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Review into awareness level of cervical diseases with nursing personnel at family policlinics in Tashkent

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Women's health as well as their abilities to become good mothers and live active family and social life largely depends on their reproductive health.

The incidence rate of the diseases in this age group has increased to reach 2.1% a year and now causes a concern, as women of this particular age group represent the most socially and reproductively active share of the country's population.

Aims of the Research: Review the scope of competence and performance of the nursing staff in the issues relating to cervical diseases (CD).

Research findings: In order to review the scope of competence of medical nurses in the afore mentioned issues, we have designed a questionnaire covering 13 issues relating to cervical diseases including their diagnostics and prevention, based on which we have questioned 446 medical nurses from 60 family policlinics in Tashkent

Findings from the survey show that however 93.0 ± 1.2% of medical nurses are aware of the issues relating to CD, the knowledge they have is not always correct and complete. So, for example, most respondents mentioned cervical erosion as a most common inflammatory disease of the female reproductive system 85.0±1.7%; According to opinions of the survey respondents, cervical erosion 76.9±2.0%, candiloma and polypus 9.4± 1.4% are inflammatory diseases of the cervix uteri, while the original inflammatory disease of cervicitis was marked as a correct answer by solely the quarter of the medical nurses 24.9 ±2.0%, and 3±0.8% of the tested could not answer the question. Undoubtedly, ectopy is a dangerous cervical disease however it is far to be considered as an immediate background process for cervical cancer development, though it was chosen by the majority of respondents 44.6±2.3%. Only about 37% of our respondents were able to name the background cervical cancer diseases correctly: 10.9±1.5% of those asked could not answer the questions relating to background diseases for cancer of cervix uteri. Among all factors causing the development of cervical cancers, the human papilloma virus was correctly indicated and was put on the first place by 63.4 ±0.8% respondents.   Most of medical nurses consider prevention as the most effective measure in combating cervical cancers and various precancerous cervical diseases. 47.3±0,7% of all respondents could properly indicate the level of efficacy of the secondary prophylaxis in 80% of cases, while 18.4±0,4% respondents believe that prevention can be effective in 100% of cases.When asked if cervical diseases prevention issues, including prevention of cervical cancer, are effectively promoted among population, only the half of the respondents could answer positively 56.0±0.7%.

So it can be concluded that findings from the survey among medical staff have demonstrated good level of competence in the issues relating to cervical diseases, deflated self-esteem within this category of personnel of family policlinics in terms of their involvement in the activities focused on reducing the incidence rates of cervical diseases, as well as their dissatisfaction with the quality and performance of prevention and awareness raising activities accomplished at their workplaces.

Biography

Jalilova S.A. has completed her bachelor at the age of 22 years in 2003 from Tashkent Medical Academy. She worked at Tashkent Medical Academy from 2003 to 2007. Master degree studies from Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute from 2007 to 2009. From 2010 until now she is a PHD resident in Tashkent Medical Academy. In July of 2008 she participated in ESCO student conference. In this year in November she participated in "Actual problems of Modern Medicine" congress which holds in Kiev and she was winner of oral presentation award. She was member of a big project in Uzbekistan named of "Organization of Nursing in Uzbekistan". Now she works as the medical statist at "Population and Reproductive health center of Uzbekistan". She studied in screening program of cervical cancer master class which holds in Israel (2011).

In May of 2012 she had master class on screening program of cervical cancer in Riga. Now she works under her research investigation on topic "Optimization of participation of nurses in determination of cervical diseases".

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