
Knowledge of breast cancer and its early detection measures among female students, in Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia

Tesfay Hailu¹, Hailemariam Berhe¹, Desta Hailu^{2,*}, Haftu Berhe³

¹Department of Nursing, College of Health Sciences, Mekelle University, Mekelle, Ethiopia

²Department of Nursing, College of Medicine & Health sciences, Arba Minch University, Arba Minch, Ethiopia

³Department of Nursing, College of Health sciences, Mekelle University, Ethiopia

Email address:

tesfayhailu20@yahoo.com (T. Hailu), hailemar24@yahoo.com (H. Berhe), destahailu19@gmail.com (D. Hailu), haftuber@yahoo.com (H. Berhe)

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Abstract: Background: Breast cancer is the most common of all cancers in women both in the developed and less developed world. Its incidence rate varies from 19.3 per 100,000 women in Eastern Africa to 89.7 per 100,000 women in Western Europe. Globally, it claims the lives of 508, 000 women per year. Since risk reduction strategies cannot eliminate the majority of breast cancers, early detection remains the cornerstone of breast cancer control. Health education and communication have been found critical to promote breast cancer prevention and screening strategies. However, to our knowledge no previous research was done in the study area and awareness about breast cancer among Ethiopian women is not well documented. This paper, therefore, attempts to assess the level of Knowledge of breast cancer and its early detection measures among female students in Mekelle University, Ethiopia. Method: An institution based descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted from January 2013 to June, 2013 on randomly selected female students. Multistage sampling technique was employed to select the study participants. A pre-tested structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. Data analysis was carried out using SPSS. Frequencies, means, and standard deviations were computed. Result: In this study, 760 students participated making a response rate of 96%. The finding of this study showed that respondents with good knowledge score for risk factors, early detection measures and warning signs of breast cancer was 1.4%, 3.6% and 22.1% respectively. The majority 477 (62.8%) of participants practiced self-examination. Of the respondents who practiced breast self-examination, 201 (71.0%) reported that they practiced monthly. Conclusion: The finding of this study revealed that respondents had poor knowledge of risk factors, early detection measures and early warning signs of breast cancer. This implies that the health care system particularly policy makers, health care managers, health care professionals and community based health extension workers are giving limited attention to non-communicable disease like breast cancer despite their public health burden. Moreover, very few of the respondents have practiced self and clinical breast examination. Therefore, the Ministry of health of Ethiopia and other stakeholders should promote provision of information, education and communication targeting women, family, and the general community to increase their awareness about breast cancer and its early detection measure.

Keywords: Knowledge, Breast Cancer, Detection Measures, Ethiopia

1. Background

Breast cancer, one of the non-communicable diseases, is the most common cancer in women worldwide. It accounts for over one million of the estimated 10 million neoplasms diagnosed worldwide each year [1]. Incidence rates vary

greatly worldwide from 19.3 per 100,000 women in Eastern Africa to 89.7 per 100,000 women in Western Europe. In most of the developing regions the incidence rates are below 40 per 100,000. Even though it is generally increasing, the lowest incidence rates are found in most African countries [2]. It has been estimated that one out of every nine women

living in western countries is likely to be affected by breast cancer in her lifetime. The incidence of breast cancer varies between countries; the highest rates occur in the United States and Canada and, the lowest rate is found in Asia [3]. Hospital records show that in Ethiopia there are more than 200,000 cancer cases per year where cervical & breast cancers are the top two cancer types having a lion's share for the high maternal deaths in the country [4].

Breast cancer is the primary cause of cancer death among women globally. It is estimated that over 508,000 women died in 2011 due to breast cancer worldwide. Although breast cancer is thought to be a disease of the developed world, almost 50% of breast cancer cases and 58% of deaths occur in less developed countries [2]. Breast cancer survival rates vary greatly worldwide, ranging from 80% or over in North America, Sweden and Japan to around 60% in middle-income countries and below 40% in low-income countries. The low survival rates in less developed countries can be explained mainly by the lack of early detection programme, resulting in a high proportion of women presenting with late-stage disease, as well as by the lack of adequate diagnosis and treatment facilities [2].

Established risk factors of breast cancer are a familial history of breast cancer, prolonged exposure to endogenous estrogens, such as early menarche, late menopause, late age at first childbirth, Exogenous hormone, Oral contraceptive and hormone replacement therapy. Breastfeeding, weight control, physical activity, and avoidance of smoking also have a protective effect [2].

