

Prostate cancer: knowledge of the staff of Instituto Superior Politécnico Jean Piaget de Benguela

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Objectives: To evaluate the knowledge of the employees of the Instituto Superior Politécnico Jean Piaget of Benguela about prostate cancer.

Keywords: health, men, cancer, prostate, prevention

Introduction

Prostate cancer ranks second among the malignant neoplasms that affect men. In 2012, the estimates revealed approximately 1.1 million new cases, constituting 15% of male cancers.¹ Prostatic The prostatic disease is one of the most costly and responsible for high morbidity and mortality in men. The knowledge and importance given to health are determinant determinants for the individual's decision-making regarding early diagnostic tests to prevent the development of this cancer.¹ In developing countries, the pathology is still associated with the invasive screening method, which means that its prevention and detection is often late. We emphasize the importance of teams prepared to clarify doubts and make the community feel an integral part of these services.²

Methodology

This is a descriptive and exploratory study, with a quantitative approach, carried out from July to September 2018, with the participation of 36 employees from various sectors of the Institute, using the variables: age, academic level, race and, level of knowledge about prostate cancer. Technical and Ethical Procedures: Data were collected and organized into a map idealized for this purpose. They were treated and compiled in a Microsoft Word document and analyzed using the position and presented in simple input tables; analyzed and discussed descriptively based on the literature on the subject. For the ethical procedures, a written request was submitted to the Institution's management and the signature of the Informed Consent Form of the participants, ensuring the participants' anonymity and confidentiality.

Results

Of the 36 participants, 19% were college graduates and 30% were in the 51-56 age group. 94% could not define and much less identify any scientific information about cancer and 89% claimed never to have heard of the subject, although 55.6% affirm that it is a preventable pathology. It was notorious for the lack of information on the subject, so there is a need for of the institution's employees to be informed about the pathology, allowing to demystify the prejudices about the screening exams for prostate cancer detection.

Discussion

The participants' knowledge deficit can be associated with the scarcity of information on the subject and the relevance of performing preventive exams, which contributes to the fact that the disease is considered a public health problem, also reflecting a coverage inadequate screening. Thus, the need for the commitment

of nursing professionals in carrying out actions assertive assertively, and effectively, because teamwork and the accountability of those involved are essential for the effective development of a quality work.³

Conclusion

The study allowed us to understand the knowledge deficit of the professionals at the Instituto Superior Politécnico Jean Piaget Benguela related to prostate cancer. The results exposed the need for interventions regarding the promotion of the health of adherence to screening exams and to overcome the prejudice that contributes to the belittling of men through information on the subject, to adherence to screening exams, and to overcoming the prejudice that contributes to the belittling of men through information on the subject. diagnosis. It was notorious for the lack of information on the subject addressed, so there is a need for the employees of the Institution to be informed about the pathology, allowing to demystify preconceptions about screening exams for the detection of cancer of the brain, prostate.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare the there are no conflicts of interest.

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