

Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Adventist Males towards Prostate Cancer and Screening in Trinidad and Tobago (Professor E. Clarke, Ph.D.)

School of Social Sciences, University of the Southern Caribbean

eclarke@usc.edu.tt

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study was to examine the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of a small cohort of men of the Seventh-Day Adventist (SDA) Church, towards prostate cancer and screening.

METHODS

This descriptive study was conducted on 157 participants, predominantly African (66%) population between ages 25-80, attending a one-day regional Men's' Ministry retreat in St. Augustine, Trinidad.

RESULTS

Majority of the men (70%) knew that prostate screening tests were available. An independent sample T-Test was done to determine if there were differences between the age of those who believed they should get tested for prostate cancer. The participants were divided into two age groups, 40 – 63 years, and 64 + years. The result showed that there was no statistical significant difference between the groups [t(116) =1.440, p=0.153]. There was also no statistical significance between the groups in relation to how often they have been screened, [t(114)=.290, p=0.773].

Barriers to screening include; fear of the procedure, that cancer would be found and that a prostatectomy would affect their sexual function.

CONCLUSION

A substantial proportion of the SDA cohort ≥ 40 years had never been screened for prostate cancer. Interventions should be made to allay fears of screening and promote screening through the health education in the church community and by extension to the wider community.