

Odrednice žena povezane s boljom informiranošću u sklopu Nacionalnog programa ranog otkrivanja raka dojke u Požeško-slavonskoj županiji

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Rak dojke vodeće je sijelo raka prema incidenciji i mortalitetu kod žena. Odaziv u nacionalnom programu ranog otkrivanja raka dojke (Program) veći od 70% ključan je za smanjenje mortaliteta. Informiranost o Programu važna je za donošenje odluke o odazivu, a preduvjet dobre informiranosti odgovarajuća je razina zdravstvene pismenosti.

Cilj istraživanja bio je utvrditi značajne prediktore među istraživanim odrednicama žena koji objašnjavaju bolju informiranost.

Ispitanici i metode

Istraživanje je obuhvatilo 243 žene koje se nisu odazvale pozivu na mamografiju u trećem ciklusu Programa u Požeško-slavonskoj županiji. Upitnikom su prikupljeni podaci o informiranosti ispitanica, dobi, tipu naselja, udaljenosti od mamografske jedinice, razini obrazovanja te prethodnom odazivu na mamografiju. Podaci su obrađeni metodama deskriptivne statistike i serijom regresijskih analiza. Rezultati su interpretirani na razini statističke značajnosti $\alpha = 0,05$.

Rezultati

Višu prosječnu vrijednost na skali informiranosti postizale su ispitanice koje su kao razlog neodaziva navele da su bile na mamografiji van Programa (8,3) i ispitanice kojima nije odgovarao termin pregleda (7,9), a nižu one koje su navele problem s prijevozom (5,8). Višestrukom regresijskom analizom utvrđeno je da korišteni prediktori značajno objašnjavaju ukupno 14,6% varijance skale informiranosti ($F = 10,24$, $P < 0,001$). Prediktori koji značajno doprinose boljoj informiranosti bili su: viša razina obrazovanja ispitanica ($B = 0,58$, $P = 0,016$), urbani tip naselja ($B = -0,95$, $P = 0,009$) te pozitivan stav prema mamografiji ($B = 0,95$, $P = 0,003$). Viša dob ispitanica bila je negativni prediktor razine informiranosti o Programu, no nije dosegao statističku značajnost u modelu ($P > 0,05$).

Zaključak

Viša razina obrazovanja ispitanica, urbani tip naselja i pozitivan opći odnos prema mamografiji značajno objašnjavaju bolju informiranost žena. Informirane, obrazovanije žene koje su prethodno bile na mamografiji imaju pozitivan stavu o odazivu u budućnosti. Informiranost žena predstavlja značajno mjesto za primjenu intervencija s ciljem unaprjeđenja provedbe Programa.

Ključne riječi: Nacionalni program ranog otkrivanja raka dojke; informiranost; odrednice žena; neodaziv

Women's determinants associated with better awareness within the National Breast Cancer Screening Program in the Požega-Slavonia County

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Introduction

Breast cancer is the leading cancer site in terms of incidence and mortality among women. A response rate above 70% in the national breast cancer screening program (Program) is crucial for reducing mortality. Awareness of the Program is important for decision-making regarding participation, and a prerequisite for good awareness is an adequate level of health literacy.

The aim of the research was to identify significant predictors among the investigated determinants of women that explain better awareness.

Participants and methods

The study included 243 women who did not respond to the invitation for mammography in the third cycle of the Program in the Požega-Slavonia County. Data on participants' awareness, age, type of settlement, distance from the mammography unit, level of education, and previous mammography attendance were collected using a questionnaire. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods and a series of regression analyses. Results were interpreted at a statistically significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results

Higher average scores on the awareness scale were achieved by participants who stated that they had undergone mammography outside the Program (8.3) and those who did not find the appointment time convenient (7.9), while lower scores were reported by those who cited transportation issues (5.8). Multiple regression analysis revealed that the predictors significantly explained 14.6% of the variance in the awareness scale ($F = 10.24, P < 0.001$). Predictors contributing significantly to better awareness were: higher level of education of the participants ($B = 0.58, P = 0.016$), urban type of settlement ($B = -0.95, P = 0.009$), and a positive attitude towards mammography ($B = 0.95, P = 0.003$). Older age of participants was a negative predictor of awareness of the Program, but did not reach statistical significance in the model ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion

Higher education level of participants, urban type of settlement, and a positive general attitude towards mammography significantly explain better awareness among women. Informed, more educated women who have previously undergone mammography have a positive attitude towards future participation. Women's awareness represents a significant area for implementing interventions aimed at improving Program performance.

Keywords: National Breast Cancer Screening Program; awareness; women's determinants; non-attendance