

# A Non-Experimental Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Ca-Cervix Among Female Adults.

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The fourth most frequent cancer among women has been identified as cervical carcinoma. An average total 5lakh 28thousand such cases have been identified with a death toll of beyond 2lakh 84thousand in the year 2015. The greater findings of cervical carcinoma are approximately 80% and morbidity occurring in less developed areas. Cancer of cervix is almost 12% of all female cancer. It is found in 10% of female cancer causing death rate has occurred because of lack of knowledge and treatment services. Usually, cervical cancer the 2<sup>nd</sup> most recurrent and cause of morbidity in women. India hosts cervical cancer women as the 2<sup>nd</sup> regular cancer with an average of 132314 found in samples and 73,337 deaths have occurred in 2015. **The present study title:** a non-experimental study to assess the knowledge regarding ca-cervix among female adults. The objective of the study to assess the knowledge regarding ca-cervix among adult females, to find the association between pain with selected demographic variable. **Material and Methods:** In present study, researcher adopted Non-Experimental descriptive research design. The study carried out on 200 samples. A Non-probability Purposive Sampling Technique was used. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics test- Chai square was applied. **Result:** In this study demographic data distributed as per the age wise adults female and majority is 18-28 is 37% (74 female). 29-39 is 29% with (58 female) 40-50 is 26.50% with (53 female) and above 51 are 7.50% with (15 female). Maximum no. of female use Marathi language 85.50% (171 female) Hindi use 14% (28female) English use 0.50% (1female).whose married are 74.5% (149 females) unmarried 8.50% (17 females) divorced 3.50% (7 female)and widow 4% (8 female). Females having education is primary 29.50% (59 females) secondary 49.50% (99 females) graduation 16% (32 females) and other 5% (10 females). Then by religion Hindu 93.50% (184 female), Muslim 6% (12 female) and other 2% (4 female). The 2 children are 46% (92 female),1 children are 17% (4 female)3 children are 15%(29 female) above 4 children are 7% (14 female). Age of marriage is 18-21 Years are 59% (118 female), 22-25 Years are 24.50% (49 female) 26-29 Years are 2% (4 female). Females get to know about this from doctors and nurses are 25.50% (51 female), family member 15.50% (31 females), social media 39% (78 female) other are 20% (40 female). The knowledge level of ca-cervix is 26% of female having Poor knowledge, 72.50% female having average knowledge and 1.50% female having good knowledge **Conclusion:** The association of knowledge regarding ca-cervix in female adults with selected demographic variables using chi square test. Since p- value of age, language, marital status, education, occupation, religion, no. of children, age of marriage and given information of ca-cervix is less than 0.05. we can say that there is no association of knowledge of ca-cervix among female adults.

**Keywords :**( Non-Experimental, Study, Assess, Ca-cervix, Cancer, Adults, Assumption)

## INTRODUCTION

Cancer is one of the leading causes of adult deaths worldwide. Every year about 14 million new cancer cases are detected and 8 million people die of cancer. However, there is a marked difference in the distribution of cancer sites across different regions of the world. In contrast to developed countries, cervical cancer is a public health problem in developing countries like India, so much so that India alone accounts for one-quarter of the worldwide burden of cervical cancers. It is the one of the leading cause of cancer mortality, accounting for 17% of all cancer deaths among women aged between 30 and 69 years. It is estimated that cervical cancer will occur in approximately 1 in 53 Indian women during their lifetime compared with 1 in 100 women in more developed regions of the world.

## NEED FOR THE STUDY

Cervical cancer is the malignant neoplasm to assessing cell originating in cervix. Cervical cancer affecting women worldwide with an estimate of 5, 60505 cases every year. Cervical cancer among Indian female adults aged 18-60 years with an estimate of 1, 28,000 incident cases and 67,000 death in 2016. This research is done to create awareness among women about ca-cervix especially, who are unaware or uneducated. The actual need of this study is to give information about ca-cervix to to women to take several precautions during intercourse like use condoms, avoid multiple sex partners, sexually transmitted infection, and sexually transmitted disease. These are major precaution which must be taken by women to avoid ca-cervix.