Although risk reduction might be achieved with prevention, these strategies cannot eliminate the majority of breast cancers that develop in low and middle income countries. Therefore, the key strategy in reducing breast cancer related mortality, improving breast cancer outcome and survival is screening to early detect and manage breast cancer. This is very important because an excellent prognosis is directly associated with the stage at which the tumor is initially detected and how localized the lesion is. Early diagnosis usually results in successful treatment before metastasis and signifies a better outcome [5].

Recommended preventive techniques to reduce breast cancer morbidity and mortality include breast self-examination (BSE), clinical breast examination (CBE), and mammography. CBE and mammography require hospital visit and specialized equipment and expertise whereas BSE is an inexpensive tool that can be carried out by women themselves [6].

Even though BSE is a simple, quick, and cost-free procedure, the practice of BSE is low and varies in different countries. Several reasons like lack of time, lack of self-confidence in their ability to perform the technique correctly, fear of possible discovery of a lump, and embarrassment associated with manipulation of the breast have been cited as reasons for not practicing BSE [6]. There is evidence that women who correctly practice BSE monthly are more likely to detect a lump in the early stage of its development, and early diagnosis has been reported to

influence early treatment to yield a better survival rate [7].

Health education and communication have been found to promote health seeking behavioral change with sufficient utilization and compliance to breast cancer prevention and screening strategies. However, no previous research was done in the study area and awareness about breast cancer among Ethiopian women is not well documented. This paper, therefore, attempts to assess the level of knowledge and attitude towards breast cancer and practice of self-breast examination.

2. Methods and Materials

2.1. Study Area and Period

This study was conducted from January to June 2013 in Mekelle University which is one of the higher learning institutions found in Ethiopia. Mekelle University is located in Mekelle, capital city of Tigray Regional State, 783 kilometers away from Addis Ababa, and capital city of Ethiopia. The University has eight colleges and forty two departments. According to the statistics obtained from student service center, it has a total number of 20,452 regular undergraduate students. Of those number of students 6,340 were females [8,9]. The university has two clinics and one specialized referral hospital all providing reproductive and other health care services mainly for the in school students and other catchment populations of Tigray regional state.

2.2. Study Design and Source Population

An institution based descriptive cross-sectional study employing quantitative method was undertaken. The source population of this study was all regular female undergraduate students in Endayesus and Adi-Haki campuses in Mekelle University. Study populations were randomly selected regular undergraduate female students on which the actual study was conducted. Postgraduate, Mentally and/or physically incapable students were excluded from the study.

2.3. Sample Size Determination and Sampling Procedure

Sample size was determined using sample size formula for estimating a single population proportion with the assumption that margin of error, confidence interval, design effect and expected non-response rate to be 5%, 95%, 2 and 10%, respectively. Additionally, the proportion of knowledge of students about breast cancer was considered to be 50%.

$$n = \frac{(z)^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

Where n = estimated sample size; Z = confidence limit (1.96), P = prevalence (50%), d = marginal error (5%);

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2}$$

Since the study population is less than 10,000 finite population correction formulas was applied. $n_f =$

$n/(1+(n/N))$: Where nf = desired sample size; n = the calculated sample size; N = total population. $nf = 384/(1+384/5693) = 360$; Adding 10% non-response rate and design effect of 2 the total sample size was calculated to be 792 students.

The study employed multi-stage sampling technique. After calculating the sample size, all colleges and class year of study were considered in the sampling process to select the study subjects. First, the University was stratified into seven colleges and the sample was distributed to each college using probability proportional to their size. Then, using simple random sampling technique (SRS) 21 departments were selected from among the seven colleges. The required number of regular female undergraduate students (sample size) was again distributed to the departments and each year of study using probability proportional to size. Then, population frames were prepared for each year of study from their rosters in collaboration with the student service director. Finally, the study subjects were selected using simple random sampling technique from their respective year of study.

2.4. Data Collection Technique & Instrument

Structured standard self-administered questionnaire was designed and used by reviewing previous similar literatures [10, 11]. It included questions related to knowledge and attitude towards breast cancer and practice of breast self-examination. The questionnaire was first prepared in English and then translated to Amharic. To check its consistency it was translated back to English. Ten 10th grade completed data collectors who were familiar with Amharic language distributed the questionnaires. Two BSc nurses with similar work experience were assigned to supervise the data collection process.

Training was given for data collectors and supervisors for two days. In the training session the data collectors were oriented on the objective of the study, way how to collect the data and keep confidentiality of information obtained from respondents. All the collected data was checked for completeness, accuracy and consistency by the supervisors and principal investigator.

