Author's response to reviews

**Title:** Knowledge, attitudes and practices on cervical cancer screening among the medical workers of Mulago hospital, Uganda.

**Authors:**
- Twaha Mutyaba (tmutyaba@yahoo.com)
- Fa Mmiro (tmutyaba@yahoo.com)
- Elisabete Weiderpass (ewv@krefregisteret.no)

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RESPONSES TO QUERIES

Query 2: Method of sample estimation

Sample size estimation

The population of medical workers in Mulago hospital studied was 1,384, distributed as:

- 85 specialists (6.14 %),
- 183 medical officers (13.2 %) and interns,
- 816 nurses & midwives (58.95 %) and
- 300 medical students (21.67 %), in the clinical clerkships (3rd, 4th and 5th years)

Using the formula by Kish and Leslie (1965),

\[ n = \frac{z^2pq}{d^2} \]

Where \( n \) = desired sample size (for populations > 10,000)
\( z \) = standard normal deviate corresponding to 95 % confidence level = (1.96 rounded off to 2)
\( p \) = proportion of target population with outcome measure. (Assumed at 50 % due to absence of any previous studies in Uganda to refer to.)
\( q = 1-p \)
\( d = \) degree of accuracy (0.05)

Then \( n = \frac{(2 \times 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5)}{0.05 \times 0.05} = 400. \)

Since population was less than 10,000, a variation was used as:

\[ n_f = n/1 + (n/N) \] where,

\( n_f \) = desired sample size (for population less than 10,000)
\( N \) = estimate of population size (1,384) for Mulago hospital

Thus sample size = \( 400/1 + (400/1384) = 310 \)

This was weighted by category of worker thus sample distribution was:

- 19 specialists,
- 41 medical officers,
- 182 nurses & midwives and
- 67 medical students

Query 3: Multiparity and low social economic status have been associated with increased risk (Parkin et al 2003)
We hope the changes are satisfactory.

With kind regards from the authors