//: (

() Tsu () Susan . (). ( ) () Tung

/

/

```
)
        .(
                                                                                               ) .
```

/

/

) .( / .

X ±SD	( )		<u></u>		
/ ± /	( /) ( ) ( /)	( )		/ .	/ .
/ ± /	( /) ( /) ( /) ( /)	( )		<i>)</i>	
	( / ) ( / ) ( / ) ( ) /				
	(7)				/
	) (P ≤ /	2≤ / )			

/

/

	Z= / / / P < / Z= / / P < /	
().	Tsu <sup>(</sup> ).	< / )
		Soon.
	· ( ).	

- 1- Susan X, Hyman D, Larson E. Provision of health counseling in office-based practices and hospital outpatient clinics. Prev Med; 2005. 40: 542-546.
- 2- Catherine L, Phumaphi J. Cervical screening in developing countries. Alliance Cervical Can Prev; 2005. 01: 1-2.
- 3- Tung T, Stephen J, Thoa N, Tram L, Jeremiah M. Predicators of cervical pop smear, screening, awareness intention and receipt among Vietnamese –Americans. Am J Prev Med; 2002. 23: 207-214.
- 4- Tsu-yin W, Brady W, Yu-wen Ch, Clara H. Health beliefs and practices related to breast cancer screening in Filipino, Chinese, and Asian-Indian women. Cancer Detect; 2005. 30: 58-66.
- 5- Harton John. Breast cancer in 2020: What can we expect?. Cancer Detect; 2006.30:109-10.
- 6- Somrongthong R, Panuwatsu KP, Amarathithadd D, Chaipaymo O, Sitthiamorn c. sexual behaviors and opinions on sexuality of adolescents in a slum community in Bangkok Southeast Asian. J Trop Med Public Health; 2003. 34: 443-6.
- 7- Gawick A, Nerdahlp, Banken R, Muenzenberger Bretl, Sieving R. Risk and protective factors for sexual risk taking among adolescents inroleved in prime time. J Pediatr Nurse; 2004. 19: 340-50.
- 8- Soon H, Choi S, Klassen A. Impact of breast cancer screening intervention on Korean American women in Maryland. Cancer Detect; 2006. 30:297-305.
- 9- Waller J, McCaffery K, Wardle J. Beliefs about the risk factors for cervical cancer in British population sample. Preve Med; 2004. 38: 745-53.
- 10-Brinkman D, Gladman M, Norman S, Frank G. Eu J Obstet Gynecol; 2005.119:123-4.

Eric.

( )

14-Lancaster J, Stanhope M. Community public health nursing. 6th ed .USA: Mosby; 2004. P. 809-810.

15-Eric M, Susan T, Dina N, Lacreis R and Ann S. Association between CBE, FOBT, and Pap smear adherence and mammography adherence among older low – income women. Preventive Medicine; 2003. 36: 734-739.

11-Barry J, Breen N. The importance of place of residence in predicting late stage diagnosis of breast or cervical cancer. Health & Place; 2005. 11:15-29.

12-Hartston GL. Introduction to maternity and pediatric nursing.3rd ed. Philadelphia: sanders; 1999.p. 282-294.

13- Allender J, Walton B. Community health nursing. 5th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott; 2001. p. 765-769.



## Investigating Effect of Premarital Health Counseling on Females' Awareness Towards Breast and Cervical Cancer

E. Haji Kazemy, MSc<sup>46</sup> R. Mohammadi, PhD<sup>47</sup> S. Nikpour, MSc<sup>48</sup> F. Hosseini, MSc<sup>49</sup> A. Meamarian, MSc<sup>50</sup>

## Abstract

Premarital health counseling for couples, especially in females is very important in community's health. In the premarital counseling, females are educated regarding reproductive health, such as methods of prevention of breast and cervical cancer that helps to family health promotion. The aim of this study, was to determine the effect of premarital health counseling on the females' awareness towards methods of prevention of breast and cerviced cancers.

This study was a quasi experimental design. The aim of the study was to determine the difference of the subjects' awarness about methods of prevention of breast and cervical cancer at preintervention and post intervention. The mean & standard deviation of the achieved scores related to the awarenss were calculated. The sample size was 600 subjects who were attending in premarital health counseling program in selected health centers. The sampling method was consequence and the study tool was a questionnaire.

The study finding, showed that the mean and standard deviation of samples' age was  $21.82 \pm 3.94$  and 47.4%. The majority of the subjects had a level of diploma degree in education and, 76.6% were housewives. The differences between the mean of their scores of the subjects' awarences in the two groups (who participated in the counseling and who did not) were significant (P<0.0001).

Considering the importance of prevention methods of breast and cervical cancer, the researchers suggest to conduct a prospective study for assassing the effect of premarital health counseling program on females' practice. The study findings showed, a high efficacy of the premarital counseling regarding the subjects awareance about prevention methods of breast and cervical cancer. Thus, the researchers recommend further studies of the efficiency of the premarital counseling on long-term outcomes among females, attending premarital counseling.

## Key Words: Premarital health counseling, Awareness, Methods prevention, Breast cancer, Cervical cancer

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Senior Lecturer, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Science and Health Services, Tehran, Iran. (\*Corresponding Author)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Associate Professor, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Tehran, Iran.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Senior Lecturer, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Science and Health Services, Tehran, Iran

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> Senior Lecturer, School of Management and Medical Information, Iran University of Medical Science and Health Services, Tehran, Iran.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> BS in Midwifery, Vali Asr Health Center, Iran University of Medical Science and Health