Recently, studies have been reported from India on awareness of cervical cancer and its screening among women. Studies exploring the knowledge of the women about cervical cancer have focused on either on "nursing staff" working in hospitals or on women in the rural community. Three of these studies, which focused on "nursing staff", have reported good awareness cervical cancer and its screening though the proportion of who have ever undergone Pap smear ranges from 7% to 8%, respectively. Two studies which were done on women in rural communities have also reported awareness of about 72% though only 2%-6.9% ever had a Pap smear test. One study

among women who attended the outpatient departments (OPDs) has reported low awareness (16%) though 10% had ever received Pap test. Another study from India did not provide any information on knowledge or the proportion of women who have undergone Pap smear test. A study carried out on college girls, which explored only the knowledge has reported low levels of awareness (20%). None of the studies have explored the role of the health care providers who come in contact with women, sources on information in the context of early diagnosis

## OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

To assess the knowledge regarding ca-cervix among adult females

To associate the findings with selected demographic variables

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of the relevant studies was carried out from the textbooks, journals, articles; review of literature for the present study is organized under the following headings:

### Review of literature related to ca-cervix

Dr. Rosliza Abdul Manaf [March/April 2017] conducted research on a study of cervical cancer. There was an average 5, 70,000 upgraded cases of cervical cancer and 3, 10,000 death in 2012. It is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most common cancer globally, the incident of cervical cancer is varying around the world age standardized rates (ASR) ranging from 4.4 to 75.9 per 1, 00,000 population. Despite of effective screening methods cervical cancer is a major public health problem. For preventing cervical cancer new methods or methodologies should be abolish and accessible for women of all the countries through well-organized program.

Dr. M Kawonga[June 2003] conducted research on a study of cervical cancer. There is certainly an urgent need for advocacy to place cancer of the cervix high on the programme planning agenda at provincial and regional levels currently breast cancer receives a lot of coverage in the media and yet cancer of cervix causes significantly more death. There is a lot of room for greater media involvement to increase the profile of Cancer of the cervix among policy matters, managers, service providers and community at large.

Zur Hausen[2002] conducted research on a study cervical cancer among female worldwide, with an roughly calculated 5,20,000 new cases and 2,74,000 death reported annually[WHO information center on HPV and cervical cancer statistics in India 2010]. About 86% of the cervical cancer cases occur in developing countries which represent 13% of all female cancers. Majority of the cases of cervical cancer are squamous cell carcinoma [SCC] and adenocarcinoma are rare. SCC develop gradually over time from pre-existing squamous precursor lesions also called cervical intraepithelial neoplasms [CIN] or squamous intraepithelial lesions [SIL]. The latency period between normal HPV Infection to establishment of cancer may take over a decade.

### Review of literature related to cancer

Breast and cervical cancer are significant causes of mortality among women in India with approximately 70,000 and 67,000 annual death respectively. Breast cancer has numerous risk factors, the most prominent involving behavioral patterns associated with urban lifestyles. These risk factors include bearing children later in life and engaging in little to no breastfeeding. Breast feeding is more prevalent in certain religious communities, with Parsi and Christian Indian women presenting with very high rates of breast cancer. Cervical cancer, by constant, typically affects Indian women from rural communities. Human papillomavirus is the main risk factor for developing cervical cancer. Other risk factors include marriage at an early age and numerous pregnancies. Unsafe sexual practices as well as marriage to older men and men with multiple partners are also associated with increased risk of HPV infection and cervical cancer development. India faces a significant challenge on combating breast and cervical cancer and managing non- communicable diseases, realistic steps are being taken to strengthen the health-care system and improve breast and cervical cancer related health outcomes

## MATERIAL AND METHOD:

In present study, researcher adopted Non-Experimental descriptive research design. The study carried out on 200 samples. A Non-probability Purposive Sampling Technique was used. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics test- Chai square was applied.

### Description of Tool:

The tool includes two sections:

**SECTION I:** Deal with the demographic data such as Age, Education, Occupation, and Religion.

**SECTION II:** Deal with assessment of knowledge regarding ca-cervix among female adults.

**Plan for Data Analysis:**

Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on objectives of study.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Analysis and interpretation of the data are based on data collected from 200 samples.

