CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

The aim of this study was to explore knowledge of rural women in fifteen villages of Raigad, Maharashtra regarding cervical cancer and cervical cancer screening. Additionally, we attempted to identify association between the knowledge and attitudes and selected socio-demographic parameters of the participants.

Cervical cancer continues to be the commonest cause of death among women in developing countries, largely due to unavailability of effective cytology-based screening programs. While this burden may come down following implementation of the human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine, screening will still be required.

The findings arrived are that women had very low and varying degrees of knowledge on the different aspects of cervical cancer. There is a need to provide a more detailed information of the signs and symptoms and availability of various screening measures for early detection of cervical cancer that is the nature of cancerous lesions and other common signs of this disease.

From the findings of the study it can be concluded that planned teaching with demonstration and periodic counseling sessions are very effective tool in imparting the knowledge and encouraging the women for screening practices with a view of prompt diagnosis, treatment and follow up.

The change in the post test scores of the women indicates a significant effect of planned teaching. The investigator identified the views of women knowledge and attitudes regarding cancer of cervix and the importance of screening practices with a view to prevent themselves against deadly disease through planned teaching, timely and proper guidance.