

A Study on Female Breast Cancer in India



Commerce

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of breast cancer is increasing almost everywhere. This unfavorable Trend is due in part to increases in risk factors decreased childbearing and breast feeding, detrimental dietary and lifestyle changes, including obesity and less physical activity. Mortality is now decreasing in many high risk countries due to a combination of intensified early detection efforts and the introduction of mammographic screening, resulting in the diagnosis of small early stage tumors and advances in treatment.

I. Introduction

Breast Cancer is the most common cancer among urban Indian women. In rural India cervical cancer is more prevalent; but even there breast cancer takes a close second place.

India with a population of 1.2 billion is the most populous democracy in the world. India is pluralistic multilingual and multiethnic society. Although the focus of public health has been mostly on infectious diseases in the developing countries, non communicable disease like cancer also take an increased toll on resources. Unlike other cancers breast cancer is eminently treatable if detected at an early stage. There is a need for culturally appropriate breast cancer education and intervention strategies. In India the incidence of breast cancer is increasing. This increase may be associated with greater urbanization and improved life expectancy.

Breast cancer begins in the breast tissue that is made up of glands for milk production, called lobules and the ducts that connect the lobules to the nipple.

II. Signs and Symptoms of Breast Cancer:-

Breast cancer typically produces no symptoms when the tumor is small and most easily cured. When breast cancer has grown to a size that can be felt, the most common physical sign is a painless lump. Sometimes breast cancer can spread to underarm lymph nodes and cause a lump or swelling even before the original breast tumor is large enough to be felt. The other symptoms include breast pain or heaviness, changes to the breast such as swelling, thickening or redness of the breast's skin and nipple abnormalities such as spontaneous discharge, erosion, inversion or tenderness. It is important to note that pain does not indicate the presence or the absence of breast cancer. Any abnormality in the breast should be evaluated by a physician as soon as possible.

III. Risk Factors of Breast Cancer:-

Many of the known breast cancer risk factors are sex, age, family history, early menarche and late menopause.

Female age is the most important risk factor for breast cancer. Women with a family history of breast cancer especially in first degree relative are at increased risk of developing breast cancer. No tests are available for all of the genes that affect breast cancer risk. In several studies women with highest levels of breast density were found to have 4 to 6 fold increased risk of breast cancer compared with women with the least dense breasts. Some risk factors cannot be changed.

Gender cannot be changed. For older woman a cancer of getting breast cancer goes up. If a woman had her first menstrual period before age 12 or goes through menopause after age 55 she has greater chance of developing breast cancer. A woman has a higher risk of developing breast cancer if she has never had children, or if she use birth control pills; drinking habit no exercises.

IV. Methodology:

The present study was carried out in Sidhivinayak Ganpati Cancer Hospital Mira, Dist – Sangli (Maharashtra). For present study data was collected for the year 2008 to 2012.

The aim of this study is to check whether there is any significant difference between age of woman and occurrence of Breast Cancer. The data is collected from the hospital records.

Age- Wise Distribution of Breast Cancer- Women

Age	Observed no. of women with Ca-breast	Percentage
20-30	26	4.16
30-40	98	15.68
40-50	208	33.28
50-60	130	20.8
60-70	111	18.72
70-80	39	6.28
80-90	07	1.12
Total	625	100

The data was processed and statistical analysis was done

V. Results and Discussions:-

It is observed that total 625 women patients are registered with Ca-breast. Among them majority (33.28%) were in the age group of 40-50. This is an appropriate age group to create a woman for the early detection of breast cancer. It is observed that majority of the women are aware of breast cancer and its consequences but only some are aware of breast self examination and very few are practicing. Being female, age is the most important risk factor for breast cancer. Your risk of developing breast cancer increases as you get older.

VI. Conclusion:-

The present study clearly reflects the association between the various risk factors with occurrence of breast cancer. The factors are secured & reproductive factors, socio-economic factors (income) and other factors such as oral contraceptives. More than 50% study participants don't know about initial symptoms, warning signs and symptoms, screening facilities, screening centers and treatment centers. There was a need for awareness generation programmes like information, education, communication activities need to be taken vigorously and an repetitive manner. Mass media like T.V, theatres, radio, newspapers and internet should be used Pictorial messages are seen to have good impact and these methods should be used more to educate population about various common cancer. The early detection tests like Pap smear and mammography are cost-effective, affordable, acceptable safe and need to be made accessible to promote early detection of cancers.

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