

English version questionnaires

Questionnaires on knowledge, attitude and practice of cervical cancer screening and factors affecting practice of cervical cancer screening among women health care professionals at Public Hospitals in Bahir Dar City, Northwest Ethiopia, 2026

Date _____ Code _____

Part I: Socio-demographic related factors

S.no	Variables	Response	Remark
101	Age of the mother	_____	
102	Educational level	1. Diploma 2. Degree 3. Master 4. PhD 5. Other (specify----	
103	Religion	1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. Others (specify----	
104	Marital status	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	
105	Residence	1. Urban 2. Rural	
106	Work experience	_____	
107	Profession	1. Doctor 2. Nurse 3. Pharmacy 4. Midwifery 5. Laboratory	

		6. Radiography 7. Others (specify--)	
--	--	---	--

Part II: Service-related factors

S.no	Variables	Response	Remark
201	Is there availability of screening services in your health facility?	1.No 2. Yes	
202	Did you take training about cervical cancer?	1.No 2. Yes	
204	What are your sources of information about cervical cancer screening?	1.Peers 2. Health care providers 3. Social Media 4. TV/radio 5. Friends 6. Families 7. Others (specify.....)	
205	Waiting time	_____	

Part-III. Reproductive-related factors

S.no	Variables	Response	Skip
301	Parity	_____	
302	Age of first sex	_____	
303	Did you have a history of casual sex	1. No 2. Yes	
304	Did you use modern contraceptives?	1. No 2. Yes	
305	Did you use oral contraceptives currently?	1. No 2. Yes	
306	Did you have a history of condom use?	1. No 2. Yes	

Part-IV: Measurement of knowledge

S.no	Variables	Response	Remark
401	Did you hear about Vaginal bleeding?	1. No 2. Yes	
402	Did you hear about vaginal foul-smelling discharges?	1. No 2. Yes	
403	Did you have Pain during sex?	1. No 2. Yes	
404	Acquiring HPV is a risk factor for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
405	Multiple sex partner is a risk factor for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
406	Multi parity is a risk factor for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
407	Early sexual intercourse is a risk factor for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
408	Long term OCP use is a risk factor for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
409	Cigarette smoking is a risk factor for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
410	Vaccination for HPV is a prevention for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
411	Avoid multiple sex partner is a prevention for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
412	Avoid early sexual intercourse is a prevention for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
413	Avoid long term use of OCP is a prevention for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
414	Early screening is a prevention for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	
415	No smoking is a prevention for cervical cancer	1. No	

		2. Yes	
416	Spacing children is a prevention for cervical cancer	1. No 2. Yes	

Part-V: Measurement of attitude

S.no	Variables	1=Strongly disagree	2=Disagree	3=Neutral	4=Agree	5=Strongly agree
501	Carcinoma of the cervix is highly prevalent in Ethiopia					
502	Carcinoma of the cervix is the leading cause of death among all malignance in Ethiopia					
503	Any adult woman including you can acquire cervical carcinoma					
504	Carcinoma of the cervix cannot be transmitted from one person to another					
505	Screening helps in prevention of carcinoma of the cervix					
506	Screening causes no harm to the client					
507	Cervical cancer screening is not expensive					

Part -VI: Measurement of practice

S.no	Variables	Response	Skip
601	Have you been screened for cervical cancer at least once?	1.No 2. Yes	