

# Obstetrics & Gynecology Science

Shahnaz Ghalavandi, et al. Knowledge, attitude, practice, and self-efficacy about Pap-test

**Supplementary Data 1.** A tool to measure knowledge, attitude, self-efficacy, and performance of women about cervical screening

## Knowledge

	True	False	I do not know
1. Early Marriage increases the risk of cervical cancer.			
2. Stinky discharge from the genitals is a risk factor for cervical cancer.			
3. Cervical cancer is more common in women who have not given birth.			
4. Cervical ulcers prevent Pap smears.			
5. A woman with spotting and irregular bleeding should have a Pap smear.			
6. Cervical cancer causes bleeding and pain after intercourse.			
7. A pregnant woman can do Pap smear test.			
8. Cervical cancer can be asymptomatic in the early stages.			
9. Pelvic pain is one of the early signs of cervical cancer.			
10. You should do Pap smear when you have symptoms such as infection and bleeding.			
11. All women should have a Pap smear once a year.			
12. Pap smear test should be done only at a young age.			
13. Married women without a history of pregnancy should also have a Pap smear.			

Attitude	Strongly agree	Agree	No idea	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. A Pap smear is expensive.					
2. A Pap smear is a simple test.					
3. If I go for a uterine examination, I would prefer to have a Pap smear.					
4. I doubt the effect of Pap smear on early detection of cervical cancer.					
5. Pap smears are easier to treat than cervical cancer.					
6. I prefer to have a Pap smear before the symptoms of cervical cancer appear.					
7. It is difficult for me to have a Pap smear and I hate any kind of examination.					
8. If I have cervical cancer, I prefer to be unaware of it.					
9. I do not have time for Pap smear.					
10. I will only have a Pap smear if it becomes mandatory.					
11. Vaginal examinations by a doctor and midwife are embarrassing for me.					
12. My friends' experience of having a Pap smear is horrible.					

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Self-Efficacy <sup>Scale 36A1</sup>. In the next questions, I will ask you about how sure you are you can do the following activities related to a Pap test. INTERVIEWER: (USE ORANGE CARD): FOR ALL Sure/Unsure questions, ask: "Are you sure or unsure?" If sure, ask: "Are you somewhat sure or very sure?" If unsure, ask: "Are you somewhat unsure or very unsure?" (If the woman is 'Neither Sure nor Unsure', mark 'Neither Sure nor Unsure' but do not read).

Items/ response rate	Very Unsure	Somewhat Unsure	(DO NOT READ) Neither Sure nor Unsure	Somewhat Sure	Very Sure
1. How sure are you that you can discuss having a Pap test with your health care provider even if (s)he does not bring it up?					
2. How sure are you that you can schedule a Pap test appointment?					
3. How sure are you that you can keep having Pap tests, even if you had to go to a new office to get one?					
4. How sure are you that you can ask your primary care physician (doctor) for a referral to get a Pap test?					
5. How sure are you that you can go to get your next Pap test?					
6. How sure are you that you can get a Pap test even if you are worried that it will be painful?					
7. How sure are you that you can get a Pap test even if a friend discouraged you from having one?					
8. How sure are you that you can get a Pap test even if you had to pay for it?					

Demographic items

Age:

Level of Education

Job:

Current marital status: Married  Divorced  Unmarried  Widowed

Age of first sexual intercourse:

Have you had a Pap smear before? Yes  No

1. Fernández ME, Diamond PM, Rakowski W, Gonzales A, Tortolero-Luna G, Williams J, et al. Development and validation of a cervical cancer screening self-efficacy scale for low-income Mexican American women. 2009;18(3):866-75.