



A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE OF CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of cervical cancer in terms of knowledge among female in selected community area.

Methods: This was a questionnaire based cross-sectional study conducted among the women. A semi-structured questionnaire was developed.

Results: Most of them 22(73%) had moderate adequate in pretest and 8(26.5%) had inadequate knowledge post test 23(76%) majority of females had adequate knowledge 7(23.5%) had moderate adequate. There was no significant association between knowledge scores when compared to age, education, number of pregnancy & number of child.

Conclusion: Majority of women had poor knowledge. Mass media could be used to educate the women. There is a need to conduct community based study to know the practices of doctors and assess if they are educating and offering suggestions for screening.

KEYWORDS : Cervical cancer, Knowledge, education

INTRODUCTION

Anemia, also spelled anemia, is usually defined as a decrease in the total amount of red blood cells (RBCs) or hemoglobin in the blood. It can also be defined as a lowered ability of the blood to carry oxygen. When anemia comes on slowly, the symptoms are often vague and may include feeling tired, weakness, shortness of breath or a poor ability to exercise. Anemia that comes on quickly often has greater symptoms, which may include confusion, feeling like one is going to pass out, loss of consciousness, or increased thirst. Anemia must be significant before a person becomes noticeably pale. Anaemia in pregnancy is one of the leading causes responsible for maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. WHO has estimated that prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women is 14% in developed and 51% in developing countries. 65-75% of population in India is affected with anaemia. In India; anaemia is directly or indirectly responsible for 40 per cent of maternal deaths. There is 8 to 10 fold increase in MMR when the Hb falls below 5 g/dl. Early detection and effective management of anaemia in pregnancy can contribute substantially to reduction in maternal mortality. Maternal anaemia is associated with poor intrauterine growth and increased risk of preterm births and low birth weight rates.

AIM

To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of cervical cancer in terms of knowledge among female in selected community area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a questionnaire based cross-sectional study. Consenting women were included in the study and further interview with pretested structured questionnaire was conducted by one of the investigators. The sample size consists of 30 females who are having with 25-45 years of age group. The first day demographic variables were collected and per-test was conducted by using structured interview schedule to assess knowledge. The interview was conducted for about 45 mints on the same day. The structured teaching programme was given in the group teaching for 45 mints by using flash card in a common place of the street at 11am on the 7th day post-test was done by using the same structured interview schedule. The time period for data collection was 9.00 am to 1.00 pm. The same procedure was continued to obtained data from 30 samples.

RESULTS

The female with belonged to the age group of 23-30years was only 0%. 31-35 years of female with were 4(13 %). 36-40 years majority of the people with were 15(50 %). 41-45 years of females cervical cancer were 11(36%).

There were 13 (43%) female with were in no formal education 11(36%) of the female with cervical cancer were studied primary education 6(16%) of female with cervical cancer were studied secondary education.

Regarding occupation 11(36%) of females with prevention of cervical cancer were coolie worker 13(43%) of female with prevention of cervical cancer were business 6(20%) of female with were private employee.

Regarding family monthly income 13(43%) of female with had income less than Rs.3,000 and 13(43%) of the female with between Rs.3001-Rs.6000. 12(40%) of female prevention of cervical cancer had income between Rs.6001-Rs.10000 and 5(16%) of females with had income Rs.10001-Rs.15000.

Majority of 17(57%) of females with prevention of cervical cancer belonged to joint family where as 13(43%) of females with prevention of cervical cancer belonged to the Nuclear family.

Knowledge scores among 30 mothers with prevention of cervical cancer in pretest majority 22(73%) of females with prevention of cancer moderately adequate knowledge and inadequate knowledge and 8(26%) of females and no females for adequate knowledge and In post-test majority 23(76%) adequate knowledge 7(23.5%) of females had moderately adequate knowledge and no mothers had inadequate knowledge.

Table 1 Comparison between pre and post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of cervical cancer

Level of knowledge	Pretest		Post test	
	Female	Percentage (%)	Females	Percentage (%)
Adequate	--	--	23	76%
Moderate adequate	22	73%	7	23.5%
Inadequate	8	26.5%	-	-
Total	30	100%	30	100%

Table 2 Association between knowledge score regarding

prevention of cervical cancer.

Demographic variables	level of knowledge						X ²	Table value	Inference
	Adequate		Moderate		Inadequate				
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
1. AGE	-	6%	-	16%	-	-	0.837	12.59	NS
1.1 25-30	2	33%	-	16%	-	-			
1.2 31-65	10	26%	5		-	-			
1.3 36-40	8		5		-	-			
1.4 41-45									
2. EDUCATION							0.54	9.49	NS
2.1 No formal education	8	26%	7	23%	-	-			
2.2 Primary education	8	26%	3	10%	-	-			
2.3 Secondary education	2	6%	2	16%	-	-			
3.OCCUPATION									
3.1 coolie worker	8	26%	3	10%	-	-	0.25	9.49	NS
3.2 Business	9	30%	4	13%	-	-			
3.3 private employee	3	10%	3	10%	-	-			
3.4 government	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4.FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME									
4.1 Less than Rs.3000	9	3%	4	13%	-	-	0.325	9.49	NS
4.2 Rs.6000	7	23%	5	16%	-	-			
4.3 Rs.6000-10,000	4	13%	1	3%	-	-			
4.4 More than Rs.10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5. RELIGION									
5.1 Hindu	11	36%	6	20%	-	-	0.334	9.49	NS
5.2 Christian	7	23%	2	6%	-	-			
5.3 Muslim	2	6%	2	6%	-	-			
6. TYPE OF FAMILY							0.305	9.49	NS
6.1 Nuclear	9	30%	5	16%	-	-			
6.2 Joint	9	30%	5	16%	-	-			

CONCLUSION

The pretest and post test study was conducted to structural teaching programmed to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among females the result showed that 22(73%) had moderate adequate in pretest and 8(26.5%) had inadequate post test 23(76%) majority of females had adequate knowledge, 7(23.5%) had moderate adequate. The mean and standard deviation for knowledge scores 14. Pre-test 14.9(9.12) then post test 20.5(5.74) regarding prevention of cervical cancer.

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