

Knowledge of Women Regarding Cervical Cancer Attending Obstetrics and Gynecology OPD at Muzaffarnagar Medical College & Hospital, Muzaffarnagar, UP

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Abstract: Mortality due to cervical cancer is an indicator of health inequalities, as 86% of all death due to cervical cancer are in developing countries every year. Every year in India, 122,844 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer. The main objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of cervical cancer among women attending obstetrics and gynecology OPD. Total 60 samples were taken and convenient sampling technique was used to select sample size. Data was collected through structured questionnaire with interview method. 75% of samples were having poor knowledge. 25% samples were at level of inadequate knowledge and none of woman were having adequate and good knowledge. No significant association was found between knowledge score and demographic variables (calculated by chi-square test).

Keywords: Assess, Knowledge, Cervical Cancer, Women, Obstetrics and Gynecology OPD

1. Introduction

According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), India has the highest number of cervical cancer cases in the world. There are an estimated 1,32,000 new cases and 74,000 deaths each year which occur due to cervical cancer in India. Sexually transmitted infection with human papilloma virus (HPV) is fundamental to the development of carcinoma of the cervix. HPV prevalence increases with multiple sexual partners and poor genital hygiene. Out of the 100 HPV types, 18 have been categorized as high-risk types for cervical cancer.

The current estimates indicates approximately 132,000 new case diagnosed and 74,000 death annually in India. One woman dies of cervical cancer every 8 minutes in India. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in India in women accounting for 22.86 % of all cancer cases in women and 12 % of all cancer cases in both men and women.

2. Literature Survey

Agam B. Bansal, Abhijit P. Pakhare et.al. (2015) carried out a study on knowledge, attitude, and practices related to cervical cancer among adult women: A hospital-based cross-sectional study. A facility-based cross-sectional study was done on 400 females of reproductive age who presented to out-patient-department of All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bhopal. Structured questionnaire consisting 20 knowledge items and 7-items for attitude and history of pap smear for practices were administered by one of the investigators after informed consent. A total of 442 women were approached for interview of which 400 responded of which two-third (65.5%) had heard of cervical cancer. At least one symptom and one risk factor were known to 35.25% and 39.75% participants. Only 34.5% participants had heard, and 9.5% actually underwent screening test, however,

76.25% of the participants expressed a favourable attitude for screening. This study shows that despite the fact that women had suboptimal level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer, their attitude is favourable for screening

Ms. S. Shakila. (2015) carried out a study to assess the Knowledge regarding Cervical Cancer among Women. The study was conducted in Melmaruvathur Adhiparasakthi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research. Kanchipuram district Participants: 50 women who fulfill the inclusion criteria were selected as sample. The study finding revealed that the women had 35(70%) inadequate knowledge and 15(30%) had moderate knowledge regarding cervical cancer. Some of the demographic variables like educational status, religion and source of information are significantly association at ($p < 0.05$) with knowledge score of women.

3. Statement of Problem

“A study to assess the knowledge of women regarding cervical cancer attending obstetrical and gynecology OPD at Muzaffarnagar Medical College & Hospital, Muzaffarnagar”.

4. Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of women regarding cervical cancer attending obstetrical and gynecology OPD.
- To find out significant association between knowledge score and demographic variables.

5. Hypothesis

H0: There will be no significant association found between knowledge score and demographic variables

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6. Methodology

Descriptive research design was selected with 60 samples. Samples were selected by using convenient sampling technique. Questionnaire tool was used to collect data. Research area was Obstetrics and gynecology OPD of Muzaffarnagar Medical College and Hospital. Analysis was done with descriptive and inferential statistics. Ethical consideration was taken before conducting study with all concern authorities.