2.5. Data Quality Management

The questionnaire was pre-tested in Sheba University College (Private University College in Mekelle town) regular female undergraduate students prior to the actual data collection to ensure quality, clarity, understandability and completeness of the data. Depending on the result of the pre-test, correction and modification was made on the questionnaire before actual data collection on the study population was started. Two supervisors and the principal investigator were supervising the data collection processes and necessary correction was made on time. English version questionnaire was translated to Amharic and then back to English by different language experts to the consistency of the data. Data collectors were ten nurses and

adequate training was for two days about the process of data collection.

2.6. Data Processing and Analysis

Data were coded, entered and cleaned. Data analysis was carried out using SPSS version 16 software package. Simple descriptive statistics such as frequencies, means, and standard deviations were done as appropriate.

2.7. Ethical Consideration

Ethical approval was obtained from the ethical review committee of Mekelle University, College of Medicine and Health science. Letter of co-operation was written from Mekelle University to respective departments. Clear communication was made with the department heads and the study participants about the purpose and the procedures of the study. Informed consent was obtained from each respondent. Participants were assured that they would never face any problem for participating in the study. Privacy, confidentiality and justifiable benefits were maintained.

3. Result

3.1. Socio-Demographic Profile

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of under graduate regular female students, in Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia, 2013 (n=760)

Variables	Frequency (%)
Age at interview	
<18 years	2 (0.3)
18-19 years	186(24.5)
20-21 years	407(54.3)
22-23 years	124(16.5)
24-25 years	25 (3.3)
>25 years	6(0.9)
Marital status	
Single	555(73)
Married	40(5.2)
Living with friend	153 (20.1)
Others♣	12 (1.5)
Religion	
Orthodox	645(84.5)
Muslim	78 (10.5)
Protestant	33 (4.5)
Others#	4 (0.5)
Educational status of respondents	
First year	329(43.2)
Second year	234(30.8)
Third year	160(21.1)
Fourth year	37(4.7)
Has breast problem	
Yes	23(3.8)
No	737(96.2)
Has family history of breast cancer	
Yes	48(6.5)
No	712(93.5)

♣catholic and traditional believers; *divorced, widowed

A total of 760 undergraduate regular female students participated giving a total response rate of 96%. More than

half of the respondents aged between 20-21(54.3%) and only 6 (0.9%) of them were older than 25 years. Majority of the respondents 645(84.5%) were Orthodox Christian, followed by Muslim 78(10%). Regarding their marital status about 555(80.8%) respondents were single. Nearly half 329 (43.7 %) of the respondents educational level were first year followed by 234 (30.8%) second year students. Of the 760 students included in this study, 23 (3.03%) mentioned that they have breast problems and 48 (6.3%)

responded that they have family history of breast cancer (Table1).

3.2. Knowledge about risk factors of breast cancer

Concerning the knowledge of respondents, smoking was the most common risk factor identified by 542 (71.3%) of the participants followed by alcohol consumption 336 (44.2%) and high fat diet 295 (38.8%) (Table 2)

Table 2. Knowledge of undergraduate regular female students about risk factors of breast cancer in Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia, 2013 (n=760)

Risk factors of breast cancer	Correct response Number (%)	Risk factors of breast cancer	Correct response Number (%)
Increasing age	160 (21.1)	Increasing age	160 (21.1)
Positive family history of cancer	158(20.8)	Positive family history of cancer	158(20.8)
High fat diet	295(38.8)	High fat diet	295(38.8)
Smoking	542(71.3)	Smoking	542(71.3)
Race/Ethnicity	139(18.3)	Race/Ethnicity	139(18.3)
Alcohol consumption	336(44.2)	Alcohol consumption	336(44.2)
First child at late age	135(17.8)	First child at late age	135(17.8)
Early onset of menarche	72(9.5)	Early onset of menarche	72(9.5)
Late menopause	137(18.0)	Late menopause	137(18.0)
Stress	267(35.0)	Stress	267(35.0)
Mean Score (SD)	2.95(1.81)	Mean Score (SD)	2.95(1.81)

3.3. Knowledge of Early Warning Signs of Breast Cancer

Regarding their knowledge about the signs and symptoms of breast cancer, 601 (79.10%) and 578 (76.10%) of them knew that breast cancer presents as a pain or soreness in the breast and painless breast lump respectively. Majority of the respondents explain non-lump symptoms of breast cancer such as discharge from the breast and change in the size of the breast (Table3).

