

## **ABSTRACT**

The increasing rate of cervical cancer and its control measures put in place in Uganda: A study case of women receiving treatment at the Mulago Cancer Institute in Uganda

### **Introduction**

Cervical cancer is the most common female cancer in Uganda with an incidence rate of 40 per 100,000 women. More than 80% of women diagnosed or referred with cervical cancer are proven to have the disease (Mutyaaba et al; 2006). Screening for cervical cancer is free in the gynaecology and family planning centers at Mulago Hospital as well as in some health centers. While Pap smear screening programs have been successful in reducing cervical cancer in high income countries (Morris et al; 1996). Screening by visual inspection has been proposed as an alternative method for low-income countries.

### **Goals**

The overall objective of this study was to assess the increasing rate of cervical cancer and its control measure implemented at the Uganda Cancer Institute Methodology It was a field study. A total of 150 participants were interviewed using questionnaires administered by the interviewer. Systematic sampling was used. The study was conducted at the Uganda Cancer Institute in Mulago. The increase in the rate of cervical cancer and its control measures put in place was evaluated. The study was carried out at the Fred Hutch building. Data were checked for completeness at the end of each day of data collection.

### **Results**

The overall increase in cervical cancer has been 1.8% per year over the past 20 years. The increase in incidence is most evident in the 50-year-old age groups and there was a slight increase in the number of women with cervical cancer. In 2017 compared to 2012. The majority of respondents (83%) were aware of cervical cancer, but knowledge about the causes, signs and symptoms was poor.