

Poster Presentation and Abstracts

Preventive health practice for cervical cancer in Hong Kong: factors affecting screening reattendance

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Aims: This study explored the screening pattern of ever screened Hong Kong Chinese women and examined factors influencing reattendance for further screening.

Methods: A telephone survey was administered to 375 ever screened women who should have reattended for further screening. Women were asked about their last cervical screening information, perceptions of screening regularity, knowledge about screening interval, and reasons and intentions for future cervical screening.

Results: 46% of respondents reattended for screening, 53% had not reattended and 1% were unsure about reattending for screening. About 61% reattenders reported they would attend screening regularly, whereas 40% non-reattenders indicated no intention for further screening or were unsure with the majority reporting reasons of “well all along”, perceived screening expensive and being busy. Women’s knowledge regarding screening intervals indicated that more reattenders than non-reattenders provided correct answers (88% vs 62%). Regression analysis revealed that age was the significant factor that predicted women’s reattendance of cervical screening with odds ratios decreasing with increasing age (45 - 50 years as reference group, 51 – 55 years with OR=0.62, 95% CI [0.18 – 2.16], 56 – 60 years with OR=0.3 [0.09 – 1.02] and 61+ years with OR=0.19 [0.06 – 0.65]).

Conclusions: The findings indicate a low reattendance rate of cervical screening in a group of Hong Kong Chinese women. This study suggests including women’s pattern of reattendance for screening in the territory-wide general health survey and the need for further health promotion about cervical screening.

Supporting women throughout the postpartum period: Marital satisfaction and their emotional health

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Aims: Postnatal depression has been recognized as a clinical depression, which is seriously affecting women’s physical, psychological and mental health. Mood lability and fluctuations in mood could be the common postpartum onset symptoms. Emotional wellness is important to maintain women’s health during the postpartum period. This abstract aims at investigating marital satisfaction level of women and its affect on their emotional health at their postpartum period.

Methods: This is part of a larger study which 102 women who were at their six week postpartum were recruited from the United Christian Hospital. Each participant was asked to fill out a set of self-administered questionnaires including Chinese Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale (CKMSS) and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) at their six week postpartum period.

Results: Participants with high marital satisfaction level (CKMS>16) reported significantly lower anxiety and depression level in the HADS scale compared with participants with low marital satisfaction level. Satisfaction with marriage was strongly correlated to the anxiety and depression level than satisfaction with relationship with husband or spouse.

Conclusion: Participants with lower marital satisfaction suffered from higher in depression and anxiety emotions. Marital support could be one of the contributing factors on maintaining women health at their postpartum period. Helping professional should be more concern on the relationship in between the marital satisfaction and the born of a child.