

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

**ASSESSMENT OF TREATMENT COMPLIANCE AMONG CERVICAL CANCER
PATIENTS IN TIKURANBESSA SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL, ONCOLOGY UNIT**

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List of Abbreviations

BMI: Body Mass Index

DNA: Deoxy Nucleotide Acid

HPV: Human Papiloma Virus

CIN: Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia

FIGO: International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics

HBM: Health Belief Model

PBCRS: Population Based Cancer Registries

LSIL: Low Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion

STD: Sexual Transmitted Disease

TASH: Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital

MOH: Ministry Of Health

WHO: World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cancer of the cervix is the second most common form of cancer amongst South African women. Cervical cancer ranks as the 2nd most frequent cancer among women in Ethiopia, and the 2nd most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age. Compliance has been defined as “the extent to which a person’s behavior coincides with healthcare advice” or as when patients do what health professional’s recommend. Noncompliance is typically cited as occurring in from 50% to 75% of patients.

Objective: The purpose of the study was to assess compliance to treatment services and associated factors with treatment compliance of cervical cancer patients in TASH, oncology unit.

Materials and methods: Institutional based cross sectional quantitative study was conducted from February, 8-April, 22/2012. A total 314 cervical cancer patients were the study participants. Data was collected using structured questionnaire based interview and secondary data collection also used. After clearing and checking for consistency data were coded and entered in to EPI-INFO(version-5.3.1) and transported into SPSS version 16.00 software to determine frequency, OR and association tests were examined through Binary and multivariate logistic regression .

Result: Out of 314 interviewed cervical cancer patients 219(69.7%) were compliant but 95(30.3%) were non compliant to the treatment services. The reason as identified by 39(41.0%) of the respondents with non compliant to the treatment services was long duration of appointment time and 20(20.0%) of the participants due to medication side effect on the body was examined in the study area. There is a significant difference between the participants 121(78.6%) who had missed their appointment time with, **OR**=2.32(1.408, 3.882) and **p** value=0.001 than the respondents 98(61.2%) of cervical cancer patient of treatment compliance.

Conclusion: the findings of the study about the treatment service were partially non compliant to radiotherapy and cheomradations services and patients missed their appointment were 2.3 times non compliant than who were not missed the appointment time. Factors in low income level, missing appointment, medication side effect, prolonged treatment, poor understanding of treatment advantages were significantly affects treatment compliance based on binary and multivariate logistic regression analysis .