

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER AMONG ASHA'S WORKER IN SELECTED CHC, KANPUR"

Deepika Sharma¹ Ayushi Upadhyay² Sakshi Chaudhary³ Akshay Edward⁴ Shweta Gautam⁵ Abhinav Upadhyay⁶ Diksha Singh⁷ Rajni Singh⁸

Correspondence At

Ms. Deepika Sharma

Associate Professor/ HOD of Nursing Department

Saaii College of Medical Science & Technology Chaubepur Kanpur

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer starts in the cervix, which is the lower, narrowS part of the uterus. Cervical cancer begins when healthy cells on the surface of the cervix change or get infected with human papilloma virus (HPV) and grow out of control, forming a mass called a tumor. Long-term infection of HPV on the cervix can result in cancer, leading to a mass or tumor on the cervix. A tumor can be cancerous or benign. A cancerous tumor is malignant, meaning it can spread to other parts of the body. Therefore the study titled a descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among asha's workers in selected chc, kanpur". A quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was used to research setting was in selected CHC Kanpur (Chaubepur Kanpur UP) Total 50 ASHA's and selected with purposive sampling technique. Written consent was taken from ASHA's who were selected as sample. Self structured knowledge questionnaire containing 30 questions was used to evaluate the knowledge of ASHA regarding prevention of cervical cancer. Results depicted that means knowledge score of ASHA's in CHC was 12.62 ± 2.24 . This means score was statistically significant at $P < 0.05$ level. Hence it was inferred that ASHA's had average knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer.

KEYWORDS ASHA's worker, knowledge CHC.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer begins when healthy cells on the surface of the cervix change or get infected with human papilloma virus (HPV) and grow out of control, forming a mass called a tumor. Long- term infection of HPV on the cervix can result in cancer, leading to a mass or tumor on the cervix. A tumor can be cancerous or benign. A cancerous tumor is malignant, meaning it can spread to other parts of the body. A benign tumor means the tumor will not spread. At first, the changes in a cell are abnormal, not cancerous, and are sometimes called "atypical cells." Researchers believe that some of these abnormal changes are the first step in a series of slow changes that can lead to cancer. Some of the atypical cells go away without treatment, but others can become cancerous. This phase of precancerous disease is called cervical dysplasia, which is an abnormal growth of cells. Sometimes, the dysplasia tissue needs to be removed to stop cancer from developing. Often, the dysplasia tissue can be removed or destroyed without harming healthy tissue, but insome cases, a hysterectomy is needed to prevent cervical cancer¹

Divya Khanna 2020 Jul² Evaluating Knowledge Regarding Cervical Cancer and Its Screening among woman in Rural India cervical cancer is the most common cancer among rural women of India. A cross- sectional observational study was done among women attending a rural secondary health care center from Uttar Pradesh, India A total of 1088 women aged ≥ 30 years were interviewed using a pretested schedule. Data were collected for biosocial, reproductive, sexual, and personal habits of participants and their partners. Scoring for knowledge related to cervical cancer and its screening was done. Descriptive statistics were calculated. Chi-square test was applied to detect the significant difference in distribution of bio-socio-demographic variables with knowledge score. Statistically significant variables were subjected to multinomial logistic regression. Unadjusted and adjusted

odds ratios with 95% confidence interval were calculated as odds of having poor cervical cancer awareness. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Most participants knew about cervical cancer as a type of cancer in women. The study demonstrates a lack of awareness in women regarding cervical cancer and its prevention, especially among those women who belonged to weaker sections of the society, because of illiteracy and poor socioeconomic status. Lack of awareness is a potential limiting step for a woman to seek cervical cancer screening.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

V shah, S vyas , A singh and M shrivastava³ Carcinoma of the cervix is the second most common cancer in women worldwide, while it is the commonest cancer among Indian women. Awareness regarding cervical cancer and its prevention is quite low amongst Indian women. The Pap test is a simple and cost effective technique for early diagnosis of cervical cancer. It is necessary to make nursing staff aware of cervical cancer, so that they can impart knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention to the general public. A cross-sectional interview-based survey regarding knowledge levels about cervical carcinoma was conducted among the nursing staff from one of the tertiary health institutes of Ahmedabad , India. A structured questionnaire with multiple choices was used for data collection. Provision for open- ended responses was also made in the questionnaire. Department-wise stratification was carried out, and thereafter 15% of the total nursing staff from all departments were selected randomly so as to include a total of 100 nurses in the current study. Data entry was done in Microsoft Excel. SPSS statistical software was used to generate statistical parameters like proportion, mean, standard deviation, etc. The Z test was used as a test of significance , and a P value of <0.05 was considered as the level of significance.

Jansirani Siddharthar, Bhubvaneshwari Rajkumar⁴ Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers among women worldwide, with highest mortality in India. The incidence and mortality of cervical cancer can be reduced by screening women for precancerous lesion and by administration of human papilloma virus vaccine to adolescent girls. Knowledge of the women about cervical cancer and awareness about its prevention are the key factors that determine their utilization of screening services. A cross sectional survey of women attending Gynaecology Out- Patient Department (OPD) in a tertiary care hospital in Puducherry was conducted. Information about their knowledge of cervical cancer, awareness of its prevention and their socio demographic characters were collected. Mean age of the study population was 40.45 ± 12 years. Less than half of the study population (178, 44.5%) knew about cervical cancer. Less than one-fourth of the population knew about screening services for prevention of cervical cancer, and majority (389, 97.2%) were not aware of vaccination as prevention for cervical cancer.

