

# WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BREAST CANCER SCREENING IN HUNGARY

Pakai A<sup>1</sup>, Scheck D<sup>2</sup>, Szolyákné Skoda M<sup>2</sup>, Vajda R<sup>3</sup>, Khatatbeh H<sup>3</sup>,  
Rozmann N<sup>3</sup>, Boncz I<sup>3</sup>, Csákvári T<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Pécs, Pécs, ZA, Hungary, <sup>2</sup>University of Pécs, Szombathely, Hungary,

<sup>3</sup>University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary,

## OBJECTIVES

About 5,500 to 5,700 new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed every year in Hungary, and approximately 2,300 to 2,500 women die due to cancer. In our study, we aimed to evaluate the level of knowledge women have about breast screening.

## METHODS

In our quantitative, cross-sectional, descriptive study, our sample was selected with non-probability convenient method, and consisted of Hungarian women aged 14–80 years without a history of breast cancer (N=417). The self-administered questionnaire included questions about socio-demographic data, level of knowledge about breast cancer screening, and self-examination. The maximum score on the knowledge test was 30 points. In addition to the descriptive statistics,  $\chi^2$  test, t-test, ANOVA and correlation analysis were calculated as inferential statistical tests using SPSS 20.0 software ( $p<0.05$ ).

## RESULTS

Mean age of the respondents was  $37.54 \pm 15.98$  years (min=14 years, max=79 years). 67.7% of the participants performs self-assessment. The average score of the knowledge test is  $13.21 \pm 3.96$  points (min= 3, max= 24). There is a weak, positive correlation between age and level of knowledge ( $r=0.145$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). The skill is also affected by educational level and employment type ( $p<0.05$ ); however, it does not show significant differences between different places of residences ( $p>0.05$ ). Self-examiners scored higher on the knowledge test ( $p<0.05$ ).

## CONCLUSIONS

We cannot be satisfied with the knowledge of the participants regarding breast cancer and screening, so further promotion of prevention programs and increasing skill levels is an essential task in the future.

