

THE NETWORK: TOWARDS UNITY  
FOR HEALTH & FACULTAD DE MEDICINA,  
UNAM, PRESENT



THE NETWORK  
TOWARDS UNITY FOR HEALTH



Facultad de Medicina



# TUFH2020 MEXICO

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"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A PATH  
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SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED  
RESPONSES TO COVID-19

SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2020

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## TUFH 2020 Abstracts

Title	<b>Assessment of the awareness of adult females population towards breast cancer; program offered by medical students in Bisha University, Saudi Arabia, 2019</b>
Type	Oral Presentation <i>Intersectoral Collaborations and the Social Determinants of Health</i>
Presenting Author	MOHAMMED ALQARNI
Co-Authors	Mohammed Alshehri , Mohammed Abdullah Alqarni , Mohammed Alharthi , Mohammed Alshahrani , Mohammed Alswedani
Country	Saudi Arabia
Abstract N°	TUFH358
Content	<p>Background: Breast cancer is considered the leading cause of cancer morbidity and mortality worldwide. In Saudi Arabia it is the most common cancer in females. Objectives: To assess the Knowledge of adult females' population towards breast cancer in Bisha province, Saudi Arabia as a part of program offered by medical students. Methodology: This is a cross sectional, analytical, community –based study conducted in Bisha Province in Southern of Saudi Arabia by medical students in the 4th years. The study population represented by sample of 290 female aged above 18 years. Data will be collected using a pre-designed online questionnaire which included questions designed to fulfill the study objectives. Statistical analysis was done by statistical package social science (SPSS) V20. Consent was obtained. Main results: The response rate was 100%. Majority of them at reproductive age (98.6%), married (63.2%) and university graduates (75.9%). The average overall knowledge was 41.3% for breast self-examination, 38.5% for clinical breast examination, 21.5% for mammogram. However, clinical breast examination as useful tool for early detection of breast cancer was recognized by (49.1%) and breast self-examination as a useful tool for early detection of breast cancer was recognized by (44.6%). Significant statistically association was found between clinical breast examination and education level (p-value 0.04) and between the age and mammogram as tool for detection (p-value 0.08). Conclusion: Although the high level of education, knowledge regarding breast cancer awareness was not adequate. Socially accountable program was recommended to be adopt by university of Bisha.</p>