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Descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among adolescent girls of Pt. Devkinandan school with the view to develop informational booklet in selected school of Bilaspur (C.G.)

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a devastating disease for women around the world. Nearly 50,000 women suffer from the disease and more than 270,00 die each year. Cervical cancer is the second common cancer among women. ***Objective:*** *To assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among adolescent girls and To find out the association between cervical cancer and its prevention with selected demographic variables.* ***Methodology:*** *The research approach used for the present study was Quantitative Approach and research design was descriptive research design. The sample of the study chosen by non-probability Purposive Sampling Technique, which includes 40 adolescent girls. A self-structured questionnaire was used to collect the data which consists of 10 Socio demographic and 20 self-structured multiple choice questions.* ***Results:*** *The major findings of the study were out of 40 adolescent girls ,5% had good knowledge ,77.5% had average knowledge, and 17.55 had poor knowledge.* ***Conclusion:*** *The study concluded that the event and obtained score ,item analysis structured questionnaires shows that adolescent girls have average knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention*

KEY WORDS: *Knowledge, cervical cancer, Adolescent girls, School.*

INTRODUCTION

Globally, cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women, with around 660 000 new cases in 2022. In the same year, about 94% of the 350 000 deaths caused by cervical cancer occurred in low- and middle-income countries. In India, it is the second most common cancer among women aged 15-44 years with an annual incidence of 96922 and mortality of 60078. This reflects major inequities driven by lack of access to national HPV vaccination, cervical screening and treatment services and social and economic determinants. Cervical cancer is caused by persistent infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV). Women living with HIV are 6 times more likely to develop cervical cancer compared to women without HIV. Prophylactic vaccination against HPV and screening and treatment of pre-cancer lesions are effective strategies to prevent cervical cancer and are very cost-effective. Cervical cancer can be cured if diagnosed at an early stage and treated promptly. WHO's one of the targets for eliminating cervical cancer as a public health problem by 2030 is to screen 70% of the women by 30 years and again by 45 years with a high-performance test. Implementation of cervical cancer screening and HPV immunization programmes will remain

futile in reducing the burden of the disease unless women's engagement in the screening services is enhanced.6 Further, the target population will utilize the screening and preventive measures only when they are aware of the disease, their potential risk towards the disease, and methods for early detection and screening.7 The present study is in alignment with WHO's target to improve the knowledge, and actions of women towards cervical cancer screening to ultimately reduce the burden of the disease. However, there is a paucity of data regarding girls knowledge towards cervical cancer prevention in this region of Bilspur.

In spite of a dedicated cancer control program in place in India, screening has not been effective to decrease the burden of disease. The studies show that women have suboptimal level of knowledge of Cervical Cancer, their attitude is also favourable however the uptake of actual practice is low due to social stigma. Due to dearth of literature regarding knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) toward Cervical Cancer and its screening among Indian women this review was conducted. The outcome of this study provides information regarding current knowledge about Cervical Cancer and screening, which is helpful for designing population-based educational program leading to knowledge enhancement about Cervical Cancer and its screening.

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among adolescent girls in selected school .
2. To find out the association between cervical cancer and its prevention with selected demographic variables.
3. To prepare and distribute informational booklet regarding cervical cancer and its prevention.

RESEARCH DESIGN: Non-experimental descriptive research design

RESEARCH SETTING : Devkinandan school of Bilaspur (C.G.)

POPULATION: Adolescent girls age between 16-20 years

SAMPLE: 40 Adolescent girls

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Non probability purposive

INCLUSION

1. Adolescent girls who are willing to participate in the study
2. Adolescent girls available at the time of data collection.
3. Adolescent girls with age group 16-20 years.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Adolescent girls not studying in selected school.
2. Adolescent girls who are under age 15years of age and above 21 years of age.
3. Adolescent girls who are not willing to participate in the study.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS

The following tools were used in to order to obtain the data and it was comprised of section A, section B and section C.

Section A: This section comprised of Demographic Variables and Obstetric Variables. The Demographic Variables consist of ten items to collect the background data of the study subjects i.e. Age, Religion, Education, Type of Family, Mother's Education, Father's Education, Mother's Occupation ,Family income, Food Habits.

Section B: This section included cervical cancer Questionnaire to assess the knowledge among Adolescent girls. Cervical cancer questionnaire consist of 20 questions i.e. cancer means ,cervical cancer refers to ,cervical cancer occurs in cervical cancer affects, the risk factors that causes cervical cancer ,causes of cervical cancer is, sign & symptoms seen in cervical cancer is, total stages of cancer is , is cancer can be prevented , cervical cancer diagnosed by , HPV is transmitted through, cervical cancer can be prevented by, Pap smear test is used to detect, cervical cancer screening aims to , vaccine recommended for prevention of cervical cancer , screening of Pap smear should be done at , Pap smear test screening can be done , cervical cancer vaccine last for, how cervical cancer is treated , what do you mean by chemotherapy .

