

Abstract

The bachelor thesis deals with the topic of the awareness of health professionals in the field of gynecology about the prevention of cervical carcinoma. The thesis summarizes basic information about primary and secondary prevention, risk factors and clinical symptoms of cervical carcinoma. It also includes information on the diagnosis and subsequent treatment of patients with cervical carcinoma.

The main aim of the study was to identify which group of health professionals would have the greatest knowledge of cervical cancer prevention. A total of four research hypotheses were established, of which three were confirmed and only one was disproved.

A quantitative type of research was chosen to address them. Data collection was carried out by means of a questionnaire survey conducted at the Obstetrics and Gynecology of the First Faculty of Medicine and General Teaching Hospital in Prague. A questionnaire of twenty-six questions was distributed in paper form among local doctors, midwives and nurses. The final size of the research sample was one hundred respondents. All questions were answered completely voluntarily and anonymously. Tables and graphs summarizing the results of the survey were produced as part of the data analysis.

The main finding was that the group of doctors was much more aware of the issue of cervical carcinoma prevention. Other groups of health care personnel - midwives and nurses - had less knowledge. Based on this result, it was recommended to support the education of middle medical staff to enrich and expand their knowledge. The proposed measure should ensure that relevant and comprehensible information reaches the lay and professional public.

The mapping of the awareness of gynecological health professionals on cervical cancer prevention showed significant differences between the different groups. The results of the survey revealed a much higher level of knowledge among the medical group than among the other groups of the sample of respondents.

Keywords: cytological screening, cervical cancer, human papillomavirus, precancer, primary prevention, secondary prevention, papillomavirus vaccines