Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Thesis

For Master Degree in Community Health Nursing

Title:

Predictive Factors for Participation in Colorectal Cancer Screening Based on the BASNEF Model in Middle-Risk Individuals Referred to Tabriz Health Centers

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Thesis code: 758

Abstract

Introduction: Intestinal cancer is one of the most common causes of mortality in the world. Regular screening as a method for early detection can be predicted using the BASNEF model, which is used to study the behavior and determine the factors influencing decision-making behavior of individuals. This study was aimed to determine the predictive factors for participation in the screening of colorectal cancer based on the BASNEF model in middle-risk individuals.

Methods and Materials: This was a cross-sectional (descriptive-analytic) study conducted on 576 middle-risk individuals of colorectal cancer from four regions out of eleven regions of Tabriz city. The inclusion criteria were included age over 50 years, the ability to answer questions physically and mentally, lack of a patient or first-degree relatives to colorectal cancer, benign tumors (polyps) of the large intestine, colitis, Crohn's disease and cognitive, speech, or hearing problems. Individuals who responded incompletely to the questionnaire were excluded. The research-made questionnaire based on the BASNEF model was used to collect information. Less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Results: : In this study, 348 individuals (60.4%) were in the age group of 50 to 60 years old and 228 individuals (39.6%) were in the age group of 60 to 70 years. Most of the individuals (85.8%) were married. The mean score of knowledge, attitude, social norms, performance and enabling factors was 39.63 ± 23.69, 58.62 ± 9.72, 63.21 ± 25.93, 50.30 ± 15.18, 77.58 ± 19.84, respectively. awareness ($\beta=0.102$) and Social norms ($\beta=0.147$) were a significant predictor for behavior change. The training of screening tests showed a significant relationship ($P=0.008$) with performance score ($\beta=0.078$).

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that by focusing on social norms and knowledge among middle-risk people of colorectal cancer, their behavior could be predicted for participating in screening programs and taken the necessary measures.

Keywords: BASNEF Model, Colorectal Cancer, Prediction, Screening