



A Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Cervical Cancer Among The Students Of Selected Nursing College In Moradabad

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: cancer is a part of our life but it's not our whole life. Today we are facing a lot of serious kind of diseases in all over world at all aspects. Cervical cancer is also a serious disease arising from the cervix. It is due to the growth of abnormal cells that have ability to invade or spread to other parts of the body. Cervical cancer is largely preventable disease but worldwide it is one of the leading causes of cancer death in women. The primary cause of cervical pre-cancer and cancer is persistent or chronic infection with one or more of the high-risk types of human papillomavirus (HPV). HPV is the most common infection acquired during sexual relations, usually in early sexual life. Cervical cancer deaths can be prevented through four key interventions: vaccination, screening, timely follow up after abnormal test results, and early treatment.

Objectives: To assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among G.N.M 1st year students. To determine the association between the knowledge and their selected some demographic variables.

Method: Google Scholar, pub med, searched for narrative reviews, to evaluate the knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among the G.N.M 1st year students.

Result: 42% of first participants had average knowledge, 33% of participants had poor knowledge and 25% of participants had good knowledge. According to above results 50 % are effective.

Conclusion: through different studies we found that G.N.M 1st year students had average knowledge regarding the prevention of cervical cancer. It is very necessary to provide adequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

Keywords: knowledge, prevention, treatment, G.N.M, vaccination, screening, follow-up, test results.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a complex genetic disease that is caused by specific changes to the genes in one cell or group cells. Cervical cancer is a potentially preventable disease if appropriate screening and prophylactic strategies are employed. It is the cancer arising from the cervix. Cervical cancer typically develops from precancerous changes over 10 to 20 years. India has a population of 232.2 million women aged 15 years and older who are a risk of developing cancer. Women who have used contraceptives for 5 to 9 years have about three times the incidence of invasive cancer, and those who used them for 10 years or longer have about four the risk.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Data on knowledge of Indian female college students regarding cervical cancer is scarce. This study is aimed at assessing knowledge and associated factors of cervical cancer among college students at Teerthanker Mahaveer University. So, the findings of this study will help to develop ways to improve towards cervical cancer among students and other women in the community in India.

While numerous tools and technologies exist to prevent cervical cancer, these interventions remain largely inaccessible to girls and women who live in a developing country. Lack of awareness and deep-seated stigma associated with the disease also pose significant barriers to access.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of cervical cancer among the G.N.M 1st year students.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among G.N.M 1st year students and to determine the association between the awareness regarding cervical cancer among G.N.M 1st year students with their selected some demographic variable.

METHODOLOGY

The selection of research approach is a basic procedure of conducting research study.

Research Approach technique

The research completely bounded into simple English language. The data exploration finished into pubmed, google scholar. Article accommodate knowledge following the key like knowledge, prevention, screening, treatment, vaccination, lab results and cervical cancer.

STUDY DESIGN

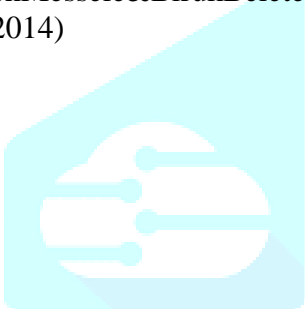
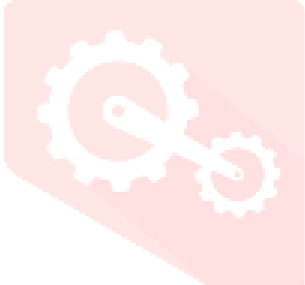
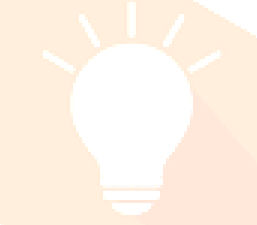

Descriptive research design

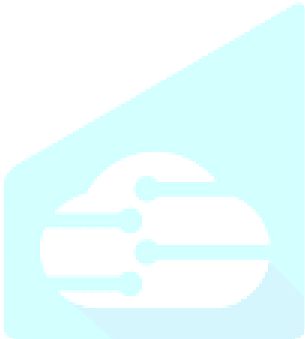
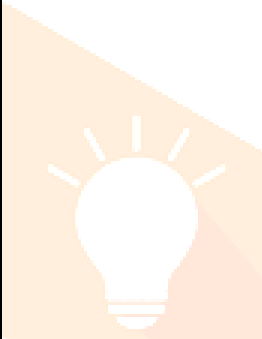

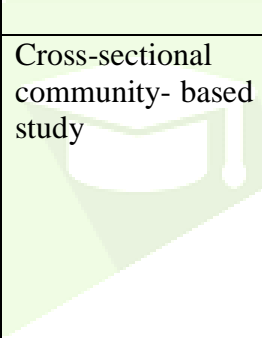
TYPES OF PARTICIPANTS

G.N.M 1st year students

SETTING

Teerthanker Mahaveer college of Nursing, TMU, Moradabad.

