

Knowledge of Cervical Cancer Screening among Women Attending a Rural Hospital in Limpopo Province of South Africa

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ABSTRACT Cervical cancer continues to be a significant cause of morbidity and mortality, particularly in the developing world, due to a lack of effective population screening and knowledge. The study assessed cervical cancer screening knowledge among women attending two health facilities in Limpopo province of South Africa. It also determined the relationships between awareness of cervical cancer and other variables. A quantitative approach was adopted. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 22). The study established that almost 3 out of four (n=388; 77.6%) participants were aware of cervical cancer but 292 (58.4%) did not know that it was preventable. Furthermore, being aware of cervical cancer and knowing that it can be prevented were found to be statistically significant ($r=0.453$; $p<0.01$). The study, therefore, recommends that the health workers at all primary health care levels should intensify cervical cancer campaign among women who visit their facilities.