

Knowledge, Attitude And Practices Related To Cervical Cancer

Abhilasha Gupta¹, Garima Gupta²

¹DNB OBS&GYNE, ²MBBS

¹Senior Resident, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Kanwatia Hospital, SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

²SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Corresponding Author: Garima Gupta, MBBS, SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

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Abstract

Background: Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women worldwide. Eighty-six percent of all cervical cancer diagnosed and 88% of death due to cervical cancer occur in developing regions of the world

Material and methods: A facility based cross sectional study was done 500 women of reproductive age group (15-45 years) who present to out-patient department in gynecology.

Results: A total of 500 women are approached for interview, in which 440(88.00%) had not heard about cervical cancer, only 12.00% women had knowledge about cervical cancer. About 80.00% women had positive attitude about cervical cancer screening & it's vaccine.

Conclusions: Women need more information about cervical cancer risk factors, symptoms and screening program.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, awareness, screening.

Introduction

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women worldwide. Eighty-six percent of all cervical cancer diagnosed and 88% of death due to cervical cancer

occur in developing regions of the world. In India, cervical cancer is the most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age. Multiple social barriers in accessing basic screening and treatment services have posed Indian women at greater risk of developing the disease.¹⁻³

Human papilloma virus, a common sexually-transmitted infection, is the primary underlying cause of cervical cancer. Multiple sexual partners, early age of onset of sexual activity, increasing parity, use of hormonal contraceptives for 5 years or longer, current or previous sexually-transmitted infection and smoking are the risk factors for cervical cancer.⁴

Cervical cancer has a very long precancerous period, which provides a considerable window of opportunity to detect and treat it completely. If regular screening is made a part of the routine check-up for all women, the onset of cancer can be detected at an early stage and combated effectively. However, implementing effective screening programs for detecting carcinoma of cervix has been difficult in our country.⁵⁻⁶

Known predisposing factors for cervical cancer include early age at first sexual intercourse, multiple sexual partners, smoking and women are immunosuppressed⁵.

Material and Methods

Study design: Cross sectional study-hospital based

Study population: Women reproductive age group(15 - 45 years)

Study Participants: The source population was all child bearing women whose age ranged from 15 to 45 years. The study population was WCBA (15–45 years) who had the chance of being randomly selected from the source population at a hospital level. We excluded women who had any serious illness during data collection and who are less than 18 years from the study.

Data collection: Pretested structured questionnaire was used to collect data from each study subject. The questionnaire was adapted from related literatures ⁶with slight modification in line with the objectives of this particular study and to fit to the local context. Data collection was conducted through face to face interview. The questionnaire was completed after obtaining verbal consent from the participants. The completed questionnaires were collected on a daily bases to check for its consistency and completeness.

Data Analysis: After entering data into Excel worksheet, it was analyzed with the help of frequency, proportion, mean, standard deviation and tests of significance wherever applicable. Chi-square test was used for p-value calculation. If p-value <0.05 was significant and >0.05 was non-significant.

Observations

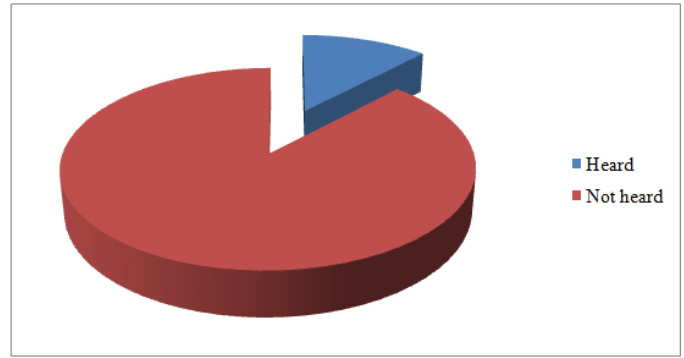


Fig.1. Knowledge about cervical cancer

Most of women 440 (88.00%) was not heard about cervical cancer, only 60 (12%) women had knowledge about cervical cancer.

Table no.1.Knowledge about Risk factors (n=60)

Risk factor	Respondent	Percentage
Family history	23	38.33%
Early stage coitus	13	21.67%
Multiple sex partner	15	25.00%
Smoking	9	15.00%
Cause by some infection	29	48.33%

Out of 60 women who had knowledge about cervical cancer 48.33% women knew that infection is risk factor.

Table no.2.Knowledge about Symptoms (n=60)

Symptoms	Respondent	Percentage
Post coital bleeding	18	30.00%
Bleeding between menses	13	21.66%
Foul smelling vaginal discharge	22	36.67%

Out of 60 women who had knowledge about cervical cancer 36.67% women knew that foul smelling is risk symptoms.

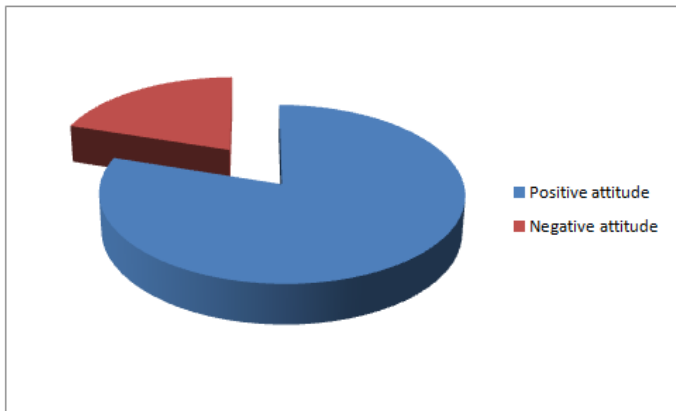


Fig.2: Attitude about Cervical Cancer

80.00% women had positive attitude and 20.00% women had negative attitude about cervical cancer screening & it's vaccine.

Discussion

The present study explored the KAP among women who are attending obstetrics and gynecology department of tertiary care referral hospital. among 500 respondents, most of them were illiterate, farmers, homemakers, and low economic status group. It is not uncommon, even in the 21st century also, the era will continue to find young women with little formal education and no training who are homemakers with children.

The study found that more than three fourth of population never heard about cervical cancer which is similar with results of studies conducted in developing and underdeveloped countries by Anorlu and Yifru and Asheber.^{7,8} However, these results are contrast with a study conducted by Chande HM *et al.*⁹ show more than three-quarters of population are heard about cervical cancer.

Out of 60 women who had knowledge about cervical cancer 48.33% women knew that infection is risk factor.

This is consistent with findings from a similar study conducted in Northern Uganda by Mukama *et al.*¹⁰

Still there is a lack of awareness about cervical cancer in women residing at rural area, where there is a need to conduct campaigns to improve their knowledge regarding symptoms, risk factors, and preventive measures. Women who are aware about cervical cancer they are more likely to take up measures of prevention by seeking medical attention and early screening¹¹.

In this study 80.00% women had positive attitude and 20.00% women had negative attitude about cervical cancer screening & it's vaccine. Some studies report that even providing of screening opportunities to women may not be utilized well due to some barriers such as fear of positive cervical cancer diagnosis, fear of cervical screening, and vaginal examination.¹² Continuous conducting of cervical cancer awareness program will bring change in the attitude and perception of women toward cervical cancer screening.

Conclusion

Women need more information about cervical cancer risk factors, symptoms and screening program. The universal literacy program in the country has helped to improve the knowledge of cervical cancer prevention and reduce the exposure to various risk factors in the younger populations. It's major needs to involve multimedia, print-media, medical persons even ASHA, Anganwadi workers, teachers for awareness about cervical cancer screening.

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