**Section I****Distribution of sample in relation to demographic data by using frequency and percentage**

n=60

SR.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	<b>Age</b>		
		74	37%
		58	29%
	Above 51	53	26.50%
2	<b>Marital status</b>		
	Married	17	8.50%
	Unmarried	149	74.5%
	Widow	7	3.50%
3	<b>Language</b>		
	Hindi	8	4%
		171	85.50%
	Others	28	14%
4	<b>Education</b>		
	Illiterate	1	0.50%
	Primary	0	0%
	Others	32	16%
5	<b>Occupation</b>		
	Unemployed	10	5%
	Worker	59	29.50%
	Others	99	49.50%
6	<b>Religion</b>		
	Hindu	32	16%
	Muslim	93	46.50%
	Other	53	26.50%
7	<b>No. of children</b>		
	0	19	9.50%
	1	25	12.50%
		184	93.50%
	Other	12	6%
		34	17%
		92	46%
		29	15%

	Above 4	14	7%
<b>8</b>	<b>Age of marriage(yrs)</b>		
	18-21	118	59%
		49	24.50%
		4	2%
	Above 30	0	0%
<b>9</b>	<b>Given information</b>		
	Doctors & Midwife	51	25.50%
	Family members	31	15.50%
	Social media	78	39%
	Others	40	20%

Table shows majority of percentage (29%) belongs to the age group of 29-39 Yrs. Language wise majority was Marathi (85.50%) where, the others are 0%. The frequency of secondary educated people is higher (49.50%) than the primary or graduation.

## Section II

### Association of knowledge score of ca-cervix with selected demographic

n=60

Sr. no.	Demographic	Chi square test/ Fisher's exact	P value	Remark
1	Age	5.637394509	0.465008666	No association
2	Language	0.825247682	0.991379554	No association
3	Marital status	5.927343194	0.431378238	No association
4	Education	0.614316911	0.996157007	No association
5	Occupation	6.838168638	0.336073036	No association
6	Religion	2.567219011	0.632640975	No association
7	No. of children	4.726972422	0.579276963	No association
8	Age of Marriage	0.975193	0.986535239	No association
9	Given information	7.010579772	0.319869896	No association

Table shows the association of knowledge regarding ca-cervix in female adults with selected demographic variables using chi square test. Since p- value of age, language, marital status, education, occupation, religion, no. of children, age of marriage and given information of ca-cervix is less than 0.05; there is no association of knowledge of ca-cervix among female adults.

## DISCUSSION:

The result of the study is depending on the objectives. The aim of this non exploratory study is to determine the knowledge about CA-CERVIX among female adults. The study was 200 samples the result shows that 1.5% knowledge CA-CERVIX had good knowledge, 72.5% knowledge CA-CERVIX had average knowledge and 26% had poor knowledge. The knowledge 26% had a poor knowledge, 72.5% had an average knowledge and 1.5% had good knowledge regarding CA-CERVIX.

## IMPLICATIONS

The findings are useful in the field of education nurses, administration of nurses and clinical practice.

## NURSING EDUCATION

Nursing education is helpful to reflect on the health care environment and the role of the nurse in that environment. The education curriculum includes alternative treatments and methods in the syllabus which will expose the student to the various alternatives to

Help the patients to cure disease or disorder. This disease is a major cause of mortality rate in female adults. The main role of the Nurse is to help the patient to live a normal and comfortable life and also assess her knowledge regarding ca-cervix to give proper and appropriate education related to ca-cervix. And take proper preventing steps to avoid this disease condition in her family. The recovery of the patient depends upon the care of educated nurse.

## NURSING ADMINISTRATION

As a part of administration nurse administrator plays a vital role in the education of staff nurse through in-service education and seminars as to the newer symptoms likely to develop with cervical cancer. Education and skill based learning on how to care for a person such as disease conditions.

## NURSING RESEARCH

Nursing research is an essential aspect of nursing as it uplifts the profession and develops new nursing norms and body of nursing knowledge. There is a need for extended and intensive nursing research in the selected urban areas of Pune city for staff nurse to improve their knowledge regarding ca-cervix how to prevent symptoms and create awareness among general public on impact of ca-cervix on health condition.

### LIMITATION

Data were collected from the selected urban areas of Pune city.

There is a fixed time for data collection.

Analysis of study will be based on the demographic variables.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

This study can be done in rural areas.

Health education can be given to teenage girls to prevent themselves.

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