

15th World Congress on Gynecology, Obstetrics and Womens Health
17th International Conference on Traditional Medicine and Acupuncture
9th World Summit on Cancer Science and Oncology

MAY 26, 2022 | Webinar

Awareness and reactions to a free cancer screening programme organised for women living in an urban slum settlement in Nigeria

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Screening has been recommended as an easiest way of detecting, treating and reducing the burden of cervical cancer. Women are the target population for cervical cancer. In Nigeria, very low proportions of women have participated in screening. Information on reasons for unwillingness and reluctance to undergo cancer screening among women has not been fully documented in Nigeria and community-based studies are also limited. This study aimed at awareness and response to screening based on economic status of women in an urban slum in Nigeria.

Two day cervical screening programme without charge was organized for all women at the community market square. Prior to the intervention, advocacy visits were paid to the community heads, market women leaders informing them of the programme and obtaining their consent and co-operation. Thereafter, community wide announcements explaining the details, benefits, venue and schedule for the intervention was carried out for a period of 21 days. Convenience sampling technique was employed to select participants using a well-

structured key in depth interview guide exploring awareness, importance, and factors influencing their decisions to come for the screening exercise. Data was analysed and presented thematically.

About 100 women were came out and presented themselves for screening, in the place. Lack of financial capacity to afford screening, poor knowledge, were listed by women as some barriers to screening. Findings reveal that almost all women do not know about cervical cancer and HPV, some attributed cervical cancer to breast cancer, and many may never go for screening if not for the screening intervention brought to them by Lifetouch Africa NGO, and the service is more acceptable to them when it is free.

Conclusively, women respond better to participate in screening when it is free compared to when it is to be paid for, hence periodic nationwide free cervical screening by government is recommended.

Keyword: Screening Response, Affordability of Screening.

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Naturopathy and yoga in our daily life

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Holistic approach towards life which means the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts. Holistic medicine treats the 'whole person' rather than focusing on the single symptoms. It takes into account

that human body is in constant connection with mind and interacting with the environment around. This is the evident in the practice of Yoga and Naturopathy.

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Screening tests in cancer

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Screening is defined as presumptive identification of unrecognized disease in an apparently healthy, asymptomatic population by means of tests, examinations or other procedures that can be applied rapidly and easily to the target population. Screening tests help determine cancer at an early stage, decide further investigations, and plan treatment. The common cancers are breast, cervical, colorectal, lung, ovarian, pancreatic, hepatic, thyroid, oral, bladder, prostate and skin cancers. The common screening tests used in these cancers are laboratory investigations and imaging tests. The imaging tests generally performed for cancer detection and treatment planning are X-rays, Mammography, Ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, PET scan and biopsies. .

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Women, trauma and alcohol dependency: Connections and disconnections in alcohol treatment for women

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Statement of the Problem: Women who have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) are at greater risk for physical and mental health problems including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol dependency. On their own IPV, PTSD and alcohol dependency result in significant personal, social and economic cost and the impact of all three may compound these costs. Researchers have reported that women with these experiences are more difficult to treat; many do not access treatment and those who do, frequently do not stay because of difficulty maintaining helping relationships. However, these women's perspective has not been previously studied. The purpose of this study is to describe the experience of seeking help for alcohol dependency by women with PTSD and a history of IPV in the context in which it occurs.

Methodology and Theoretical Orientation: An inter subjective ethnographic study using hermeneutic dialogue

was utilized during participant observation, in- depth interviews and focus groups. An ecological framework was utilized to focus on the interaction between the counselors and the staff to understand this relationships and the context in which it occurs.

Findings: The women in this study were very active help seekers. They encountered many gaps in continuity of care including discharge because of relapse. Although the treatment center was a warm, healing and spiritual place, the women left the center without treatment for their trauma needs and many without any referral to address these outstanding issues. Conclusion and Significance: Women with alcohol dependence and PTSD with a history of IPV want help however the health and social services do not always recognize their calls for help or their symptoms of distress. Recommendations are made for treatment centers to become trauma- informed that would help this recognition.

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