

area and few studies have attempted to assess this in a population wide basis.

Methods: 1520 females identified and were invited to participate. They are assessed in the domain of literacy psychological system and information, physical and daily living, personal support and sexuality need. Fifteen need parameters were issued to all before the survey, one and six months after the program.

Results: A total of 1360 participants were enrolled. 98% were illiterate. Increase awareness about cancer which otherwise was unknown to these participants. Psychological trauma were the highest unmet need in 75% participants at one months and 10% at six months out of 15 needs. Other domains that were heightened were fear of infective pathology of this disease and sexuality.

Conclusion: The results of this study highlight that illiterate people have a number of psychology feelings about this new developing era. Frequent counseling leads to wider acceptability. The results of this study will be beneficial to assist develop services to suit the different populations.

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Psychological aspects of the aesthetic surgery and breast cancer diagnostics

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Goals: The aesthetic surgery is supposed to become the stimulus for positive modification of the body-image. As a result self-esteem and psychological well-being in general were expected to be experienced in women after aesthetic breast implant surgery. However the practice the breast cancer diagnostics shows the decrease of the opportunities of the early diagnostics of breast cancer in women after breast implant surgery. There is the need to consider the details of the real psychological effect of breast aesthetic surgery.

Method: 10 women who planned breast implant aesthetic surgery and 5 women who made implant 8–10 years ago were asked to fill the questionnaires regarding their “now” and “expected” or “before” and “after” self-esteem and satisfaction with the different sides of their life, including sexual affairs, family, professional, social success and other. We also used assessment and interview.

Results: There is the evidence of existential crisis and general disappointment with the self-realizations in 8 women of group, who planned aesthetic surgery. All women who had experience of breast aesthetic surgery do not report the positive changes in their life and psychological well-being, nevertheless they were satisfied with the aesthetic result in the “breast” part of their body. Women in “after surgery” group report the decrease of the physical activity after surgery and increase of the anxiety, linked with the possible implant deformation and catching cold. 4 of 5 women reported, that if it were their decision today, they never used aesthetic surgery.

Conclusion: There is no evidence of the positive shift in psychological well-being after the breast implant aesthetic surgery. The decision to get implants depends on the psychological crisis in women and needs more psychotherapy than aesthetic surgery. The risk of diagnostic difficulties of the breast cancer after aesthetic surgery isn't well founded in the values of the quality of the life.

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Environmental organochlorine pesticide pollutants in patients with benign and malignant breast disease

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Background: The estrogenic property of the organochlorine insecticides have focused attention on the possible role of these chemicals in breast cancer etiology. Though many countries have banned the use of these insecticides, in India they are still widely being used.

Objectives: To study the levels of organochlorine pesticides (DDT and HCH) in the disease breast tissue, breast adipose tissue and blood of women suffering from benign and malignant disease of breast and to find association if any between the levels of organochlorine pesticides (DDT and HCH) and cancer breast.

Methods: We conducted a case control study in thirty women and studied levels of organochlorines (DDT and HCH) in the samples obtained from the diseased breast tissue, adipose tissue of the breast and blood.

Results: The levels of organochlorine pesticides in the diseased tissue, blood and adipose tissue were significantly raised in the breast cancer patients as compared to the women with benign breast disease. It was noticed in our study that the relative risk of developing breast cancer was significantly higher in the women with highest terciles of total DDT and total HCH in their adipose tissue and diseased breast tissue samples (OR 21, 95% CI 2,983, ‘p’ 0.0052).

Conclusion: Organochlorine pesticides may have a role in the causation of breast cancer. A larger population based study needs to be carried forward to further strengthen our findings. If this association can be further defined it may be an important evidence to support legislation and control of use of pesticides containing these agents, in our country.

Screening, Early Detection

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Knowledge and practice of breast and cervical cancer screening among nurses in teaching hospitals of Shiraz – Iran

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Introduction: Since the nurses can have a major influence on the behavior of our women, they need to be knowledgeable themselves about breast and cervical cancer and the importance of early detection through screening.

Method: A cross-sectional survey was conducted to identify: (1) knowledge about breast cancer risk and screening; (2) attitudes toward cancer prevention and early detection; (3) practice of breast cancer control activities; and (4) perceived barriers to practice. Two hundred seventeen nurses in three hospitals in Shiraz, Iran, were included in the study. Data were collected through structured self-administered questionnaires.

Result: Thirty-six percent of the nurses in our sample had good knowledge, 40% had fair knowledge while 24% nurses had poor knowledge about early detection and facts related to breast and cervical cancer. 12% reporting performing breast self-exam every month, 21.7% clinical breast exam, 30% reported having a pap-smear test, of those participants 40 and older only 16.8% reported having had a mammogram in the past three years.