Table 3. Knowledge regarding Signs and Symptoms of breast cancer among undergraduate regular female students, Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia, 2013 (n=760)

Signs and Symptoms	CCorrect answer Number(%)
Lump in the breast	578(76.1)
Discharge	451(59.3)
Pain or in the breast	601(79.1)
Change in size of the breast	408(53.7)
Dimpling of the breast	299(39.3)
Ulceration of the breast	384(50.5)
Weight loss	211(27.8)
Changes in shape of the breast	292(38.4)
Pulling in of nipple	237(31.2)
Swelling of the breast	441(58.00)
Lump under armpit	316(41.6)

3.3. Knowledge of Early Detection Measures of Breast Cancer

In terms of means of diagnosis, CBE was the most common means of detecting breast cancer, mentioned by 654 (86.10%) of the participants, followed by SBE and ultrasound 452 (59.5%). Regarding their practice, 315 (41.40%) of the participants reported that they know how to perform self-breast examination and a small number 96 (12.60%) of te participants responded that they know the recommended age to start self-breast examination .Similarly,

a small number 62 (17.7%) of the participants correctly identified the recommended frequency for self-breast examination (table4).

Table 4. Knowledge regarding early detection measures of breast cancer among under graduate regular female students, Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia, 2013 (n=760)

Questions	Correct response Number (%)
Pathological examination	290(38.20)
Self Breast Examination	452(59.50)
Clinical Breast Examination	654(86.10)
Mammography	298(39.20)
Ultra sound	452(59.50)
Recommended age to start SBE?	96(12.60)
Know how to perform SBE?	315(41.40)
Know how often SBE should be done?	145(19.10)
How often SBE should be done?	62(17.70)
How often CBE should be done?	312(42.10)
Know age to start mammography examination	13(1.70)

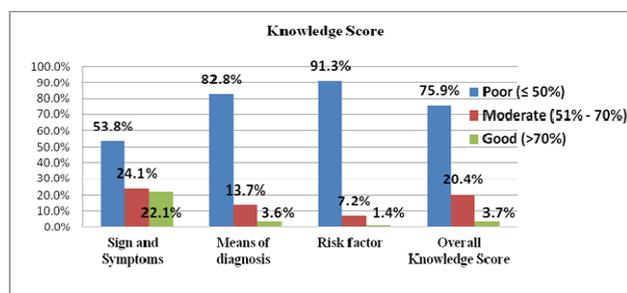


Figure 1. Knowledge score on risk factors, means of diagnosis and sign and symptoms of breast cancer among under graduate regular female students, Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia, 2013 (n=760)

With regard to the knowledge score, 1.4%, 3.6% and 22.1% of the participants were classified as having Good knowledge (>70.0%) on the risk factors, early detection measures and early warning signs of breast cancer

respectively. Overall, 75.9%, 20.4% and 3.7% of the participants were classified as having Poor ($\leq 50.0\%$), Moderate (51.0% - 70.0%) and Good ($>70.0\%$), respectively (figure1).

3.4. Attitude of Undergraduate Regular Female Students towards Breast Cancer

Most 424 (55.5%) of the participants believed that breast cancer is not curable disease, and 465 (63.8%) believed that long time survival (> 5 year) after being diagnosed with breast cancer is rare. Majority of the participants 606 (79.7%) replied that they would consult a doctor if they developed breast lumps, while only 285 (37.50%) said that they would agree to undergo mastectomy if deemed necessary (table5).

Participants were asked about their perceived risk of breast cancer. Accordingly, 459 (60.4%) replied that they don't know their perceived risk. While another 77 (10.1%) said that they are not at risk of developing breast cancer at all (table 5).

Table 5. Attitude towards breast cancer among under graduate regular female students, Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia,2013 (n=760)

Attitude questions	Number	%
Believe breast cancer is a curable disease	Yes	336 44.20%
	No	424 55.80%
Believe Long time survival (> 5 year) after breast cancer is rare	Yes	275 36.20%
	No	465 63.80%
Consult to a doctor	Yes	606 79.70%
	No	26 3.40%
	Don't know	128 16.80%
Agree to perform Mastectomy	Yes	285 37.50%
	No	119 15.70%
	Don't know	356 46.80%
Allow male doctor to examine your breast	Yes	612 80.50%
	No	148 19.50%
	Not at risk	146 19.20%
Perceived risk of breast cancer	Lower risk	77 10.10%
	Medium risk	67 8.80%
	Higher risk	11 1.40%
	Don't know	459 60.40%
	None	271 35.70%
Do you think you have any risk factors?	1 risk factors	93 12.20%
	2 risk factors	6 0.80%
	3 risk factors	152 20.00%
	>3 risk factors	6 0.80%
	No response	232 30.50%

3.5. Practice of Early Detection Measures

Students were asked if they practice early detection measures as a means of diagnosis of breast cancer. Based on the finding, majority of the participants 477 (62.8%)

replied they did not practice SBE. Only 283 (37.2%) participants practiced SBE. Of the participants who practiced SBE, 201 (71.0%) practiced SBE monthly, 259 (97.00%) started practicing SBE at age less than 25 Years. The most common reason for not practicing SBE mentioned by the study participants was not having breast problem 175 (57.4%) followed by not knowing how to do SBE 76 (24.9%) (Table6)

Table 6. Self breast examination practice of under graduate regular female students, Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia,2013

Variables	Number	%
Practice BSE (n=760)	Yes	283 37.20%
	No	477 62.80%
Frequency of SBE (n=283)	Once in a month	201 71.00%
	Once in 3 month	36 12.70%
	More than once in quarter of a year	41 14.50%
	Never in a year	5 1.80%
Age SBE started (n=283)	<25 of age	259 97.00%
	25-30	2 0.70%
	30-35	6 2.20%
Reasons for not practicing SBE (n=477)	I don't have breast problem	175 57.40%
	I don't think I should	21 6.90%
	I don't know how to do that	76 24.90%
	Carelessness	6 2.00%
	I don't think it is necessary	3 1.00%
Practice CBE (n=760)	Unsure about its benefit	6 2.00%
	yes	108 14.20%
	no	652 85.80%
	more than one reason	18 5.90%
Frequency of CBE	Once	63 69.20%
	1-3times	16 17.60%
	3-5 times	12 13.20%
Reasons for not practicing CBE (n=477)	Concern about extra money	28 5.00%
	Concern about extra time	6 1.10%
	Fear of out come	8 1.40%
	Too young to participate	39 6.90%
	No symptom of breast cancer	235 41.80%
	No one recommended	153 27.20%
	Unsure about the benefit	51 9.10%
Poor awareness	24 4.30%	
more than one reason	18 3.20%	

4. Discussion

This community based cross-sectional study with the objective of the assessment of factors This institution based cross-sectional study attempted to explore knowledge and attitude of breast cancer and its early detection measures

among undergraduate regular female students in Mekelle University, Tigray region, Ethiopia.

The finding of this study showed that respondents with good knowledge score for risk factors, early detections measures and warning signs of breast cancer was 1.4%, 3.6% and 22.1% respectively. This is slightly lower as compared to other similar studies conducted among female students in Malaysia, Iraq and Nigeria [12,13,14]. This overwhelmingly poor knowledge score of female students may be explained by the notion that even though this disease condition poses serious burden to the public indefinitely, the healthcare system has been almost exclusively focusing on communicable diseases so far and non-communicable diseases were ignored for years, particularly in resource poor countries like Ethiopia. In this study, 71.3% and 44.2% of respondents knew that smoking and alcohol consumption increased the risk of developing breast cancer respectively. This finding is higher as compared to evidence from Nigeria [15] where 45.92% and 25.51% of the respondents cited smoking and alcohol consumption as risk factors of breast cancer respectively. This can be explained by the fact that the difference in magnitude could be attributed to the difference in time when the research was done.

As opposed to evidence from Malaysia [12] where only 8.5% and 27.5% of the study participants failed to recognize family history of breast cancer and increasing age as risk factors of breast cancer, this study revealed that majority 79.2% and 78.9% of the respondents were not knowledgeable that family history of breast cancer and increasing age are risk factors of breast cancer.

Regarding the knowledge of participant about early warning signs of breast cancer, this study showed that pain and lump in the breast were the most common warning signs of breast cancer mentioned by 79.10% and 76.10% of the respondents respectively. Moreover, dimpling of the breast and lump under armpit were mentioned by only 39.3% and 41.6% participants respectively unlike to the findings from Malaysia and Jeddah [12,16].

The finding of this study indicated that respondents had better awareness of CBE than SBE. It indicated that 86.1% of the respondents correctly identified CBE as early detection measure of breast cancer. This is higher than evidence from Nigeria [15]. It reveals a potential pitfall in educating women about breast cancer screening. It is necessary to educate them on the differences as well as the respective role of breast cancer screening procedures/ modalities and the associated guidelines. It is foreseeable that if women perceive BSE to be equivalent to CBE, they may decide not to visit a medical provider under the assumption that the BSE alone is adequate screening. However, a higher proportion of respondents of this study failed to recognize SBE as a means for early detection of breast cancer. In contrary to the finding from Nigeria [15], this study reported that 41.0% of the respondents did not know self-breast examination as early detection method of breast cancer. However, this finding was higher than

evidence from Nigeria [17] in which only 6.4% of the respondents identified BSE as detection mechanism. Despite slight variation among studies, the knowledge of respondents about BSE is poor. This implies that information, education and communication works are very limited.

This finding also showed that the recommended breast self-examination once a month is not popular in an environment where there is no active national screening programme. This study reported that among those who know breast self-examination only 12.60% and 17.70% of the participants know the recommended age when SBE should start and the frequency of SBE respectively. This is by far lower than report from Nigeria, and Angola [14, 15, 18]. The finding of this study also showed that a significant proportion 62.8% of the study participants reported that they have never practiced self-breast examination. This was almost in line with evidence from Malaysia, Nigeria, Iraq and Nigeria [12,15,19,20]. But it is higher than another study done in Virginia [14]. This low level of Breast self-examination practice may be attributed to the notion that chronic diseases like breast cancer are not getting due attention at all levels of the health care system.

In line with study from Nigeria and Malaysian [19, 21] the finding of this study showed that the major reason participants mentioned as a barrier to practicing breast self-examination was lack of knowledge how to perform.

5. Limitation of the Study

When interpreting the finding of this study some limitations should be considered. First, the cross sectional nature of the data made it impossible to reach at causal relationship between the different independent and outcome variables. Second, the source of data for this study, was based on the self-report of respondents, and provided no validation of obtained information with any objective source such as health facility cards. But it is logical to assume that biases are less likely as compared to sensitive issues such as sexual behavior and drug abuse, and respondents were informed about the importance of giving accurate responses and also assured the confidentiality of their responses.

The study was conducted among the students of Mekelle University only and therefore might not be a representative of all universities across Ethiopia as well as the general population.

6. Conclusion

The finding of this study revealed that respondents had poor knowledge of risk factors, early detection measures and early warning signs of breast cancer. This implies that the health care system particularly policy makers, health care managers, health care professionals and community based health extension workers are giving limited attention to non-communicable disease like breast cancer despite

their public health burden. Moreover, very few of the respondents have practiced self and clinical breast examination. Not having breast problem and lack of knowledge to perform were the main reasons mentioned for not practicing breast self-examination.

Recommendation

Scholars argue that practicing BSE make women more “breast aware” and consequently more liable to detect tumors since many breast tumors are discovered by women themselves. In developing countries like Ethiopia where there is no nationwide population-based breast screening mammography program due to limited resources, BSE is considered to be a simple, inexpensive, noninvasive, and non-hazardous intervention, which is not only acceptable, cost-effective and appropriate, but also encourages women to take an active responsibility in preventive health. Thus, until circumstances allow for routine mammography screening in Ethiopia, emphasis should be directed to encouraging women to practice BSE.

The obvious lack of knowledge among the University students highlights the urgent need for educational programs as tools for improving the current knowledge of breast cancer, targeting women through the mass media and perhaps clinical settings. Evidence from different studies indicated that television and radio are the most popular media and can reach a wide audience. Thus, television and radio broadcasts should be used to disseminate the required information pertaining breast cancer. Although, television and radio appear to be better media to reach a wider audience, their benefits may be limited only to people who have access to them. In addition, available data suggest that people prefer to learn about cancer-related issues from their doctors and health organizations. Therefore, proper counseling should be routinely given by healthcare providers within hospitals and clinics to improve knowledge of breast cancer.

Conduct further study involving students from other University of the country and the general population to appreciate the existing gap in Knowledge and Attitude of breast cancer and practice of self-breast examination

Abbreviations

BSE: Breast Self-Examination; MDG: Millennium Development Goals; FNAC: Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology; KAP: knowledge, attitude, practice; BCC: Behavioral change communication; WHO: World health organization; CBE: Clinical Breast Examination.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions

TH designed the study, participated in the data collection, performed analysis and interpretation of data and drafted the paper and prepared all versions of the manuscript.

HB and DH assisted in the design, approved the proposal with some revisions, participated in data collection, analysis and revised subsequent drafts of the paper. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript

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