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KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF CANCER CERVIX AMONG THE WOMEN AT THE SELECTED VILLAGES OF BOUDH

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Abstract:

Introduction: Prevention and Screening for cancer is plays important role to reduce mortality and morbidity by early detection and treatment. However, despite availability of various screening method for cervical cancer, women are not showing interest to participate in screening in regions where programme are available.

Objective: To assess the level of knowledge among women at the selected Villages of Boudh. **Methodology:** Quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted in this study. Convenient sampling Technique was adopted to select the sample for the study. Total 100 Samples were selected purposefully for the study. **Result and Findings:** Regarding demographic variable the study findings are: majority 40% and 70% of women were in the age group of 25-35yrs. With regards to knowledge of Screening method it was found that only 17% women shows awareness about screening methods for prevention of cancer cervix.

Conclusion: This study findings highlights that participant knowledge was inadequate. Hence there should be more awareness programme to be conducted for prevention screening procedures and facility to be provided all health centres for all women.

Keywords: Knowledge, Cancer cervix, Prevention

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INTRODUCTION

Non-communicable diseases are major emerging public health concerns nowadays. It causes 75% of mortality worldwide. Mainly in middle- and low-income countries death occur due to non-communicable disease up to 74 to 86% annually. Of all the non-communicable illnesses that cause mortality, carcinoma ranks second. However early detection through screening is a key component in the terms of prevention for most of the non-communicable diseases. [1-4]

The cells of the cervix, the base of the uterus, are the principal sites of carcinogenesis in cervix malignancy. Most common signs and symptoms include bleeding between menstrual periods, increased vaginal discharge, and pain during intercourse. Other less common but more severe signs may include pelvic pain, lower back pain, and swollen feet or legs. [5-8]

A study of the World Health Organization's (WHO) worldwide goal to eliminate cervix carcinoma included an initial assessment that the highest number of deaths happened globally in 2020, nearly about 341831 with 604127 new cases respectively. While the incidence rate is estimated at about the mortality rate was 7.2 per 100,000 women-years, and the incidence was 13.3 per 100,000. [9-12]

According to the findings of a study investigation, there would be roughly 225,000 new cases in India by the year 2025. [4] It was claimed there that within women ranging from thirty to seventy-nine yrs mature, cervix malignancy accounts for 17% of all cancer-related fatalities. [13]

In India, both wealthy and impoverished women exhibit notably low rates of screening coverage. While the crude coverage is higher among affluent women (36% compared to 22% among poorer women), effective coverage for cervical cancer screening remains uniformly low at 6% and 4%, respectively [14].

OBJECTIVES:

To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among women

METHODOLOGY:

Quantitative research approach and descriptive non-experimental design was selected for this study. Total 100 women were selected by purposive sampling technique from the selected village of Boudh. Data was collected by interview schedule by the researcher prepared tool. The tool has two sections. First section deals with demographic variables and second section related to knowledge of women regarding prevention of cancer cervix. The researcher collected data from the women individually and it was tabulated, coded for the analysis. All the women were cooperated with the researcher during the data collection.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS:

Results indicate that largest proportion of respondents, 35 (35%), fell into the age group of 30 to 40 years. Furthermore, the majority, 95 (95%), were married, 57 (57%) participant a marriage duration more than 16years. 96 (96%) of respondent were Hindu. 65 (65%) participants, were illiterate, while 94 (94%) were housewives. The majority of respondents, 96 (96%), had monthly income below Rs.12000 and 89 (89%) belonged to nuclear family. Regarding awareness of HPV infection and screening, 67 (67%) respondents had lack of knowledge. Among those with awareness, 17 (51.52%) acquired information through television or radio, while 8 (24.24%) obtained knowledge from family, friends, and health professionals. Regarding previous screening for HPV infection, the highest percentage, 98 (98%), had never been screened, and 95 (95%) reported no family history of cervical cancer.

Knowledge of women revealed that total of 100 women were asked majority of women (34%) were aware about the Risk factors, Symptoms, and Prevention of HPV in both the groups. Additionally, 32% were aware of the Nature and Consequences of HPV infection, while 26% were aware about the detailed aspects of HPV infection and it's Transmission. However, when it came to Domains 4, about Screening and Testing for HPV, only 17% of women demonstrated awareness. Moreover, awareness regarding Sample collection and Storage was notably lower, with only 1% being informed on this aspect (Table-1)

Table: 1 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Domains wise Level of knowledge among Women.

Domain	Level of knowledge	
	Correct response f (%)	In Correct response f (%)
Nature and Consequences of HPV infection	32 (32%)	68 (68%)
HPV infection details and Transmission	26 (26%)	74 (74%)
Risk factors, Symptoms and Prevention	34 (34%)	66 (66%)
Screening and Testing for HPV	17 (17%)	83 (83%)
Sample collection and Storage	1 (1%)	99 (99%)

Table-2: Mean and SD of level of Knowledge among Women

Domain	Mean	SD
Nature and Consequences of HPV infection	0.96	0.34
HPV infection details and Transmission	0.52	0.8
Risk factors, Symptoms and Prevention	0.68	0.16
Screening and Testing for HPV	1.02	0.60
Sample collection and Storage	0.07	0.15

The above table highlights the mean level of knowledge of women in different domains regarding prevention of cancer cervix. The result shows that there is a need to create awareness among the women regarding screening methods.

Conclusion

Although it was stated that among the all types of cancer, among female malignancies, carcinoma of the breast is by far the greatest frequent, whereas cervix malignancy due to HPV infection is fourthly, behind only pulmonary, colorectal, and breast malignancies. Recent evidence suggests that the number of cases of neoplasm of cervix in India is actually the second tallest global.[15] This study highlights that there was inadequate awareness among women regarding prevention methods for cervical cancer like different screening techniques. Hence it is important to conduct various awareness programme.

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