METHODS AND MATERIAL

Quantitative research approach and descriptive research design were used to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among Asha's worker. The assumption was formulated that: Asha's workers had Average knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer and second assumption was Selected socio-demographic variable may influence the ASHA's knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer.

The study was conducted at CHC Chaubepur Kanpur UP. The study subject was all the ASHA's worker of the CHC who present at the time of study. A total 50 ASHA's worker were taken. Data were collected after permission from the BMO of the CHC.

The study was conducted in two phase. Tool development and assessment of knowledge of ASHA's worker. The tool consist of two parts: Part-A Socio demographic variable Part-B Self structured questionnaire.

Written consent was obtained from the ASHA's worker. The tool for data collection were self structured questionnaire consisting of 30 questions. The tool was developed through a review of relevant literature and validate by expert from the field of nursing and department of obstetrical and gyanecological nursing. After the validation pilot study was conducted in selected CHC Kanpur. Result of pilot study was indicated that study was feasible.

RESULT

Section 1 Description of socio demographic variable by using frequency and percentage

TABLE-1

S.N.	Socio Demographic Variable	ASHA'S Worker	
		(f)	%
1	Age (in years)		
	a. <30 year	13	26
	b. 30-40 year	15	30
	c. 41-50 year	15	30

	d. >50 year	07	14
2	Marital Status		
	sa. Married	48	96
	4 b. Unmarried	02	4
3	Religion		
	8 a. Hindu	48	96
	6 b. Muslim	02	04
	c. Sikh	00	00
	d. Christian	00	00
4	Place of Residence		
	a. Urban	19	38
	0 b. Rural	31	62
5	Work Experience		
	1 a. <1 year	9	18
	4 b. 1-5	19	38
	c. 6-10	09	18
	d. >10	13	26
6	Mass media exposure rcervical cancer		
	a) Yes	43	86
	b) No	07	14

Section II: Assessment of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among ASHA worker:

OBJECTIVES 1: To assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among ASHA worker

- Mean knowledge score regarding cervical cancer was 12.62 ± 2.24 and mean %age was 28%
- 48% ASHA worker had average knowledge regarding cervical cancer

TABLE - 2

Mean knowledge score regarding cervical cancer among ASHA's worker were

ASHA's Worker	F	Mean score	Mean %age	SD
Knowledge regarding cervical cancer	50	12.62	28%	2.24

Maximum score =30

Minimum score =0

Section III: Association of knowledge regarding cervical cancer with their selected socio-demographic variable by using chisquare test.

Objective-II To determine the association of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among ASHA worker

with their selected socio-demographic variable

- There was significant association of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among ASHA worker with their selected socio demographic variable such as age, marital status, religion, residence, work experience & mass media exposure. They all are significant at the $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

DISCUSSION

- Analysis regarding 1st objective of the study i.e. to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among ASHA worker in selected CHC indicates that mean knowledge score of ASHA worker was 12.62 ± 2.24 and mean %age 28%. 48% ASHA worker has average knowledge regarding cervical cancer. These finding were supported by Divya khanna study on evaluating knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its screening among woman in rural India Cervical cancer is the most common cancer among rural women of India.²
- Analysis regarding 2nd objective of the study i.e. to determine the association of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among ASHA worker with their selected socio demographic variable accordance to as age, marital status, religion, residence, work experience & mass media exposure. These finding were supported by Madhubala Chauhan study to assess knowledge, attitude and practice towards cervical cancer and its screening among health service providers.⁵
- Finding revealed that according to age, marital status, religion, residence, work experience & mass media exposure regarding cervical cancer these all are significant in the $p < 0.05$ level.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors are thankful to management of Saaii College of Medical Science & Technology, Chaubepur Kanpur for providing us necessary research facility to carry out this project. Secondly BMO of CHC Chaubepur Mr. Yashwardhan Singh for giving permission to conducted the study. And special thanks to ASHA worker of CHC chaubepur because without their contribution this study not successful.

REFERENCES

- <http://www.cancer.net> reviewed on 11/9/2021
- Divya Khanna 2020 Jul a study to evaluating knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its screening among woman in rural India cited by National library of Medicine reviewed on 15/10/21
- V shah, S vyas , A singh and M shrivastava a study on awareness and knowledge of cervical cancer and its prevention among the nursing staff of a tertiary health institute in Ahmadabad, Gujarat, India cited from National library of Medicine reviewed on 8/10/21
- Knowledge, Awareness and Prevention of Cervical Cancer among Women Attending a Tertiary Care Hospital in Puducherry, India <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25121031/>
- Madhubala Chauhan Study of knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding cervical cancer and its screening among health service providers of Udaipur <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339021019>