

ABSTRACT

The study about uptake of cervical cancer screening was conducted in Nagulu Hospital on 100 mothers. The objective of the study was to assess the current level of uptake of cervical cancer screening, and to determine its determinants.

The study employed a descriptive cross-sectional study design, it covered 100 mothers who were attending ANC clinics and who were selected using simple random sampling. The tool used was a semi-structured questioner. The uptake of screening services was low at 15%, awareness of the services was at 62%, the main source of information was from Health workers (66.7%) with 46.8% attributing the low uptake to lack of information. The major determinants of the screening services were, Respondents age, Level of education, income, parity marital status, residence type, Distance, awareness of the services, availability of the health workers, free access of the services, and knowing of another mother who screened.

Uptake of cervical cancer screening was generally low with influencing factors ranging from personal, Hospital related to social demographic as seen in the discussion and hence a lot has to be done to improve on the situation.

Subsequently Ministry of Health should do more sensitisation of the importance of cervical cancer screening among the mothers who are 30 years and below, the separated, divorced and those who stay in rural and make screening more easily accessed and more freely accessed at no cost, add more H/W for the screening services, publicise the screening services and Improve more means of transport.