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“CULTIVATING
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PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

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Presenter: Nur Farha Adnin Binti Azmi

Introduction: Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer among women in Malaysia. It has the advantage of having the Pap smear as a reliable screening test. Unfortunately, the screening uptake in Malaysia is still very low. This study was performed to determine the knowledge, practice and barriers of Pap smear screening among sexually active patients in Obstetrics and Gynaecology wards in the largest government hospital in the state of Pahang. **Materials and Methods:** These cross sectional study was conducted in August 2017 using self-administered validated questionnaire covering the socio-demographic factors, knowledge on Pap smear and risk factors of cervical cancer, practice, and barrier of Pap smear screening. Bivariate analyses were used for associations between the variables. **Results:** The mean score of knowledge of the 156 women recruited was 52.01. Forty nine percents had good knowledge about Pap smear and only 39.7% ever had Pap smear screening. Majority of the patients were not aware of the risk factors for cervical cancer. The most common barrier to screening was time constraint (45.5%). There was statistically significant association between parity and practice of Pap smear ($p < 0.001$) **Conclusion:** Knowledge and practice of Pap smear among the respondents were inadequate. These results indicated the need to increase effort in providing knowledge of Pap smear to the community. This is important for early abnormal cervical changes detection to further reduce the incidence of cervical cancer in Malaysia.

Abstract ID: 82

Clinical Medicine

Poster

OrthoBoard: An Orthopaedic App for Medical Education

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Introduction: Use of mobile apps as a pedagogical tool in the medical education has gained popularity as mobile apps have great potentials in perpetuating clinical knowledge and skills. To leverage mobile technology in medical education, we designed a hybrid mobile app based on our undergraduate orthopaedic curriculum. **Materials and Methods:** The frontend was created using hybrid mobile framework to target both iOS and Android platforms. The backend is powered by Firebase (Google Inc.) to manage authentication and social messaging. The content consisted of basic orthopaedic skills, trauma and resuscitation skills, Islamic input in orthopaedic and information cheatsheets. **Results:** OrthoBoard is being used by IIUM medical undergraduates as an ancillary source of learning, particularly useful as quick references and visual guides for enhancing orthopaedic knowledge and performing clinical procedures. The social messaging capability built into the app serves as a platform for discussion and exchange of information. This is the first medical app, to our knowledge, that integrates orthopaedic clinical knowledge and practice as well as Islamic input in orthopaedics into teaching and learning with the integration of social messaging as a platform for enhancement of knowledge and practice. **Conclusion:** Use of mobile apps as pedagogical tool in the medical education will undoubtedly increase in the future. As students and teachers embrace mobile technology in and outside the classroom, better user-centric and subject-specific apps will be required to fulfil the needs. For medical educators, developing mobile apps will possibly be one of the future armamentarium in the delivery of knowledge and skills.