



“ A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ORAL CANCER AMONG PATIENTS IN KRISHNA HOSPITAL, KARAD.”

Mr.Nandkumar R.Kakade	Lecturer, Dept. of Community Health Nursing,Krishna Institute Nursing Sciences, Karad.
Mrs. Sneha S. Mahindrakar	Staff Nurse, GMC Medical College & Hospital Miraj
Mrs.A.V.Katti*	Asst.Prof, KINS,Karad. *Corresponding Author
Mrs.Ujwala Mane	Clinical Instructor, KINS, Karad

ABSTRACT About 2 to 3 million deaths are occurring due to oral cancer in a year. The world health report estimated that most commonly oral cancer occurring because of the tobacco chewing and smoking and about 1000s of peoples are affecting each year. (A study was conducted to assess the knowledge of patients regarding oral cancer in Krishna hospital, Karad).

Objectives:

1. To find out the prevalence of oral cancer in relation to frequent site of occurrence.
2. To find out the various risk factors associated with oral cancer
3. To recommend appropriate preventive measures
4. To find the association between knowledge of oral health hazards with selected socio demographic variables.

Major findings of the study were:

1. 21% of oral cancer patients having good knowledge
2. 9% of oral cancer patients having average knowledge
3. 13% of oral cancer patients having poor knowledge
4. In male oral cancer is about 80% were as in female it is 20%
5. In rural area oral cancer is about 70% were as in urban area it is 30%.

KEYWORDS : oral cancer, epidemiological study, tobacco chewing.

1. INTRODUCTION

There are billions of cells in the human body. Like all complex systems, growth control can go wrong, resulting in the loss of normal territorial restraints, producing a family of cells that can multiply indefinitely termed cancerous growth. It is not just the local growth of tumor cells that makes them so lethal but it is their spread, directly through invasion and by metastases to other sites of the body.

The prevalence of cancer is often strikingly dissimilar in the different groups of population, varies greatly from one community to another, and differs in different communities in the same geographical location, depending on the practices and life styles of the people in that location. Among various cancers affecting the human body, oral cancer accounts nearly one third of all. Oral cancer is one of the 10 leading cancer in the world and shows marked geographic difference in occurrence.

Several factors have been considered responsible for the development of oral cancer. The use of tobacco, ill-fitting dentures, poor oral hygiene, syphilis, inadequate diet, malnutrition and chronic irritation from rough or broken teeth have been shown to be more frequent in oral cancer patients. However among these factors use of tobacco stands 1st, more people use tobacco today than at any other time in the human history. Tobacco is amongst the most addictive product known and this tobacco dependence is a progressive, chronic and relapsing disorder; tobacco is the biggest killer, much bigger in dimension than all other forms of population. Tobacco kills more than AIDS, legal and illegal drugs, road accident, murder and suicide combined. The smokers have markedly increased risk of multiple cancers, heart disease and strokes and if they chew tobacco, the risk of cancer of the lip, mouth and tongue increases.

The prevalence of oral cancer is more common were betel quid chewing, bidi, and cigarette smoking, use of other forms of smokeless tobacco and alcohol consumption is high. Blood group in 1921 said, the evidence is overwhelming regarding the continuous and prolonged irritation from tobacco in some forms as the chief factors in producing a lesion which may later develop in to cancer. A working group of the international agency for research on cancer (IARC) concluded that there was adequate evidence of an association between chewing betel

quid together with tobacco use (chewing or smoking) and oral cancer.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methods are the technique used by researchers to structure a study and gather analyses information relevant to the research questions.

These chapters unfold the methodology applied to acquire information pertaining to the research problem and to assess the knowledge level. It is discuss under the following headings

2.1 RESEARCH APPROACH:

This research approach is the most essential part of any research. An evaluator approach is used to assess the epidemiological study of oral cancer among patients in Krishna Hospital, Karad.

2.2 SAMPLE

A sample chosen for the study were consisting of 30 oral cancer patients who are able to read & write Marathi & Hindi in Krishna Hospital Karad.

2.3 SAMPLE SIZE & SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The sample size considered for the study was 30 oral cancer patients. The sampling technique used for the study was purposive sampling which is a type of Non-Probability sampling. Purposive sampling is based on the belief that research knowledge about the population can be used to hard pick sample members.

2.4 SELECTION CRITERIA

Inclusion Criteria:

- Oral cancer patients who are present at the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria:

• Sample characteristics:

A purposive sampling of 30 subjects was taken from the population for data collection. The data obtained to describe the sample characteristics include Age in years, Sex, Residence, Dietary status, Monthly income, Occupation, Education.

2.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The structured questionnaires consist of two sections:

SECTION 1:

Deals with the demographic data of the sample personal data, age, residence, sex, education, monthly income, occupation, dietary status.

SECTION 2:

- Assessment of knowledge regarding oral cancer.
- Assessment of knowledge regarding oral hygiene.
- Assessment of knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer.
- Assessment of general knowledge.

3. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The research investigator obtained ethical clearance & formal permission from the authorities in Krishna Hospital Karad. The tool was administered to the oral cancer patients from 8/4/2013 to 14/4/2013.

A time schedule was planned for collecting the data, in order to obtain free and frank response. Each participant was taken into confidence and assured about confidentiality of their responses. The average time taken for each data was approximately 20 minutes.

Test: The structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the knowledge on oral cancer. The total number of items were 30 oral cancer patients. Each correct item carried 1 score and each incorrect item carried 0 score. The study was conducted on 8\4\2013 for 20 minutes.

Data collected was tabulated and analyzed.

3.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The obtained data were entered in to master sheet for tabulation and statistical processing the analysis of data was organized and presented under the following section.

- Section:-** A) description of samples characteristics.
- Section:-** B) description of knowledge score
- Section:-** D) association between certain demographic variables and knowledge score of oral cancer patients.

4. DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

The present study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding oral cancer patients in KH, Karad.

The findings of the study have been discussed under the following headings

- Findings related to the knowledge regarding oral cancer patients
- Findings related to association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

1. Findings related to knowledge regarding oral cancer patients: In the present study, it was undertaken to assess the epidemiological study of oral cancer among patients came in KH, Karad

A related study was conducted among 312 mothers in Indore, India, was interviewed to assess birth preparedness and complication readiness.

2. Findings related to association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

In the present study, the mean knowledge scores of oral cancer patients is (17)

4.1 NURSING IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the study have varied implications in different areas of nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research.

1. NURSING PRACTICE: This study is conducted among the patients who are having oral cancer in Krishna Hospital, Karad to find out the knowledge regarding oral cancer.

2. NURSING EDUCATION: This study helps to improve the knowledge of patients their by a nurse can understand the knowledge level of the patients and provide care according to that very easily.

3. NURSING ADMINISTRATION: Nursing administrator will

understand the knowledge level of patients and provide health education, seminars, counselling according to the knowledge level.

4. NURSING RESEARCH: Oral cancer is widely spreading day by day. So the nursing researcher especially beginners need to enhance their knowledge regarding oral cancer. The nursing researcher can effectively use the findings for the prevention of oral cancer.

5. RESULT

The study concludes that the patients having average knowledge regarding oral cancer, and it is occurs depending on the demographic variables

6. CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to assess the knowledge level of patients who are affected with oral cancer in Krishna hospital karad. After conducting the pretest, the results are gathered together and analyzed the data.

The findings of the study reveal that the patients in the Krishna hospital have medium knowledge regarding oral cancer and its management.

The result of the study shows that there is need to arrange health education, seminars and informative management of oral cancer.

Table No. 1: Percentage and frequency distribution of demographic variables:

SL NO	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	AGE: 30-39	5	17%
2	40-49	6	20%
3	50-59	7	23%
4	60-69	6	20%
5	70 \$ above	6	20%
6	SEX: Male	24	80%
7	Female	6	20%
8	EDUCATION: Uneducated	6	20%
9	Primary	10	33%
10	Secondary	8	27%
11	Graduated	5	17%
12	Postgraduate	1	3%
13	OCCUPATION: Farmer	14	47%
14	Private Job	10	33%
15	Bussiness	3	10%
16	Other	3	10%
17	MONTHLY INCOME: Below 5000 Rs/-	17	57%
18	5000 – 10000 Rs/-	9	30%
19	10000 – 15000 Rs/-	4	13%
20	Above 20000 Rs/-	0	0
21	RESIDENCE: Urban	9	30%
22	Rural	21	70%
23	Slums	0	0
24	Other	0	0
25	DIETARY STATUS: Vegetarian	4	14%
26	Non-Vegetarian	1	3%
27	Mixed	25	83%

Table No. 2: Association between knowledge and demographic variables

Sr.No.	Demographic variables	Knowledge score			Chi value	DF	T value	inference
		Poor	average	good				
1	Age	0	3	1	2.794	8	0.9466	N/S
	30-39	1	4	1				
	40-49	1	4	2				
	50-59	1	3	1				
	60-69	1	5	0				
	Above 70							

2	Sex	3	17	4	0.07440	2	0.9635	N/S
	Male	1	4	1				
	Female							
3	Education	1	5	1	4.632	6	0.5917	N/S
	Uneducated	2	6	2				
	Primary	1	7	0				
	Secondary	0	3	2				
	Graduate							
4	Occupation	2	12	0	10.020	6	0.1238	N/S
	Farmer	1	5	4				
	Private job	1	1	1				
	Business	0	3	0				
	Other							
5	Residence	0	5	4	7.792	2	0.0203	N/S
	Urban	3	17	1				
	Rural							
6	Dietary status	0	4	0	1.978	2	0.3719	N/S
	Vegetarian	4	17	5				
	Mixed							

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