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PRADUB THONGSAI : PREVENTIVE HEALTH BEHAVIOR REGARDING  
CERVICAL CANCER AMONG FEMALE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN BANGKOK  
VICINITIES. THESIS ADVISOR : JARIYAWAT KOMPAYAK, Dr P.H. USAPORN  
CHAVALITNITIKUL, M.P.H. CHUANPIT NORRADECHANONT, M.Ed. (Higher Education)  
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Cervical cancer is found to be most common among Thai females. Preventive means are available to avoid risk factors including regular pap smear screening. The purpose of this study is to investigate the preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer and the relationship between some factors and preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer. The sample was 400 randomly chosen females industrial workers in the Bangkok vicinities. The self-administered questionnaires created by the researcher were used for data collection. Percentage, mean, chi-square and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were employed for data analysis.

The result of the research reveals that 87.5% of female workers possessed undesirable primary preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer and the most undesirable preventive health behavior was with regard to prevention of sexually transmitted infections, 88%. 84% of female workers possessed undesirable secondary preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer in that only 16% had regular pap smear screening. 92.7% of the subjects had incorrect perception of cervical cancer. Perception of cervical cancer was significantly related to primary and secondary preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer. Age was significantly related to only secondary preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer.

Regarding the findings, the members of the health team should provide information to the female workers about cervical cancer through appropriate strategies to enable them to attain a correct perception of the disease and to adopt a desirable preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer.