

Enhancing Pap smear Screening Rate among Community Women by Using the Theory of Planned Behavior

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Purpose:

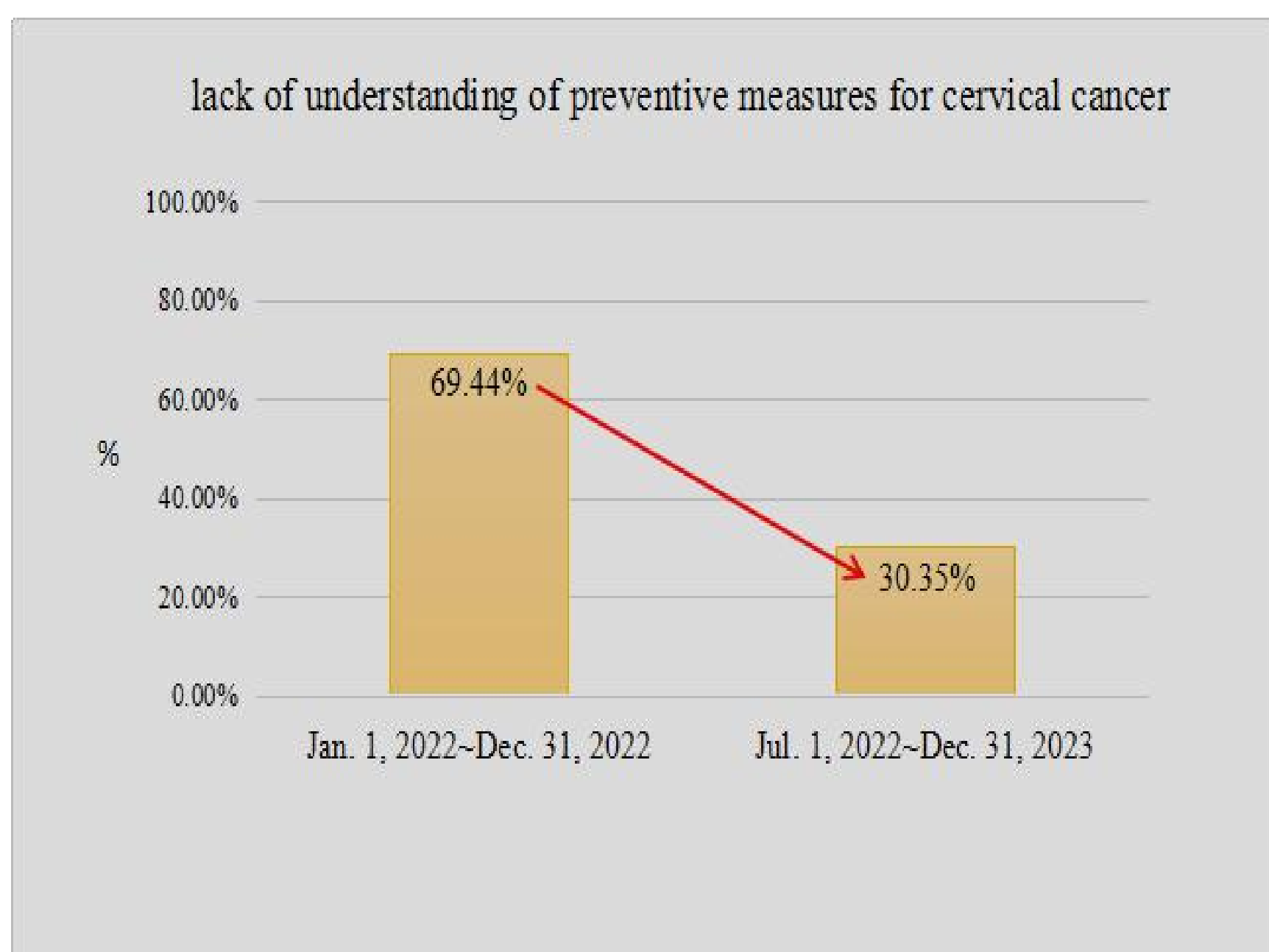
This study aims to utilize the Theory of Planned Behavior to investigate why community women are hesitant to participate in Pap smear screening. The primary goal is to increase Pap smear screening rates within the community, considering the significant reduction in cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates through large-scale screening.

