

APPENDIX 2. A summary of the findings of studies that were reviewed

Title	Year	Country	Site	Sample size	Findings	Limitation
Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude And Practice on the Use of Natural Antioxidants Towards Cancer Prevention Among Health Personnel at Muhimbili.	2014	Tanzania	Health Personnels at Muhimbili	150 (29.3% Doctors, 20.7% Nurses, 18.7% Laboratory Technicians, 17.3% Pharmacist and 14% Radiologist)	There was a positive attitude on the use of natural antioxidant in cancer prevention. 85.7% of doctors, 70% of nurses, 84% of pharmacists, 55% of radiologists and 80% of laboratory technicians. Pharmacists were found to have highest knowledge by 77%, followed by doctors, 63.6%; radiologist 62%; laboratory technicians 39.3%; and the last were nurses by 25.8%.	The sample size was small.

<p>Breast cancer health promotion in Qatar: a survey of community pharmacists' i</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>Qatar</p>	<p>Community pharmacies</p>	<p>325</p>	<p>Survey returned was 195, which represented approximately 60% of the population of community pharmacists in Qatar.</p> <p>One hundred twenty nine respondents (67%) reported that they were highly interested in being engaged in breast cancer health promotion activities and 114 respondents (60%) indicated that they were highly comfortable in playing this role.</p> <p>Highly perceived barriers for providing breast cancer health promotion included lack of breast cancer educational materials (79% of respondents), lack of personnel (59%), lack of public recognition of this pharmacist's role (61%) and lack of time (51%).</p>	<p>As this was a self-reported survey, the responses may have contained some data inaccuracies resulting from intentional deception, poor recall of information, or misunderstanding of the question and may be biased by an inclination to provide social desirable responses and acquiescence.</p> <p>The survey reliability was not tested among the population of Qatar's community pharmacists.</p> <p>The survey was only completed by 60% of community pharmacists in Qatar. Thus generalization of the study results to all Qatar's pharmacists cannot be done.</p>
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<p>Community pharmacists' involvement in breast cancer health promotion in United Arab Emirates (UAE).</p>	<p>2013</p>	<p>UAE</p>	<p>Community Pharmacies</p>	<p>335</p>	<p>Forty - seven (47%) of the pharmacists reported that they never provided patients with advice or counselling on breast cancer screening and early detection, 67 % never provided patients with breast cancer educational materials or self-assessment quizzes and 96 % of them never invited healthcare professionals to provide breast cancer education to patients in the pharmacy.</p> <p>Seventy five (75%) indicated that they were highly interested in providing breast cancer health promotion and 162 respondents (59%) were highly comfortable in delivering this activity.</p> <p>Identified barriers for providing breast cancer health promotion are deficiency in breast cancer educational materials (87%), lack of time (74%), insufficient personnel (68%) and lack of reimbursement for such services (50%).</p>	<p>Study variables were assessed by self-report, which may be biased by an inclination to provide socially desirable responses, acquiescence (tendency to agree) and extremity (tendency to use extreme ratings).</p> <p>The survey reliability was not tested among the population of UAE's community pharmacist.</p> <p>The survey sample size was relatively small.</p>
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<p>Knowledge, attitudes and barriers towards breast cancer health education among community pharmacists.</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Jordan</p>	<p>Community pharmacies</p>	<p>1000</p>	<p>Almost half of participants (46.5%) strongly agreed that pharmacists should be involved in breast cancer health promotion in community pharmacy settings.</p> <p>Among respondents, 897 pharmacists (89.7%) had favourable attitude compared with 103 pharmacists (10.3%) who were classified as having less favourable attitude.</p> <p>Lack of time was perceived by a large proportion of pharmacists (63.9%) as a major barrier to providing patient education. Lack of privacy (57.1%), lack of skills (56.2%) , lack of adequate knowledge (50%) and lack of direct profit (20.2%) were reported as barriers to active involvement in patient education.</p>	<p>Self-reported design was employed in the study which may have contained some data inaccuracies and may not accurately reflect what pharmacists actually do in practice.</p> <p>Convenience sample was used which could create a selection bias and limits the generalizability of results.</p> <p>Backward and forward translation was not applied to the survey tool used in this study.</p>
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<p>Knowledge, Perception, Practice and Barriers of Breast Cancer Health Promotion Activities among Community Pharmacists in Two Districts of Selangor State, Malaysia.</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Malaysia</p>	<p>Community pharmacies</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>Most participant (91.4%) strongly agree or agree that there is a need to integrate breast cancer health promotion activities in to their daily practice and about 71.4% strongly agree or agree that there is a demand from the community to get advice on breast cancer screening and early detection.</p> <p>Lack of time (80%), lack of breast cancer education materials (77.1%), and training (62.9%) as major barriers that limit their involvement in breast cancer health promotion activities.</p>	<p>The cross-sectional survey was confined to community pharmacists in two districts; hence the results could not be generalized to all community pharmacists in Malaysia.</p>
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