

Cervical Cancer Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices: Educational Program Management for Female Workers at Port Said University

Background: Women of all races and ethnicities have the possibility of developing cervical cancer. Cervical cancer has continued to be a significant issue in public health worldwide. **Aim:** To assess the impact of a cervical cancer educational program on the awareness, attitude, and practice of working women at the University of Port Said. **Subject & Methods;** **Design:** A quasi-experimental design. **Setting:** The study conducted at Port Said University **faculties;** **Subjects:** 260 working women at Port Said University, who accepted to participate in the study. **Results:** The mean age of the females surveyed was 37.22 ± 11.00 years. There has been a general increase in the awareness, practice, and attitude of the studied women about cervical cancer during the different measurement periods compared with before the program; with a highly statistically significant difference at p-values < 0.001 . There was a positive highly statistical significant correlation ($p < 0.001$) between total knowledge and attitude scores as well as total knowledge and practice scores at different times of assessment. **Conclusion:** The implementation of educational program led to significant improvements in women's knowledge, practices, and attitude. **Recommendations:** The study can be replicated on a larger sample in different settings. More rigorous researches are required to explore the long-term impact of these programs and to plan an individualized educational system in formulating their educational program.

Keywords: cervical cancer, knowledge, attitude, practice