Methods:

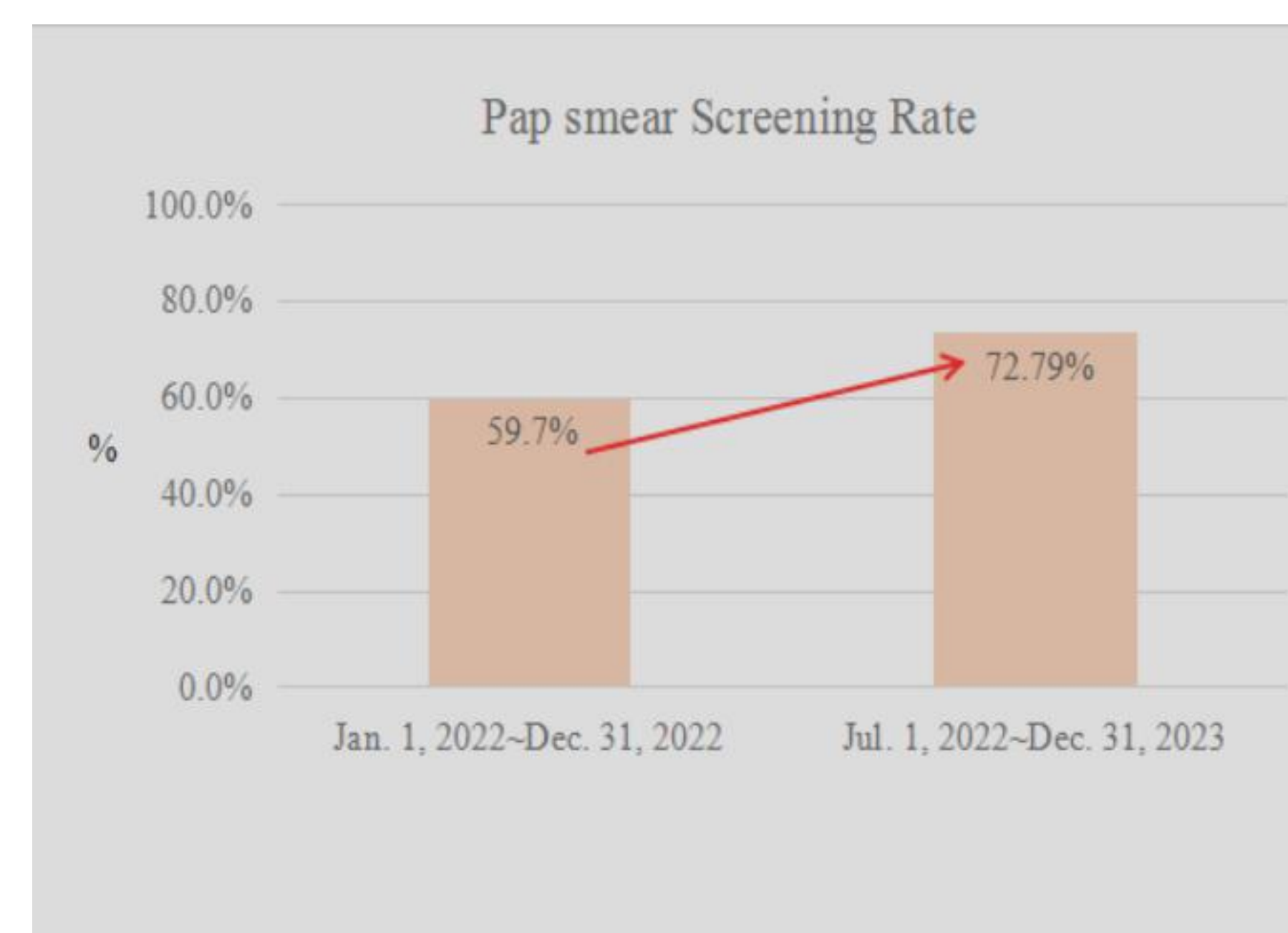
A survey based on Theory of Planned Behavior studied Pap smear screening factors. 69.44% cited "lack of understanding of cervical cancer prevention". Screening averaged 18.61 minutes due to manual forms. In response, the study organized promotional campaigns and seminars using a bidirectional interactive approach within the community. Multimedia resources, including videos, were employed to educate residents on cervical cancer prevention. Hospital information systems were updated to expedite data processing, and sticker machines facilitated efficient data entry onto examination forms. Relevant slogans were posted along the screening route to guide individuals and streamline the process, effectively reducing screening time.

Results:

Through the application of the Theory of Planned Behavior and community engagement activities, there was a noticeable increase in cervical cancer awareness among community women. The percentage of respondents citing "lack of understanding of preventive measures for cervical cancer" decreased significantly from 69.44% to 30.35%. Additionally, the average screening time per person decreased from 18.61 minutes to 16.26 minutes, leading to a substantial improvement in the community's Pap smear screening rate from 59.7% to 72.79%.



Project	Jan. 1, 2022~Dec. 31, 2022 The average screening time per person(min)	Jul. 1, 2022~Dec. 31, 2023 The average screening time per person(min)
Check whether it is eligible for screening	0.79	0.79
Registered	1.38	1.28
Writing a Pap Smear Test Form	3.51	2.86
After filling out the form, wait for inspection	8.84	7.53
Change clothes	0.98	0.80
Doctor performs/nurse assists with Pap smear test	3.10	3.0
Total(min)	18.61	16.26



Conclusion:

Using Theory of Planned Behavior, the study found reasons for women's reluctance to Pap smear. Interactive health promotion and streamlined screening improved awareness, reduced wait times, and enhanced acceptance for screening, aligning with health promotion goals.