7. Results

Table showing demographic variables in terms of frequency and percentage, N=60

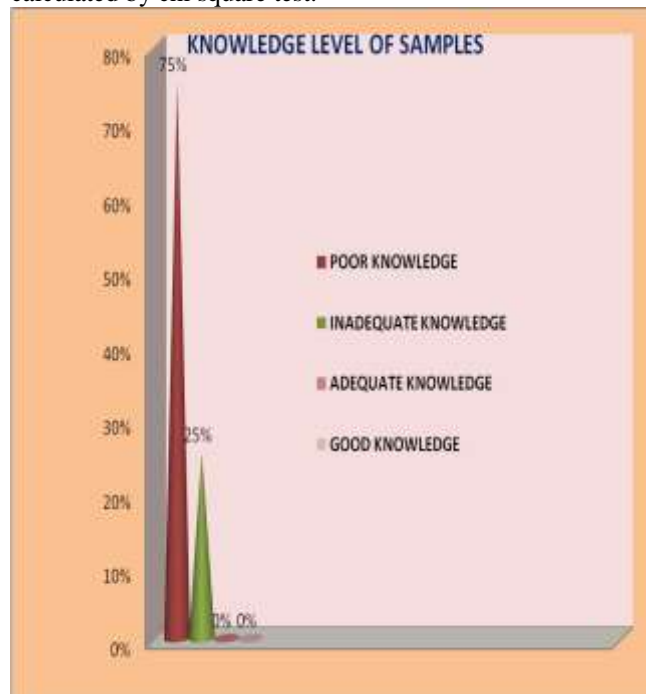
	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1. Age In Years	a) Below 18	02	3.3%
	b) 18-25	14	23.3%
	c) 26-39	26	43.3%
	d) 40 ABOVE	18	30%
2. Marital Status	a) Marries	49	82%
	b) Unmarried	11	18%
3. Education Qualification	a) Illiterate	16	27%
	b) Primary	17	28%
	c) 10 th pass	12	20%
	d) 12 th pass	11	18%
	e) Graduation	04	07%
4. Living Community Area	a) Rural	48	80%
	b) Urban	12	20%
5. Personal Habits	a) Smoking	10	17%
	b) Tobacco chewing	0	0%
	c) Alcohol intake	0	0%
	d) None	50	83%
6. Menopause attained age	a) 35-40 yr	2	3%
	b) 41-45 yr	1	2%
	c) 46-50	1	2%
	d) Above 50	3	5%
	e) not attained	53	88%
7. Vaccinated for cervical cancer	a) Vaccinated	0	0%
	b) not vaccinate	60	100%
8. Pap Smear Test Done Ever	a) Done	09	15%
	b) Not done	51	85%
9. History Of Taking Contraceptive Pills	a) present for longer period	1	2%
	b) for short period	10	17%
	c) never	49	82%
10. Ever attended any educational program regarding cervical cancer	a) yes	0	00%
	b)no	60	100%
11. History of any cancer	a) Present	0	0%
	b) Absent	60	100%

The above table showing that woman below age 18 were 2 (3%). Age group 18-25 years consist of 23% females and majority of women belong to age group 26-39 years and 30% were above 40 years. According to demographic variable marital status, among 60 woman 82% were married and 18% were unmarried. 80% of women belong to rural area and 20% of samples belong to urban area. Majority of women 83% were not having any bad habit while 17% were used to of smoking. According to education qualification 27% females were not educated, 28% were 5th pass and 20% & 18% were 10th and 12th passed. 7% of women were graduated and above. Majority of sample 88% did not attained menopause. 2% of females were having long time history of contraceptive pill intake and 16% for short time period. 82% of sample never took contraceptive pills. None of them have ever attended any educational or awareness program regarding cervical cancer.

Table showing level of knowledge of women regarding cervical cancer

S.No	Knowledge	Sample's knowledge level
1	Poor knowledge	75%
2	Inadequate	25%
3	Adequate	0%
4	Good knowledge	0%

According to above table 75% of samples were having poor knowledge. 25% samples were at level of inadequate knowledge and none of women were having adequate and good knowledge. No significant association was found between demographic variables and knowledge score calculated by chi square test.



8. Conclusion

Women need more knowledge & awareness of cervical cancer as no woman was having adequate and good knowledge of cervical cancer. Women also need regular screening and vaccination against cervical cancer. Variables

showed that none of sample was taken vaccination for cervical cancer.

9. Recommendations

- Study can be undertaken with large sample for generalization of result and to understand the need of educating women regarding cervical cancer.
- Study can be conducted on awareness regarding vaccination against Human papilloma virus.
- Study regarding screening of women for cervical cancer can be carried out.
- More awareness camps and programs can be organized.

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