

**TREATMENT AND THE OUTCOME OF CERVICAL CANCER IN PATIENTS  
ATTENDING CANCER CLINIC AT THE KENYATTA NATIONAL HOSPITAL**

**BY**

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## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to assess the treatment and the outcome of cervical cancer in patients attending the clinic at the Kenyatta National Hospital (K.N.H). Retrospective study design was adopted. A hospital-based study was conducted involving cervical cancer patients' records. The study included all files for patients were diagnosed with Cervical Cancer at K.N.H. between 2009 and 2013. All the files for the respective patients in the respective years were studied. Purposive sampling was used. Data was obtained from the tally sheets at Kenyatta National Hospital. This helped in gathering information on the patient such as age, clinical history and level of education. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics like frequency distributions; percentages and averages. Statistical tally system was used to generate frequency counts from the responses so as to prepare frequency distributions. The findings of the study established that cervical cancer accounted for 70–80% of all cancers of the genital tract and 8–20% of all cancer cases for the period 2009–2013. The treatment modalities and outcome strategies used on cervical cancer patients at Kenyatta National Hospital as the treatment protocol for optimum outcome is the combination treatment including radiotherapy, chemotherapy, chemoradiation, surgery, brachytherapy and trachelectomy. The age of the patients that is more prone to cervical cancer at Kenyatta National Hospital was identified to be between 40 and 50 years of age. As the years increased, the number of patients increased in number to give an indication that the women who are above the years of 40 were more at risk of contracting cervical cancer. The study recommends that an impetus cultivation of early cervical cancer screening behavior at an earlier age in order to detect the start of the cancer. The study recommends that governments and non-governmental organizations with an interest in cancer control and prevention on the best methods of increasing cervical cancer awareness among women in low resource settings and ways of improving access to cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services and uptake of other preventive measures and also inform them of how women in low resource areas perceive cervical cancer.