NINYADA RONGDECH: CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AND RELATED FACTORS IN NAIKUAN SUB-DISTRIC, YANYAKHAO DISTRIC, TRANG PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISOR: VALAIKANYA PLASAI, M.P.H.,Dr.P.H. THESIS CO-ADVISOR: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR SOMRAT LERTMAHARIT, M. Med. Stat. 88 pp. ISBN 974-9599-52-7.

A cross-sectional descriptive research aims to study the rate of cervical cancer screening and factors affecting coming to cervical cancer screening of women 35 to 64 years in Naikuan Sub-district, Yantakhao District, Trang Province. A self-administered questionnaires survey was conducted among 250 systematically random subjects. The response rate was 100 %. The period of data collection was from April to May 2003. Data were analyzed by SPSS for windows package.

The results revealed the rate of cervical cancer screening at 43 % (95% CI: 37-49%). Most of them have a personal check up for pap smear 2 to 3 times per person, and the last check up was over 5 years ago. Convenience of the government hospital was found that reflected the visiting at 75%. Abnormal sign causes them to find a screening, at 50% and normal sign was the main reason for not having screening of non-screening group. When considered the following factors related to screening: rate of woman 45 to 54 years was the highest (46%), followed by marital status (44%), Muslim (58%), above secondary school (62%), the highest income rate was above 10,000 Baht per month, age at first married under 20 years old was the lowest at 37%, high level of knowledge and perception was the highest rate. Test of association between religion, education and income and screening Pap smear was significant (p <0.05), while age, status, occupation, age at first marriage, number of children, and knowledge and perception was not significant with screening Pap smear (p> 0.5).

Student's signature

Field of study Health Systems Development **Advisor's signature**

Academic year 2003 **Co-advisor's signature**