Significant**

This table shows that there were significant relation ship between women knowledge and all their socio demographic data ($p < 0.05$).

Table (10): Relation ship between women total knowledge & women medical History .

Medical History.	Total knowledge				X2	P-value
	poor (n=109)		good (n=41)			
	No	%	No	%		
- Vascular disease	29	26.6	19	46.3	5.33	<0.05*
- Urinary disease	72	65.1	20	48.8	2.43	<0.05*
- Diabetes	27	24.8	3	7.3	5.67	<0.05*
- Hyper tension	23	21.1	11	26.8	0.56	<0.05*

*** Significant**

This table shows that significant relation ship between women knowledge level and their medical history ($P < 0.05$).

Table (11): Relationship between women total knowledge & Obstetric history.

Obstetric history.	Total knowledge				X2	P-value
	poor (n=109)		good (n=41)			
	No	%	No	%		
Age at menarche						
- Above 11years	23	12.1	14	34.1	2.73	<0.05
- Under 11 years	86	78.9	27	65.9		
Menstruation						
- Regular	51	46.8	24	58.5	1.65	<0 .05
- Irregular	58	53.2	17	41.5		
Amount of bleeding						
- Scanty	33	30.3	10	24.4	2.72	<0.05
- Average	45	41.3	23	56.1		
- Excessive	31	28.4	8	19.5		
Dysmenorrhea						
- Yes	71	65.1	16	39	0.22	>0.05*
- No	38	34.9	25	61		
Dyspareuria						
- Yes	65	59.6	15	63.6	1.18	<0.05*
- No	44	40.4	26	63.4		
Vaginal discharges						
- Yes	60	55	21	51.2	1.47	<0.05*
- No	49	45	20	48.8		
contact bleeding						
- Yes	58	53.2	14	34.1	1.94	<0.05*
- No	51	46.8	27	65.9		

This table shows that the majority of women have significantly relation between knowledge and Obstetric history ($p < 0.05$).

Table (12): Relation ship between women total knowledge and reproductive history.

Reproductive history	Total knowledge				X2	P-value
	poor (n=109)		good (n=41)			
	No	%	No	%		
Age at marriage (years)						
- <18 y	61	56	11	36.8	10.13	<0.001**
- 18-20y	42	38.5	14	34.1	0.24	>0.05
- >20 y	6	5.5	16	39	26.75	<0.001**
No. of marriages						
- 1 st	84	77.1	33	80.5	0.2	>0.05
- 2nd	25	22.9	8	19.5		
Gravidity					0.61	>0.05
- 1	84	77.1	7	17.1		
- ≥2	25	22.9	34	82.9		
No of Parity						
- <2	84	77.1	3	31.7	1.21	>0.05
- ≥2	25	22.9	28	68.3		
No. of abortion						
- ≥2	35	32.1	11	26.8	0.39	<0.05
- 1	74	67.9	30	73.2		

This table shows that the majority of women have significantly relation between knowledge and reproductive history ($p < 0.05$).

Table (13): Relation ship between women knowledge & contraceptive methods

Items	Total knowledge				X2	P-value
	Poor K (n=109)		Good K (n=41)			
	No	%	No	%		
Methods Usage						
- Yes	77	70.6	27	65.9	1.32	<0.05*
- No	32	29.4	14	34.1		
Type of contraceptive						
- Pills	21	27.3	2	7.4	4.58	<0.05*
- Injection	30	39	6	22.2	2.47	<0.05*
- Capsules	11	14.3	0	0	4.31	<0.05
- IUDS	10	13	17	63	25.97	<0.001**
- Others	5	6.5	2	7.4	0.03	>0.05
Side effects						
- Weight gain	36	33	8	19.5	5.78	>0.05
- Loss of weight	23	21.1	7	17.1		
- Hyper tension	13	11.9	4	9.8		
- Hypotension	17	15.6	8	19.5		
- Others	20	18.3	14	34.1		
Abnormaldischarge						
- Yes	72	66.1	17	41.5	7.47	<0.001**
- No	37	33.9	24	58.5		

This table shows that the majority of women have significantly relation between knowledge and contraceptive (p<0.05).

Table (14): Relation between women attitude and age. Education level

Age & education level	Total attitude				X2	p-value
	unaccepted (n=114)		accepted (n=36)			
	No	%	No	%		
Age						
- 19-35 years	57	50	7	19.4	10.44	<0.001**
- 35-45 years	57	50	29	80.6		
Education						
- Illiterate	37	32.5	1	2.8	12.74	>.001
- Basic	72	63.2	0	0	34.7	>0.001
- Secondary	3	2.6	15	41.7	39.5	>0.001
- University & above	2	1.8	20	55.6	63.28	<0.001**

** Highly significantly

This table shows that majority of women have highly significant relation between women attitude and age ($p < 0.001$).

Table (15): Relation ship between women attitude & occupation among study cases.

Occupation	Total attitude				X2	p-value
	unaccepted (n=114)		accepted (n=36)			
	No	%	No	%		
- Worked	53	46.5	28	77.8	10.78	<0.001
- House wife	61	53.5	8	22.2		

** Highly significantly

This table shows that the majority of women have highly statistically significant relation between women attitude and occupation ($p < 0.001$).

Table (16): Relation ship between women attitude and (family size, residence).

Items	Total attitude				X2	p-value
	Unaccepted (n=114)		Accepted (n=36)			
	No	%	No	%		
Family size						
- 3-6	50	43.9	15	41.7	2.29	<0.05*
- 6-9	64	56.1	21	58.3		
Residence						
- Rural	59	51.8	7	19.4	11.59	< 0.01**
- Urban	55	48.2	29	80.6		

*significant

**high significant

This table shows that the majority of women have significant relation ship between women and family size, residence ($p < 0.001$).

Table (17): Relation ship between women knowledge level & their attitude.

Total attitude	Total Knowledge				X2	P value
	poor		good			
	No	%	No	%		125.93
unaccepted	109	100	5	12.2		
accepted	0	0	36	87.8		
Total	109		41			

**highly significant

This table shows that there were a highly significant relation between women total knowledge and total attitude (p <0.001)