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“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION TOWARDS CANCER PREVENTION AND EARLY DETECTION AMONG ADULT POPULATION IN RURAL AREA AT VIJAYAPUR DISTRICT.”

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ABSTRACT

Background of the study: Cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States and worldwide. Cancer screening tests discover cancer at early stages, even before symptoms appear. When abnormal tissues or a malignant mass is found early, treatment and cure rates are improved. **AIM:** A present investigation was to assess the level of knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population in rural area. **Materials and methods:** 300 adult were selected making by random sampling technique. Data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. **Result:** The study result shows that among adult, majority 146(48.7%) of adult population were in the age groups 41-50 years and very few 49(16.3%) were in the age groups of 31-40 years, majority 212(70.7%) of study participant were married and very few 88(29.3%) were singles, majority 140(46.7%) of the sample were studied secondary school and very few 77(25.7%) were studied primary school, majority 171(57.0%) of adult were civil servant and very few 30(10.0%) were doing others, majority 281(53.6%) of the participants were not working in health sector and very few 19(3.6%) were working in health sectors, majority

219(73.0%) had no chronic health problems and remaining 81(27.0%) had chronic health problems, majority 266(88.7%) of the adults had inadequate knowledge towards prevention and early detection of cancer, 34(11.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and there were no adults with adequate knowledge. The study shows that there was no correlation between knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among adult and there was no association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables among study participants such as age, gender, marital status, education, occupation, area of work, working in health sector, family history, and chronic health problems. **Conclusion:** In this study, the research scholar concluded that there was no correlation between knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among adult.

Key Words: Knowledge, Perception, Cancer, Prevention, Detection

Problem Statement

“A Study To Assess The Knowledge And Perception Towards Cancer Prevention And Early Detection Among Adult Population In Rural Area At Vijayapur District.”

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population in rural area at Vijayapur district.
2. To correlate the knowledge with prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population in rural area at Vijayapur district.
3. To find out the association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables among people.

Introduction:

Cancer is a raising problem worldwide and leading cause of morbidity and mortality in many developed and developing countries. Cancer continue to be major health issue in India, with increase burden of this, early detection and screening remain the most weapons in our fight against cancer by creating awareness in community area.^(1,2)In late stages, the cancer may have grown and metastasized. Screening tests are performed when a person is asymptomatic. Public awareness about cancer screening is crucial for the success of cancer screening programs and for consequently decreasing the morbidity and mortality rate due to cancer.⁽³⁾

Just a few decades ago, little was known about cancer, and when someone was diagnosed with the disease, their chance for survival was slim. Today, however, we know much more including how to diagnose it earlier, treat it more effectively and, most importantly, help prevent it from occurring in the first place.

Public knowledge of cancer screening is essential for the effectiveness of cancer screening programmes and the decrease of mortality rates. By evaluating community knowledge of cancer screening, the health authorities could improve health screening programmes and campaigns. To assess public awareness, attitudes, and practices about cancer and cancer screening in India, more research is required.⁽⁴⁾

Assumptions

The study will be based on the following assumptions.

1) Adult population may have inadequate knowledge and negative perception towards cancer prevention and early detection about cancer.

Hypotheses:

The hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 of significance.

H1: There is significant difference in knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among people

H2: There is significant association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methods

Research design

For this present study cross-sectional descriptive design was selected.

Setting and population

Adult population age between 20-60 years in selected rural areas of Vijayapur District.

Sample technique and Sample size

The sample size for the present study was 300 selected through Random sampling technique.

Sampling Criteria: Samples were selected with the following predetermined set of criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- ✓ Adult population aged between 20-60 years.
- ✓ Adult population who are willing to participate in the study.
- ✓ Adult population who are available during the study.

Exclusion criteria

- Adult population who are not available at the time of study
- Adult population who are diagnosed with any cancer.

Variable under study are

Dependent variable: Neck Pain among Self Employed Sewing Machine Operators.

Independent variable: Isometric Neck Exercises.

Demographic variables: Age, Sex, Educational status, Occupation, Family history of any cancer.etc.

Method of data collection and tool description: The data were collected through data questionnaires consist of 2 Section

Section A: Socio-Demographic Data

Section B: Interview through a pretested semi-structured questionnaire.

