## Effectiveness of Educational Intervention Program about Cervical Cancer on Working Women's Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice at Beni-Suef University

## **Abstract**

Background: Cervical cancer is the most common malignant tumor in women around the world. Hence, there is a need for a public education program to encourage and inform people about cervical cancer and the benefits of screening, as well as to dispel myths and misconceptions. Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of an educational intervention program about cervical cancer on knowledge, attitude, and practice among working women at Beni-Suef University. Subject and method: Research designs: quasi-experimental design Sample: A purposive sample of 150 women's was included. Setting: The current study was conducted at Beni-Suef University. Tools: Two tools were used, namely, an questionnaire sheet and a modified Likert scale. Results: The mean age of the studied women was  $34.21 \pm 10.71$  years old. There has been a general progress in knowledge, attitude, and practice among the studied women about cervical cancer during the different measurement periods compared with before the program, with a highly statistically significant difference. There was a highly significant positive correlation between total knowledge and attitude scores as well as total knowledge and practice scores at different times of assessment. **Conclusion:** The educational intervention program is effectively improving women's knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding cervical cancer. Recommendations: There is a need for a public education program on wider samples of all different ages in Egypt and for developing health education initiatives for women to improve their knowledge, attitudes, and practices about cervical cancer, as well as to encourage and inform about cervical cancer and the benefits of screening, as well as to dispel myths and misconceptions.

**Key word:** Educational intervention Program, cervical cancer, knowledge, attitude, practice