

Study Relation between Female Workers' History and Their Knowledge About Breast Cancer, Breast-Self-Examination and Preventive Measures

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer incidence is significantly higher in patients with a family history, attributed to epigenetic modifications and environmental triggers, regardless of age. **Aim:** study relation between female workers' history and their knowledge about breast cancer, breast-self-examination and preventive measures.

Subjects and Methods: A study of 323 Beni-Suef University working women was conducted, focusing on various faculties, from December 2023 to May 2024. **Tools:** Tool I: A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet and Tool II: women's knowledge about breast cancer, breast self-examination and breast cancer preventive measures.

Results: 70.0% of females do not have breast problems, 33.0% have discharge issues, 48.3% of them were unaware of how to perform breast self-examination and 74.9% of them did not practice it. Moreover, 73.1% didn't have a family history of breast cancer and 44.9% get information about breast cancer from social media. Regarding total knowledge level about breast cancer, breast self-examination and breast cancer preventive measures (71.80%, 24.2%, 4%) with the following levels: poor, average and good, respectively.

Conclusion: Based on the findings of the present study, it can be concluded that no statistically significant relation between family history of breast cancer, having a mammogram and history of breast problems of the studied female workers and their total knowledge about breast cancer, breast self-examination and breast cancer preventive measures.

Recommendations: Spot that medical knowledge should be taken from medical specialist not from social media.

Keywords: Study; Relation; Female Workers; Knowledge; Breast Cancer; Breast-Self- Examination