

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SCREENING
MAMMOGRAM UPTAKE AMONG WOMEN
ATTENDING AN URBAN UNIVERSITY
PRIMARY CARE CLINIC IN MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Screening mammograms have resulted in a reduction in breast cancer mortality, yet the uptake in Malaysia was low. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and factors associated with screening mammogram uptake among women attending a Malaysian primary care clinic. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 200 women aged 40 to 74 attending the clinic. The data was collected using questionnaires assessing sociodemographic, clinical characteristics, knowledge and health beliefs. Multiple logistic regression was used to identify factors associated with mammogram uptake. **Results:** The prevalence of screening mammograms was 46.0%. About 45.5% of women with high breast cancer risk had never undergone a mammogram. Older participants, aged 50 to 74 (OR = 2.57, 95% CI: 1.05, 6.29, p -value = 0.039) and those who received a physician's recommendation (OR = 7.61, 95% CI: 3.81, 15.20, p -value < 0.001) were more likely to undergo screening mammography. Significant health beliefs associated with mammogram uptake were perceived barriers (OR = 0.81, 95% CI: 0.67, 0.97, p -value = 0.019) and cues to action (OR = 1.30, 95% CI: 1.06, 1.59, p -value = 0.012). Approximately half of the participants and those in the high-risk group had never undergone a mammogram. Older age, physician recommendation, perceived barriers and cues to action were significantly associated with mammogram uptake. **Conclusion:** Physicians need to play an active role in promoting breast cancer screening and addressing the barriers.

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Article

Factors Associated with Screening Mammogram Uptake among Women Attending an Urban University Primary Care Clinic in Malaysia

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