



Evaluation of predictors for behavioral intentions to adhere to cervical cancer treatment among aged 25-49 years in Botswana.

Major, Koyabe, Ntsayagae, Molwane and Monare

Department of Educational Foundations, University of Botswana, Botswana

Abstract:

There is evidence of ongoing research and investment in Africa to improve vaccination, screening, and treatment for cervical cancer (Finocchiaro-Kessler, Wexler, Maloba, Mabachi, Ndikum-Moffor, Bukusi; 2016). However, the majority (54.6 %) of cervical cancer research in Africa focused on secondary prevention (i.e., screening). This is followed by studies focusing on primary prevention (23.4 %) of cervical cancer, particularly HPV vaccination. Finocchiaro-Kessler, et al (2016) records that research focusing on tertiary prevention, which is the treatment of cervical cancer, is at the lowest (17.6 %). It is vital that research focusing on tertiary prevention for women diagnosed with abnormal cervical tissue is given equal attention as a matter of urgency for the overall survival (OS) for women with locally advanced cervical cancer. Studies on adherence to treatment regimen and schedule for cervical cancer will inform the innovation and improvement efforts towards treatment adherence and follow-up of women diagnosed with abnormal cervical tissue.

PURPOSE:

The major aim of this pilot study was to identify factors among Botswana women for cervical cancer treatment adherence and follow-up. The specific aims were to identify the norms and beliefs that influence cervical cancer treatment adherence and follow-up of women in Botswana aged 25-49 years thus identifying the attitudes, behavioral intentions, subjective norms, social norms, perceived power, and perceived behavioral control.

METHOD: In this research study, a qualitative research paradigm research approach was employed in order to understand people's attitudes, behavioral intentions, subjective norms, social norms, perceived power, and perceived behavioral control. The study was guided by the theory



of reasoned action (TRA) and its extension the theory of planned behavior (TPB) by Ajzen and the social cognitive theory to conduct this elicitation phase. The study was then informed by this elicitation phase to design and administer, as the quantitative phase, the survey instrument to determine the predictors for going for cervical cancer treatment adherence and follow-up amongst women in Botswana aged 25-49 years. This instrument was administered to 115 women among the targeted population at Mochudi and Moshupa.

FINDINGS: Results of this study revealed the knowledge about cervical cancer, the behavioral beliefs, normative beliefs and control beliefs held by Botswana women contributed to their actions to or not to cervical cancer treatment adherence and follow-up.

CONCLUSION: The findings will be used to design the intervention that will target to promote the cervical cancer treatment adherence and follow-up amongst women aged 25-49 years in Botswana.

Publication of speakers:

1. Finocchiaro-Kessler, S., Wexler, C., Maloba, M., Mabachi, N., Ndikum-Moffor, F; Bukusi, E.,
2. (2016). Cervical cancer prevention and treatment research in Africa: a systematic review from a public health perspective. *BMC Womens Health*, 16:29. 1-25. doi: 10.1186/s12905-016-0306-6

Global Summit On Oncology and Breast Cancer | March 05-06, 2020 | Vienna, Austria

Citation: Major, T.E., Koyabe, B., Ntsayagae, E., Molwane, B., and Monare, B; Evaluation of predictors for behavioral intentions to adhere to cervical cancer treatment among aged 25-49 years in Botswana | *Oncology and Breast Cancer* 2020, March 05-06, 2020 | Vienna, Austria