

# Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Regarding Cervical Cancer Screening Among Indigenous Women

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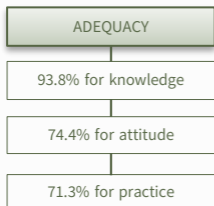
## Objectives

To analyze factors associated with knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) related to the Pap smear test among Indigenous women.

## Methods

- Analytical cross-sectional study
- Conducted with 129 Indigenous women eligible for cervical cancer screening, from a population of 281 women living in Indigenous territory.
- Outcomes were the domains of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP), categorized as adequate and inadequate. Associations were estimated using Poisson regression with robust variance, with calculation of prevalence ratios (PR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI).

## Results



Demonstrating a progressive reduction in adequacy along the KAP continuum.

- Inadequate knowledge was associated with basic sanitation (PR=0.47; 95% CI: 0.24–0.91) and hysterectomy (PR=0.40; 95% CI: 0.19–0.83).
- Inadequate attitude was associated with employment status (PR=2.05; 95% CI: 1.08–3.90) and alcohol consumption (PR=0.41; 95% CI: 0.18–0.92).
- Higher education presented PR values equal to zero for inadequate attitude, reflecting the absence of cases in these categories, with unstable estimates. Inadequate practice was associated with Evangelical religion, absence of active sexual life, and hysterectomy.

## Conclusion

Among Indigenous women, knowledge, attitude, and practice related to the Pap smear test present specific patterns, indicating the need for culturally sensitive screening strategies adapted to the organization of care in Indigenous territories.