Original Research Paper　　**Obstetrics & Gynaecology**

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE AWARENESS ON WARNING SIGN AND RISK FACTORS OF BREAST CANCER AMONG WOMEN IN SELECTED TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL KELAMBAKKAM, KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT,TAMILNADU,INDIA

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ABSTRACT　A descriptive study to assess the women knowledge on breast cancer.The research was conducted at the Obstetrical And Gynecological Outpatient Department, Chettinad Hospital And Research Institute, Kanchipuram district,Tamilnadu,India.The 30 samples were selected by convenience sampling. Data was collected for the period of 1 week .Structured interview schedule was used to assess the demographic profile of the sample and structured questionnaire was used to assess women knowledge on breast cancer.The study findings revealed that religion, educational status, family income and source of information had significant relationship with regard to women knowledge on breast cancer,and 30% of the Women had moderate level of knowledge on breast cancer.

KEYWORDS : Women, Knowledge, Breast Cancer.

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancer sand the second leading cause of deaths among women world wide.Global statistics show that the annual morbidity and mortality of Breast cancer are increasing, in which over 1.15 million women world wide (representing 10 percent of all diagnosed cancers and 23 percent of cancers diagnosed in women) are diagnosed accounts for more than 1.6% of all female mortality world wide.

Coleman et al, (2008) stated that Cancer is now the second leading cause of death, after cardiovascular worldwide, approximately 10 million people are diagnosed with cancer annually and more than 6 million die of the disease every year .Globally, most prevalent cancer and third most common type of cancer is breast and lung cancers among women. Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women. The most recent estimate indicated that more than 1.6million new cases of breast cancer occurred among women worldwide in 2010.almost 1.7 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer in 2012 globally.

Ferlay et al., (2013) stated that Since 2008, breast cancer incidence has increased by more than 20%, while mortality has increased by 14%. Breast cancer is also the most common cause of death among women (522000 deaths in 2012) and the most frequently diagnosed cancer among women in 140 of 184 countries worldwide .

Tripathi et al., (2014) mentioned that breast and cervical cancers are the most common causes of cancer mortality among women in India, but actually they are largely preventable disease With rapid industrialization and effective control of communicable disease, better diagnostic and treatment facilities, cancer is emerging as a major health problem and most of the cases are presenting very late to the hospital.

Objectives of the study
- To assess the awareness on warning signs and risk factors of breast cancer among women.
- To associate the awareness on warning signs and risk factors of breast cancer among women with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A descriptive research design quantitative approach was used in the study.

The study was conducted at Obstetrics And Gynecological Outpatient Department,select 30 samples are Chosen for the present study. Convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples for this study. Tool used self administered questionnaire.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE-1 Frequency And percentage distribution of knowledge of women regarding breast cancer.

SCORING AND INTERPRETATION

LEVEL OF AWARENESS	SCORE	PERCENTAGE
INADAQUTE KNOWLEDGE	0-9	< 50%
MODERATELY ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE	10-15	51-75%
ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE	15-20	> 75%

Table.2 Association of awareness on breast cancer with selected demographic variable of women.

S. NO	Variables	Inade quate	Mode rate	Adeq uate	x2	'P' value
1	AGE	9	1	0		12.59
	20-25 years	7	5	0	69.32	NS
	26-30 years	4	2	0		
	30-35 years >35 years	1	1	0		
2	RELIGION				1.95	12.59
	Hindu	17	9	0		*
	Christian	3	0	0		
	Muslim	1	0	0		
	Others	0	0	0		
3	EDUCATION				3.7	
	Primary	5	1	0		12.59
	Secondary	7	5	0		*
	Graduate	8	2	0		
	Illiterate	1	0	0		
4	FAMILY INCOME				0.78	12.59
	Rs.<5000	5	1	0		*
	Rs.5000-10,000	7	4	0		
	Rs.10,000-20,000	6	3	0		
	Rs.>20,000	3	1	0		
5	OCCUPATION				16.29	12.59
	Sedentary					NS
	Workers	2	1	0		
	Moderate workers	6	5	0		
	Heavy workers	12	3	0		
	Unemployment	1	0	0		

6	TYPES OF FAMILY					
	Joint family	14	15	0	13.73	12.59 NS
	Nuclear family Extended family	0 0	1 0	0 0		
7	SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON BREAST CANCER					
	Health Professional	1	0	0		
	Relative and friends	7	2	0	4.49	12.59
	Internet	8	4	0		*
	Others	5	3	0		

Table -2 show the reveals that the breast cancer of the women was significantly associated with the demographic variable such as religion, education status, family income,source, of information on breast cancer.

CONCLUSION

The study findings revealed that religion, educational status, family income and source of information had significant relationship with regard to women knowledge on breast cancer, and 30% of the Women had moderate level of knowledge on breast cancer.

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