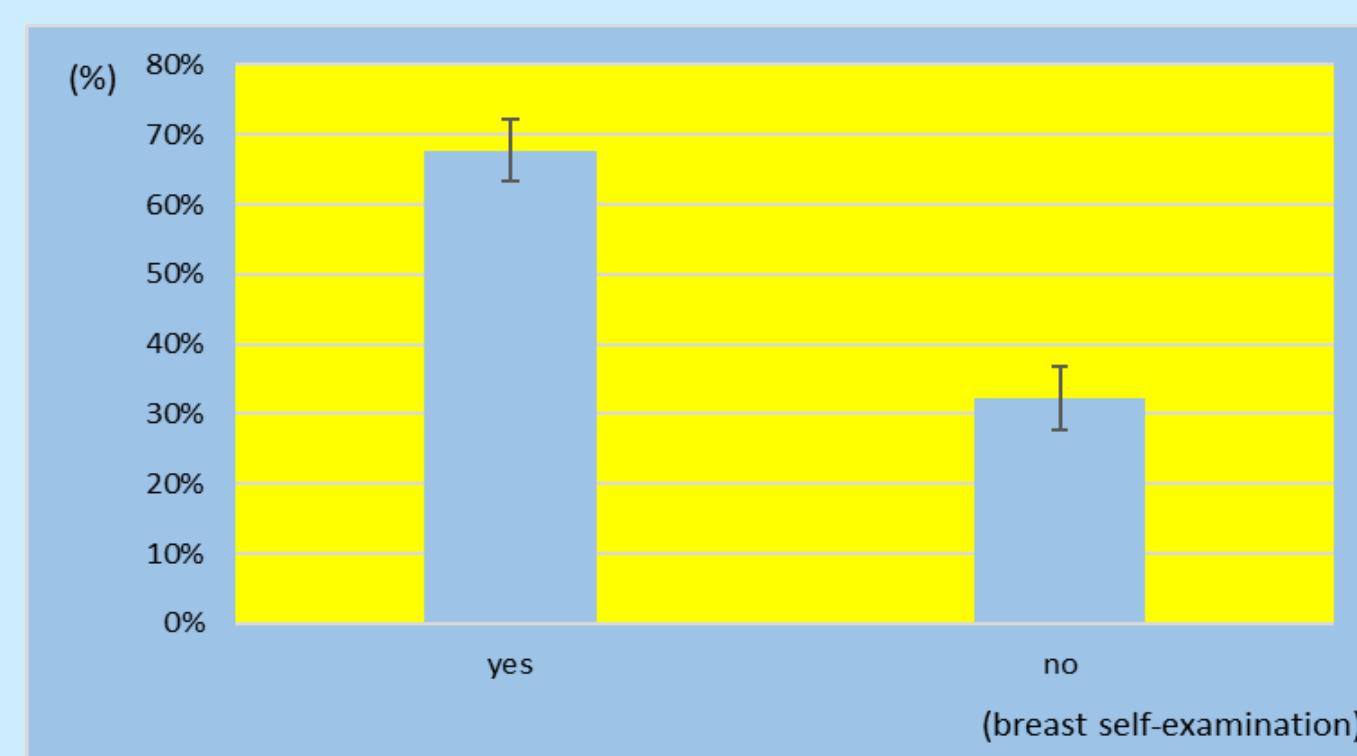


Figure 1.  
Do you perform self-examination? (N=417)

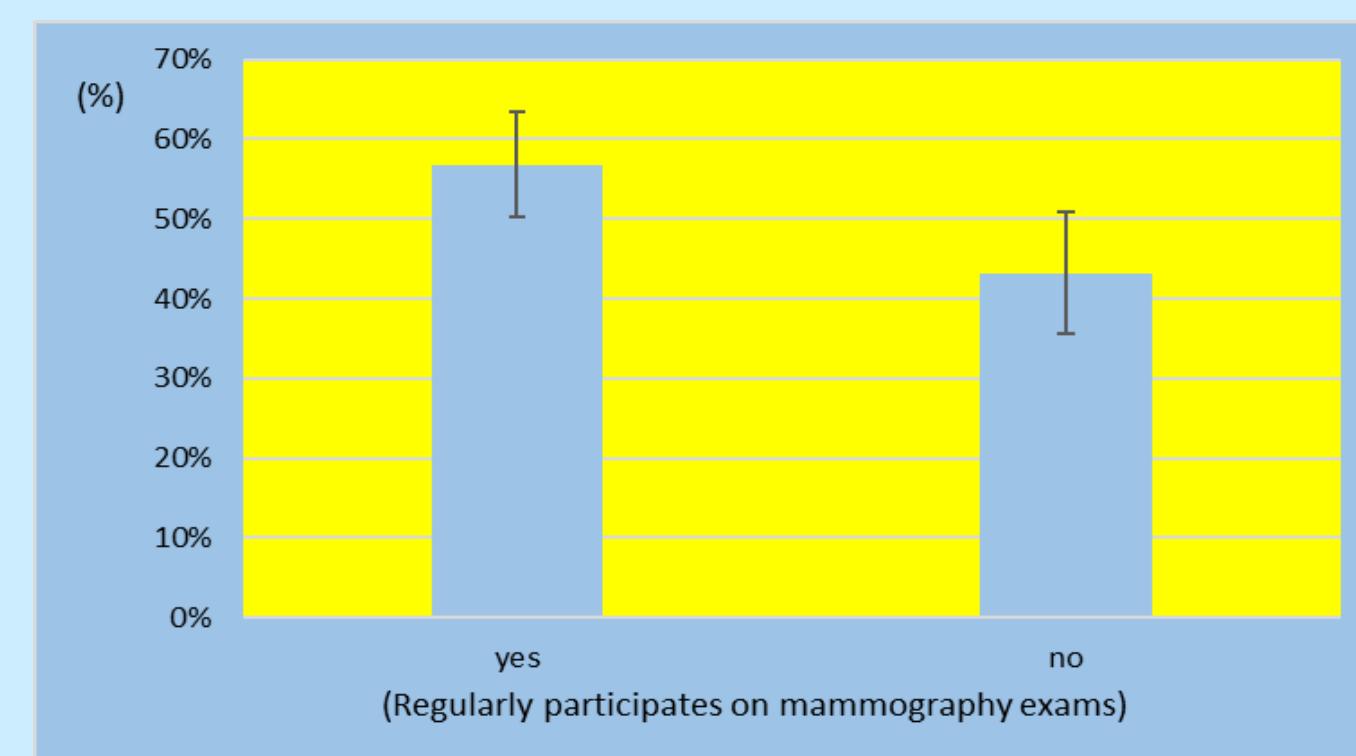


Figure 2.  
Participating on mammography (N=417)

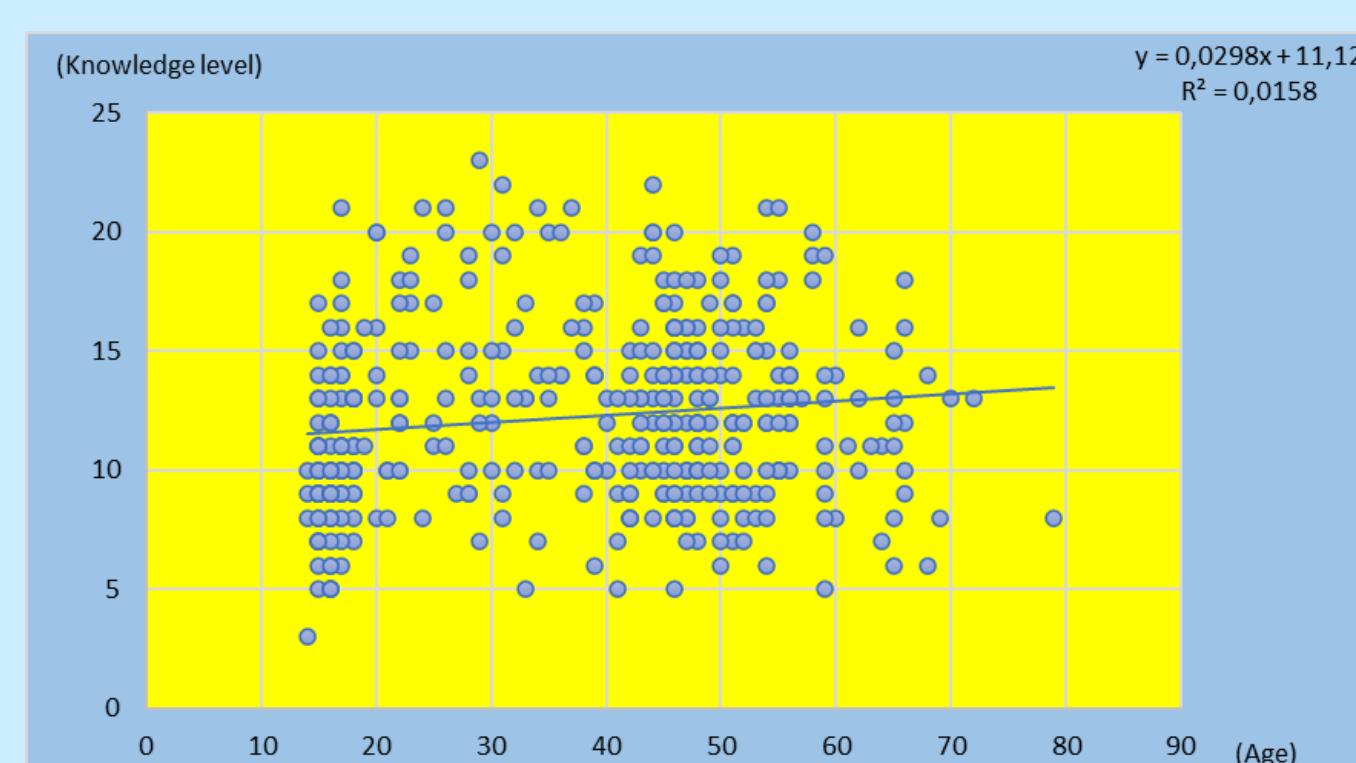


Figure 3.  
Correlation between knowledge level and age  
(N=417)

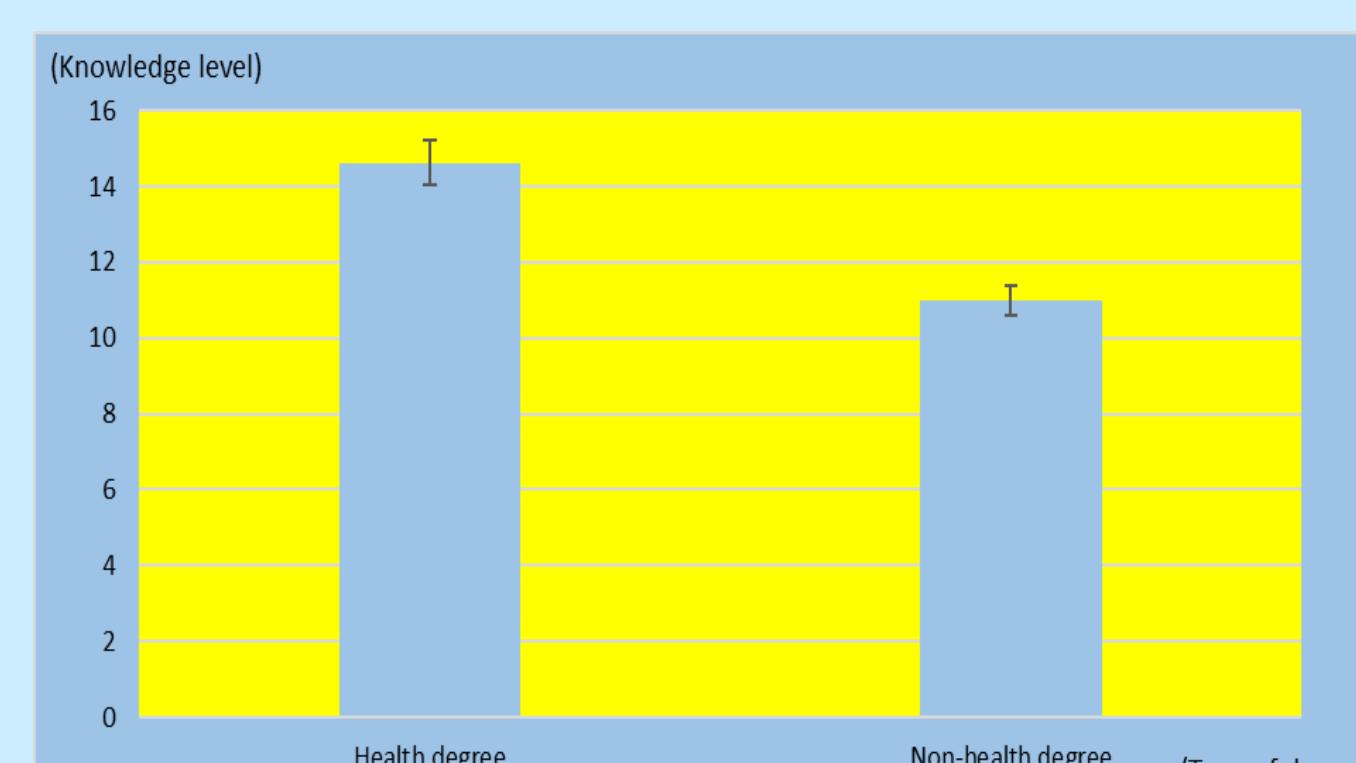


Figure 4.  
Relation between knowledge level and type of degree (N=417)

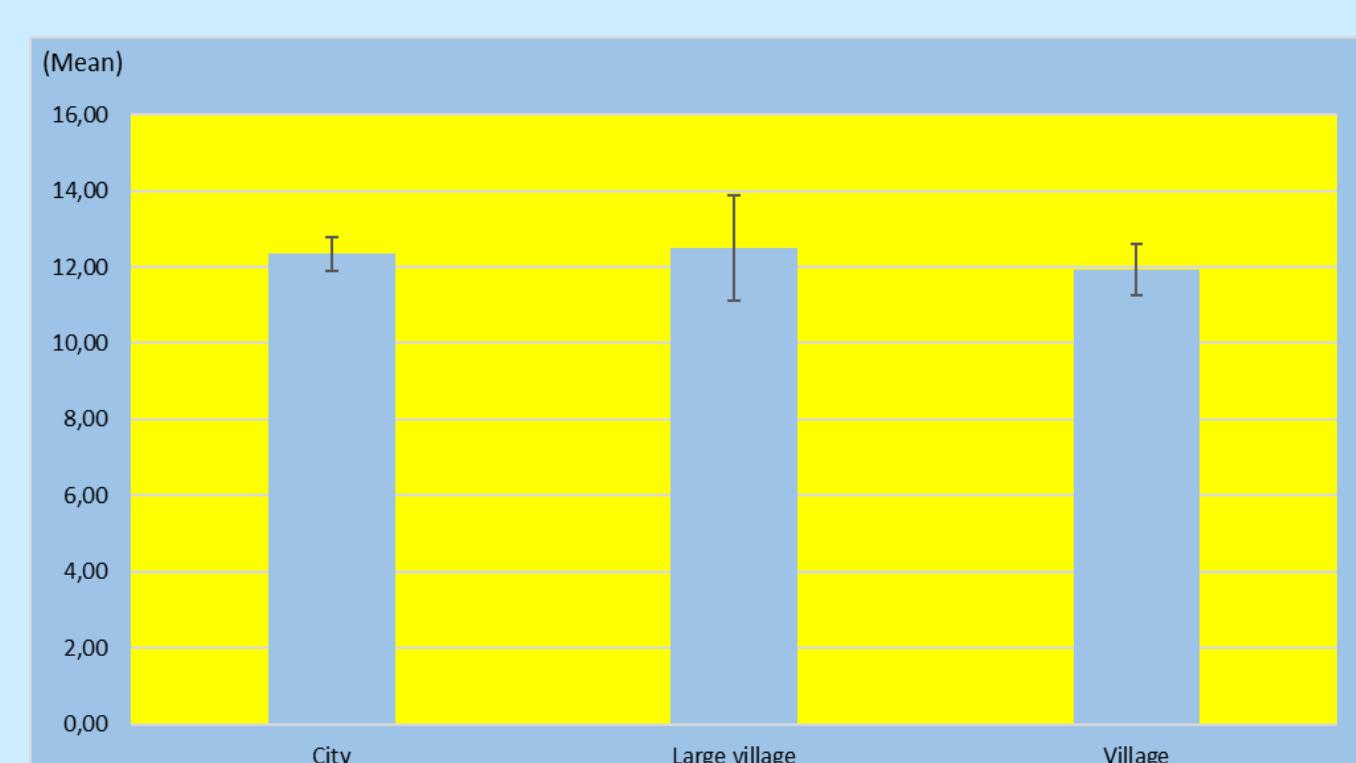


Figure 5.  
Relation between knowledge level and type of residence (N=417)