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The data analysis was done in accordance with the objectives of the study. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by calculating frequency, percentage, Mean, Median, range, standard deviation, mean percentage and Chi square test. The calculated chi square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 levels of significance. Bar graphs pie chart, column diagrams, line graph were used to depict the findings. The data collected will be analyzed by using descriptive statistics.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE

Institution's ethical review committee's permission was taken. Written permission was obtained from the principal of Pt. Devkinandan school, Bilaspur(C.G.) after explaining the type and purpose of study. The responses of participants were kept confidential.

RESULTS:

Findings related to Section A: socio-demographic variables It was founded that

- Majority of age group 85% subjects belongs to 16-17 years, 15% sample were in age group of 17-18 years, & from 18-19 years ,19-20 years were 0.
- In religion 97.50% subjects were Hindu, 2.50% were Muslim and Sikh & Christian were 0.
- In type of family 70% subjects were from joint family and 30 % were from nuclear family.
- In education 27.5% subjects mother's were illiterate ,7.50% had primary education , 30% had secondary education, 27.5% had higher education and 7.55 had graduation .

- In education 7.5% subjects father's were illiterate ,27.5% had primary education ,15% had secondary education, 30% had higher education and 20% had graduation .
- In occupation 67.5% subjects mother's were housewife , 33.50% were working women
- In occupation 45% subjects father's were farmer , 12.50 % had Govt. Job ,42.20 % had privet job.
- In Parent's monthly income 25% have 2000/month, 35.% have 2000-5000/month , 22.5% have 5000-10000/month ,17.5% have above 10000/month.
- 25% subject were vegetarian and 75% were Non-vegetarian.

Findings related to knowledge of working women regarding cervical cancer :

It was founded that

- 5% (02 girls)had good knowledge about cervical cancer and its prevention who scored between 14-20 marks out of 20 marks
- 77.5% (31 girls) had average knowledge about cervical cancer and its prevention who scored between 7-13 20marks out of 20 marks
- 17.5% (07 girls) had poor knowledge about cervical cancer and its prevention who scored between 0-6 marks out of 20 marks

Findings related to significant association between knowledge score and demographic variables:

Significant association is checked by chi square test. There is no significant association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables (Age, Family type, family income, Mother's Education, Fathers Education, and Occupation) at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to relate the findings of the present study to the studies done earlier. The finding of the present study has been discussed in accordance with the objectives of this study.

The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among adolescent girls in selected school .The respondents were having, 5% had good knowledge about cervical cancer and its prevention who scored between 13-20 marks out of 20 marks, 77.5 % had average knowledge about cervical cancer its prevention who scored between 07-13 marks out of 20 marks, 17.5% had poor knowledge about cervical cancer its prevention who scored between 0-6 marks out of 20 marks.

The second objective of the study was to find out association between knowledge and selected demographic variables of working women. In this study there was no significant association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as Age, Family type, Family income, mother's education ,father's education, occupation.

The third objective of the study was fulfilled by preparing and distributing an informational booklet related to cervical cancer and its prevention to Adolescent girls.

Table 1: showing the frequency and percentage of sample characteristics (Age, ,religion, mother's education),father's education and occupation N=40

VARIABLE	OPTION	FREQUENCY(F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
AGE	16-17 year	34	85%
	17-18 year	06	15%
	18-19 year	00	00
	19-20 year	00	00
RELIGION	Hindu	39	97.5%
	Muslim	01	2.5%
	Sikh	00	00
	Christian	00	00
QUALIFICATION (Mother)	Illiterate	11	27.5%
	Primary	03	7.5%
	Secondary	12	30%
	Higher	11	27.5%
	Graduation	03	7.5%
QUALIFICATION (Father)	Illiterate	03	7.5%
	Primary	11	27.5%
	Secondary	06	15%
	Higher	12	30%
	Graduation	08	20%
FAMILY INCOME	2000/month	10	25%
	2000-5000 /month	14	35%
	5000-10,000/month	09	22%
	10,000/month	07	17.5%
FOOD HABIT	Vegetarian	10	25%
	Non-vegetarian	30	75%

Table 2: Showing level of knowledge scores (N=40)

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	MEAN	MEAN %	S.D.
GOOD	02	05%	1.33	6.65%	4.02
AVERAGE	31	77.5%	8.2	41%	2.83
POOR	07	17.5%	0.97	4.85%	1.99

Table 3: Showing association of scores and demographic variables (N=40)

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	VALUE AT 0.05	INFERENCE
Age	2.029	6	12.6	Not significant
Family Type	1.39	2	5.99	Not significant
Family income	4.75	6	12.6	Not significant
Mother's education	6.72	8	15.5	Not significant
Father's education	7.24	8	15.5	Not significant
Occupation	2.64	2	5.99	Not significant

CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted in order to assess the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding cervical cancer and its prevention . The majority of the respondents in knowledge level was 77.5% who had average knowledge about cervical cancer and its prevention who scored between 7-13 marks out of 20 marks. The computed chi square test showed that there was no significant association with selected demographic variables.

RECOMMENDATION

- A similar study can be done on large population .
- A study can be done on association between various selected demographic variable were significant on large scale.
- A similar study can be done to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on students' knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention.

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