

ABSTRACT

This hospital based cross-sectional descriptive study aimed to assess the functional profile of cervical cancer prevention clinic in Central Women's Hospital, Yangon for the year 2017. Registers and records of women who attended the clinic were reviewed to collect necessary information and the clinic was observed by using checklist. Qualitative data was collected to explore the strengths and weakness of cervical cancer prevention clinic using key informant interview (KII) to health care providers and in-depth interview (IDI) to the clients.

Cervical cancer prevention clinic is opened every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evening by specialists and staff from gynaecological department. The services given are health education, different methods of screening and diagnostic test, different methods of treatment, counseling for precancerous lesion and touring.

Total number of women who attend cervical cancer prevention clinic during 2017 was 1259. The study found out that 36.8% of all women who attend clinic were 41-50 years old group and 13.1% was under 30 years old. About 39% of women were multiparous and 12.6% were nulliparous. Eighty-nine percent of women came from urban area and 76.1% of women were from Yangon Region. Almost all women were married. Regarding the services, VIA positive was 16.7% and HPV DNA test was only 4.5% of total women. Inflammatory results were found out that 53.6% and 47.9% of all women who utilized screening and diagnostic service respectively.

Strengths of the cervical cancer prevention clinic were utilization of standard guidelines, skillful performance of the staff, good communication between clients and health care providers, full support from government and other organizations, free of charge service to all women and effective collaboration with INGOs in touring. Regarding to the weakness, colposcopy machine and some equipment were not in good quality due to lack of maintenance difficulty, narrow space of waiting area, shortage of manpower, prolong waiting time for clients due to over workload of health care providers and clients had lack of knowledge about the best time for cervical cancer vaccination and importance of regular screening of cervical cancer.