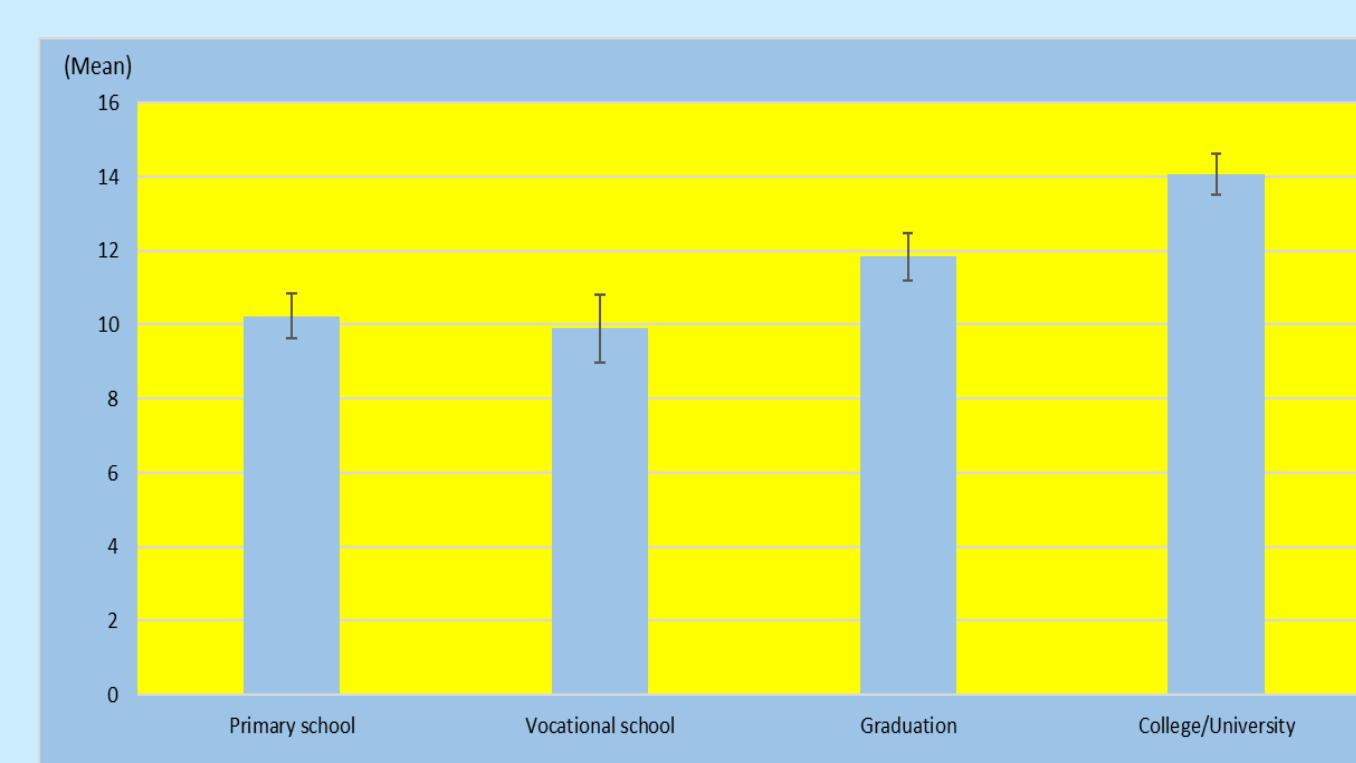


Figure 6.  
Relation between knowledge level and educational attainment (N=417)

## ISPOR Europe 2022

6-9 November 2022



PÉCSI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM  
UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

PCR  
219

### Corresponding author:

Dr. Imre BONCZ, MD, MSc, PhD, Habil  
University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hungary  
Institute for Health Insurance  
E-mail: imre.boncz@etk.pte.hu

SZÉCHENYI 2020

HUNGARIAN  
GOVERNMENT

European Union  
European Social  
Fund



INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE