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Assessment of Pain and Risk Factors among Women with Breast Cancer in Nineveh Governorate	عنوان الرسالة
<p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objective of the study :</b> The objectives of the current study are to assess the pain level, pain cognition and risk factors among women with Breast Cancer in Nineveh Governorate.</p> <p><b>Methodology :</b> A case-control study design was carried out at the pain Unit, Al-Mosul oncology and Nuclear Hospital from 1<sup>st</sup>. December, 2010 through June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2011. Four hundred women participate in this study, (200) case and (200) control. Data were collected by questionnaires and interview technique with cases and control. The validity of the study instruments was established through a panel of (10) experts of different specialties related to the field of the present study. Reliability of the study tolls were determined through the use of half split-approach of the computation of Cronbach Alpha Correlation coefficients. Data collection tools consisted of four parts. The first part focus on the demographic Characteristics of the study subject which contained questions regarding age, education level, residence, marital status, body mass index, and age at marriage. Part two measure Pain intensity which was assessed on an 11-point Numerical Rating Scale ranging from 0 to 10 in which 0 represents “no pain” and 10 “pain as bad as you can imagine.” While Part three measured <i>Pain cognition</i> using the Pain Cognition List–Experimental version which consists of 5-point Likert option : total agreement (5), relative agreement (4), neither agreement nor disagreement (3), relative disagreement (2) , and total disagreement (1). The fourth part highlighted on the Risk factors of breast cancer which was categorized into three sections. The first section was contained reproductive data. The second section is the medical one that contained medical data recorded in patients files, The final section was determined the family history that searches for cancer in family. Data are prepared, organized and entered into a computer file; Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS, version 15) is used for data analysis.</p> <p><b>Results :</b>The study shows Severity and frequency of pain in the four body regions. The most frequently reported area of pain was the breast area (86%), followed by axilla (63%), arm (57%), and side of the body (56%). Statistical analysis of the study variables showed that there were significant differences between cases and control groups in relation to education level, and family history. However, there were no significance differences between both groups in body mass index, marital status, and profession. Both groups were mostly housewives without significance difference between them (p =0.118). Few differences but not significant between the two groups in body mass index (32.1% of cases was obese compared to 25.2% of controls). Marital status showed no association with breast</p>	

cancer risk ( P-value =.85), Only 14.3% of cases were not married with nearly equal percent (12.9%) in controls.

**Recommendations :** The researcher recommended for alert policy makers to support governmental control programs against breast cancer to minimize prevalence in Iraq, and ensure effective protection for women at risk of having the disease. Health education of general public using various methods, namely TV, and teaching posters and raise the need for early detection and defining high risk groups are recommended.