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"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MAMOGRAPHY AMONG THE WOMEN IN SELECTED RURAL AREA"

Gynaecology

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ABSTRACT

Background: Breast screening with mammography is recognized as the most effective method of detecting early stage breast cancer and redusing breast cancer mortality ,

Objective of the study: 1..To assess the knowledge regarding mammography among women in selected rural area.2.To associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variable of the women.

Material and method: 200 sample were selected from the rural area of wardha district by non probability convenience sampling technique. in this study descriptive research design was used.

Result: finding revealed that mean percentage of knowledge score was 35.10%and according to level of knowledge regarding mammography. The levels of knowledge were seen into 5 categories, poor, average, good, very good and excellent. 21% of the women had poor, 49.5% had average, 26.5% had good and only 3% of them had very good level of knowledge score.Mean±SD 7.02 ± 2.73 and Mean % 35.10 ± 13.66 and education and family income were found significantly related with the knowledge of rural women.

Conclusion: It is concluded that women living in selected rural area have adequate knowledge regarding mammography and education and family income per month of the demographic variables are associated with their knowledge score.

KEYWORDS

mammography, women ,rural area breast tissue.

INTRODUCTION

Mammography is a well-defined and widely accepted technique to evaluate clinically suspected breast lesions and screening for breast cancer.[1]

Evaluation of breast problems in women is a well-known problem. Many of the patients present with mastalgia, nodularity or asymmetry, but a small proportion may indeed present with a lump. A palpable mass in a woman's breast represents a potentially serious lesion and requires evaluation by history taking, physical examination and mammography[2]

Also in contrast to women greater than 35 years, mammography is not indicated in young females because of the low risk of breast cancer, increased risk of radiation induced malignant change and poor image quality due to dense fibro glandular breast tissue Refinement of high-frequency technology, particularly with 7.5-13 MHz probes, has brought out a totally new facet in USG breast imaging. In these patients, Ultrasonography (USG) is the ideal imaging modality and can be useful in identifying and characterizing breast masses by certain criteria and then guiding further investigations.[3]

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge regarding mammography among women in selected rural area.
2. To associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variable of the women.

ASSUMPTION

Women will have some knowledge regarding mammography

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROCH: Survey approach
RESEARCH DESIGN: Descriptive study
SETTING OF THE STUDY: Selected rural area.
SAMPLE: women lives in rural area

SAMPELING TECHNIQUES:

Non-probability convenience sampling

SAMPLE SIZE:

200 sample

SAMPELING CRITERIA

Inclusion criteria:

- Women who are willing to participate in the study.
- Women who can understand Marathi, English.

Exclusion criteria:

- Women those who are not willing in the participate in the study.
- Women those who are mentally ill.
- Women those who are already undergone mammography.
- Health professional.

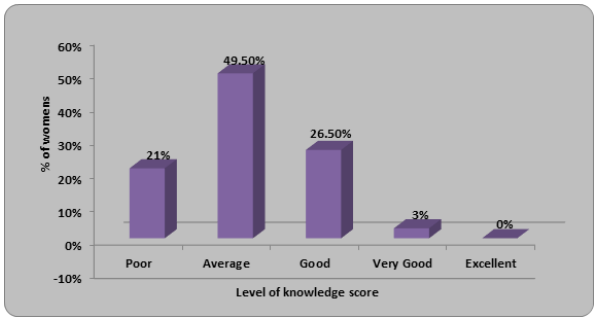
TOOL OF RESEARCH

Structured questionnaire schedule used to assess the knowledge regarding mammography.

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY :

Assessment Of Knowledge Regarding Mammography Among Womens.

n=200



Graph 1. Distribution of women with regards to knowledge regarding mammography

distribution of women according to level of knowledge regarding mammography. The levels of knowledge were seen into 5 categories, poor, average, good, very good and excellent. 21% of the women had poor, 49.5% had average, 26.5% had good and only 3% of them had very good level of knowledge score. Mean±SD 7.02 ± 2.73 and Mean % 35.10 ± 13.66

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMENS WITH REGARDS TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

- Distribution of women according to their age in years reveals that 25% of them were belonging to the age of 30-34 years, 23% in the age group of 35-39 years,31.5% in the age group of 40-44 years and 20.5% were belonging to the age of 45-50 years respectively.
- Distribution of women according to their marital status reveals that 68% of them were married, 14.5% were unmarried, 10% were widowed and 7.5% were divorced respectively.
- Distribution of women according to their educational status shows that 30.5% of them were educated up to primary standard, 36.5% up to secondary, 18.5% were up to higher secondary and 14.5% were graduates and above respectively.
- Distribution of women according to their occupational status reveals that 16% of them were private employees, 11.5% were government servants, 39.5% were daily wagers and 33% of them were housewives.
- Distribution of women according to their monthly family income in Rs shows 40.5% of them had income less than 5000 Rs, 30% had in the range of 5001-10000 Rs, 13% had 10001-15000 Rs and 16.5% had income more than 15000 Rs respectively
- Distribution of women according to their source of health information reveals that 31.5% of them hadinformati on from media, 30%fromrelatives, 30.5% from health personnel and remaining 8% of them had information from friends.

DISCUSSION:

The finding of the study was discussed with reference to the objectives and with the findings of the other studies in this section. The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding mammography among women in selected rural area.

The findings of the study show that the knowledge of women regarding mammography varies from good to excellent. One of the study conducted and reported a sensitivity of mammography was 83% and specificity was 97%.After Sonomammagraphy , combined sensitivity increased to 91% and specificity to 98 Screening US in Patients with Mammographically Dense Breasts: Initial Experience with Connecticut Public Act 09-41 *and* From the Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yale University School of Medicine, 333 Cedar St, 935 women with dense breasts at mammography who subsequently underwent handheld screening and whole-breast US from October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010. Of 935 women, 614 (65.7%) were at low risk, 149 (15.9%) were at intermediate risk and 87(9.3%) were at high risk for breast cancer.[23]

A study was conducted of breast cancer in this age group, the burden of breast cancer among women in their 40s is low for a population-based screening program. More than 98% of women will not develop breast cancer between 40 and 50 years of age, but they will be subject to the risks of population-based screening. Of the 44000 women who die of breast cancer each year, fewer than one fifth received their diagnoses between the ages of 40 and 49 years Hence, the findings are supported.

Conclusion

It is concluded that women living in selected rural area have adequate knowledge regarding mammography and education and family income per month of the demographic variables are associated with their knowledge score.