| Author and year | Research design | Findings of the study |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1. Ayelign Mengesha, Anteneh Messele & Biruk Beletew (May 2014)</p>   | <p>Descriptive community based cross sectional study</p>   | <p>The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge and attitude of reproductive age group women towards cervical cancer and its prevention in Gondar Town. A multistage sampling technique was employed to select the participants. 770 women participated with a response rate of 100%. More than half, (65.1%) participants claim hearing of cervical cancer. Majority (>80%) of them lack knowledge that HPV is a causative agent of cervical cancer. Only 107 (21.4%) said that they have heard about Pap smear test. From them 47 (43.9%) said that an apparently healthy women should undergo the test at least 3 times in her life. Overall, only 153 (19.87%) of the participants were found having a good knowledge of cervical cancer and its prevention.</p> |
| <p>2. S. Awasthy, Mariya Amin Qureshi and K. Leelamoni (August 2012)</p> | <p>Descriptive community based cross sectional study</p> | <p>The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge of women regarding cervical cancer, to determine screening practices among women in a rural population of Kerala, India. Mean age of the study was 34.5±9.23 yr. three fourths population (74%) knew that cervical cancer could be detected early by a screening test. Majority of respondents (89.2%) did not any risk factor for cervical cancer. Of the 809 women studied, only 6.9% had undergone screening. One third of the population were desirous of undergoing screening test but had not done it due to various factors. These factors related to knowledge (51%) such as no symptoms, not being aware of pap test, not necessary, etc. This was followed by resource factors (15.1%) like</p> |

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| | | <p>no time, no money, etc. And psychosocial factors (10.2%) included lack of interests, fear of procedure, etc. Independent predictors for doing pap test included age> 35, having knowledge of screening for cervical cancer and pap test (P<0.05).</p> |
| <p>3.HN Harsha Kumar and Shubham Tanya (June 2012)</p>  | <p>Questionnaire based cross-sectional Study</p>  | <p>The aim of the study was of knowing the knowledge of women about cervical cancer, its screening, role of doctor, source of information and reasons for not undergoing screening if the women had not under gone testing for cervical cancer. A sample size of 83 was calculated. A semi structured questionnaire was developed after obtaining permission from institutional ethics committee, the questionnaire was administered to the women in the language of their preference. Women were educated after the data collection. Majority of women have poor knowledge about cervical cancer (81.9% [68/83]) and its screening (85.5% [71/83]). Only 6 out of 83 women had undergone screening. Though women had come into contact with doctors earlier, they were need an educated about cervical cancer nor were they told about the screening. Whatever little knowledge the women had obtain from mass media.</p> |
| <p>4.Trasias Mukama, RawlanceNdejjo, David Musoke (Jan 2017)</p>  | <p>Cross-sectional community- based study</p>  | <p>this study assessed the knowledge and attitude of Ugandan women about cervical cancer prevention with the aim of informing prevention and control intervention. A total of 900 women aged 25-49 years participated in the study. Most (794;88.2%) of the respondents had heard about cervical cancer, the majority (557; 70.2%) having received information from radio and 120 (15.1%) from health facility. Most women (684; 76%) of respondents perceive themselves to be at risk of cervical cancer, a disease most (852;94.6%) thought to be very severe. Living in peri-urban areas (AOR=1.62, 95% CI:1.15-2.28), urban areas (AOR=3.64, 95% CI:2.14-6.19), having a higher monthly income (AOR=0.5, 95% CI:0.37-0.68) and having a HIV test (AOR=1.99, 95% CI:1.34-2.96) were associated with level of knowledge about cervical cancer.</p> |
| <p>5. V Shah, S Vyas, A Singh and M Shrivastava (April 2010)</p> | <p>Cross-sectional study</p> | <p>The aim of the study was to assessed the knowledge regarding symptoms, risk factors, prevention and screening of cervical carcinoma among nursing staff and</p> |

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| | <p>to find out the behaviour of respondents regarding prevention and screening of cervical carcinoma. A total of 620 nursing staff were enrolled under the institute at the time of study. 15% of staff were randomly selected using a table of random numbers after department-wise stratification. The calculated sample size was 93 but practically a total of 100 nurses were selected for the study. Out of 100 staff nurses, 52% belong to the age group of 41-50 years. The mean age of study population was 46 years. 69% of respondents had some knowledge of cervical cancer. 65 (94.2%) respondents stated vaginal discharge as one of the symptoms. Out of 69 respondents who had some knowledge regarding cervical carcinoma, 61(88.4%) had knowledge regarding pap test and only 5 (8%) of this had undergone pap test.</p> |
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OUTCOME

The final result of the study reveals the awareness and average knowledge in the students of G.N.M and the prevention of cervical cancer.

FUTURE SIGNIFICANCE

The teaching programs can be utilized or conducted in the colleges and in the clinical settings regularly to educate and make the students aware about the prevention and treatment of cervical cancer.

LIMITATION

The present study has following limitations:

- Sample size was limited.
- It was limited to G.N.M 1st year.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that G.N.M 1st year students have average knowledge. And association between knowledge score with their selected socio-demographic variables, the research hypothesis was rejected and null hypothesis accepted. Hence, it is very necessary to provide knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

SUMMARY

All the above 5 results show the complete studies. These articles show the knowledge regarding cervical cancer its treatment and prevention. Other full articles were taken from the review literature.

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