Results:

The study result shows that among adult, majority 146(48.7%) of adult population were in the age groups 41-50 years and very few 49(16.3%) were in the age groups of 31-40 years, majority 212(70.7%) of study participant were married and very few 88(29.3%) were singles, majority 140(46.7%) of the sample were studied secondary school and very few 77(25.7%) were studied primary school, majority 171(57.0%) of adult were civil servant and very few 30(10.0%) were doing others, majority 281(53.6%) of the participants were not working in health sector and very few 19(3.6%) were working in health sectors, majority 219(73.0%) had no chronic health problems and remaining 81(27.0%) had chronic health problems, majority 266(88.7%) of the adults had inadequate knowledge towards prevention and early detection of cancer, 34(11.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and there were no adults with adequate knowledge.

Table no 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution socio-demographic variables of the study participants

Socio-Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age (years)		
21-30	50	16.7
31-40	49	16.3
41-50	146	48.7
51-60	55	18.3
Gender		
Male	236	78.7
Female	64	21.3
Marital Status		
Married	212	70.7
Single	88	29.3
Education		
Primary School	77	25.7
Secondary School	140	46.7
College & Above	83	27.7
Occupation		
Housewife	36	12.0
Civil Servant	171	57.0
Private Business	63	21.0

Others	30	10.0
Area of work		
Field	190	63.3
Industries	75	25.0
Others	35	11.7
Work Health Sector		
Yes	19	3.6
No	281	53.6
Family History		
Yes	291	97.0
No	9	3.0
Chronic Health Problems		
No	219	73.0
Yes	81	27.0

Table no 2: distribution of level of knowledge towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population

SINO	level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
2	Inadequate	266	88.7
3	Moderately adequate	34	11.3
4	Adequate	00	0.0
	Total	300	100.0

Above table revealed that majority 266(88.7%) of the adults had inadequate knowledge towards prevention and early detection of cancer, 34(11.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and there were no adults with adequate knowledge.

Table no 3: distribution of level of perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population

SINO	level of perception	Frequency	Percentage
1	Negative Perception	278	92.7
2	Positive Perception	22	7.3
	Total	300	100.0

Above table revealed that, majority 278(92.7%) of the adults had negative perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer and remaining 22(7.3%) had positive perception

Table no 4. Correlation between the knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population

		Knowledge	Perception
Knowledge	Pearson Correlation	1	0.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.471
	N	300	300
Perception	Pearson Correlation	0.042	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.471	
	N	300	300

Table no 4 revealed that, the correlation between knowledge and Perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population was 0.04 (possibly no correlation) and it was not significant with higher p-value =0.47

Figure no 12: Correlation between the knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population

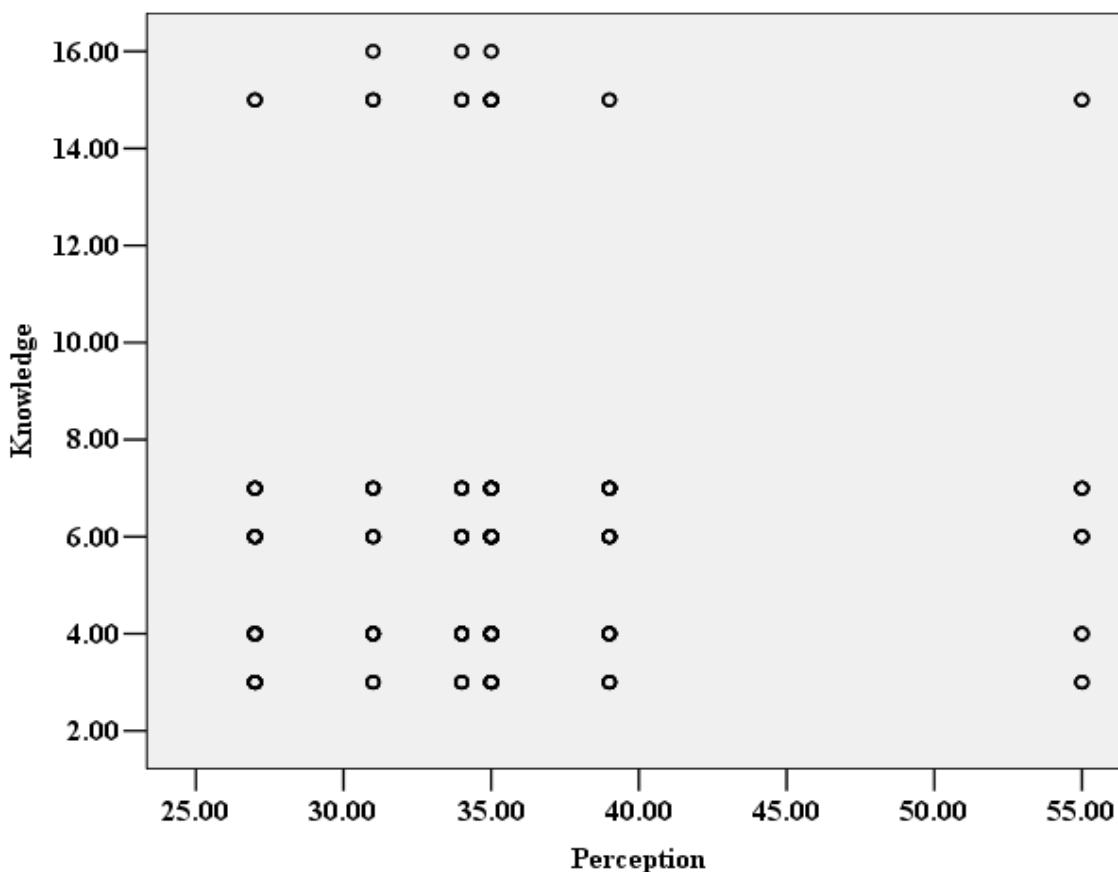


Figure no 12 shows there was no correlation between knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population.

Table no 5: Association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables among people

Sl. No.	Knowledge		Chi-square	Df	p-value	Result
	≤M	>M				
Age (years)						
21-30	31	19	0.31	3	0.958	NS
31-40	32	17				
41-50	95	51				
51-60	34	21				
Gender						
Male	151	85	0.001	1	0.991	NS
Female	41	23				
Marital Status						
Married	135	77	0.032	1	0.857	NS
Single	57	31				
Education						
Primary School	47	30	1.71	2	0.426	NS
Secondary School	95	45				
College & Above	50	33				
Occupation						
Housewife	24	12	1.19	3	0.753	NS
Civil Servant	105	66				
Private Business	43	20				
Others	20	10				
Area of work						
Field	120	70	0.31	2	0.856	NS
Industries	50	25				
Others	22	13				

Work Health Sector						
Yes	12	7	0.006	1	0.937	NS
No	180	101				
Family History						
Yes	186	105	0.029	1	0.866	NS
No	6	3				
Chronic Health Problems						
No	137	82	0.73	1	0.392	NS
Yes	55	26				

Table no 5 shows that there was no association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables among the study participants such as age, gender, marital status, education, and occupation, area of work, working in health sector, family history, and chronic health problems

DISCUSSION

Section 1: Description of demographic characteristics of study subjects.

The study result shows that among adult, majority 146(48.7%) of adult population were in the age groups 41-50 years and very few 49(16.3%) were in the age groups of 31-40 years, majority 212(70.7%) of study participant were married and very few 88(29.3%) were singles, majority 140(46.7%) of the sample were studied secondary school and very few 77(25.7%) were studied primary school, majority 171(57.0%) of adult were civil servant and very few 30(10.0%) were doing others, majority 281(53.6%) of the participants were not working in health sector and very few 19(3.6%) were working in health sectors, majority 219(73.0%) had no chronic health problems and remaining 81(27.0%) had chronic health problems

Section II: Description of distribution of level of knowledge towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population.

It was seen that majority 266(88.7%) of the adults had inadequate knowledge towards prevention and early detection of cancer, 34(11.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and there were no adults with adequate knowledge.

Section III: Description of distribution of level of perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population

Study revealed that, majority 278(92.7%) of the adults had negative perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer and remaining 22(7.3%) had positive perception

Section IV: Correlation between the knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population

Study revealed that, the correlation between knowledge and Perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer among Adult population was 0.04 (possibly no correlation) and it was not significant with higher p-value =0.47

Section V: Description of Association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables among people

Study shows that there was no association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables among the study participants such as age, gender, marital status, education, and occupation, area of work, working in health sector, family history, and chronic health problems

Conclusion: It was concluded that summarizing the achievements and indication of scope for future work. At the end research work the researcher comes to conclusion that there was majority 278(92.7%) of the adults had negative perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer and remaining 22(7.3%) had positive perception but there was no correlation between knowledge and perception towards prevention and early detection of cancer adult population. In future more studies have to conduct on knowledge and perception towards cancer prevention and early detection. Conduct screening study to find out prevalence of cancer and this helps to improve surveillance rate by taking early treatment and reduce mortality rate also.

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