" A study to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among ANM 2nd years students at Era University, Era College of Nursing, Lucknow".

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among the ANM 2nd year students at Era University Era College of Nursing, Lucknow. This study was conducted using quantitative research approach at design was used in study. A quantitative research approach with descriptive research design was used in this study. The conceptual framework used in this study was health belief model developed by Rosenstock Stretcher and Becker in 1950. The total sample size was 60 by convenient sampling technique. The data was collected by semi structured questionnaire schedule regarding cervical cancer and its prevention . The data obtained are tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The Statical analysis of the data shows that the overall knowledge level of students regarding prevention of cervical cancer was found 0.0% (00) of eligible students with inadequate level of knowledge, 87.5% (87.5) of eligible students with moderate level of knowledge, and 12.5% (12.5) of the eligible students with adequate level of knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer. It was noted that there was significant association of level of knowledge with Age of students.

Keyword:- Cervical cancer, Knowledge, Prevention, Assessment

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INTRODUCTION: Carcinoma of the cervix is the second commonest cancer among women worldwide. Cervical cancer is a preventable condition and considerable effort goes into detecting and treating the preinvasive disease, primarily in developed countries. Primary prevention includes HPV vaccination and other strategies to reduce HPV infection and delay in sexual activity, reducing the number of lifetime sexual partners and use of condom. secondary includes early detection and treatment is the corner-stone of secondary prevention.

OBJECTIVE: To assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among ANM 2ND years students at Era University Era's college of Nursing and associate the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among ANM 2ND years with their selected demographic variables.

BACKGROUND: Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women, with around 6,60,000 new cases in 2022. In the same year about 94% of the 3,50,000 deaths causes by cervical cancer.

The highest rates of the incidence and mortality are in low- and middle-income countries. This reflects major inequities drain by lack of access to national. HPV vaccinations. Cervical screening and treatment services and social and economic determination.
Cervical cancer is caused by the persistent infection with HPV. Women living with HIV or 6 times more likely to develop cervical cancer compared to women without HIV.

Prophylactic vaccinations against HPV and screening and treatment of precancerous 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.
Countries around the world are working to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer in the coming decades, with an agreed set of three targets to be met by 2030.{1}

On a global brand, breast cancer and cervical cancer are the two most common female malignancies. Cervical cancer is a second most common type in women worldwide after breast cancer. The incidence of cervical cancer is on the higher side in the developing nations as compared to the developed countries.
Every year cervical cancer is diagnosed in about 5,00,000 women globally and is responsible for more than 2,80,000 deaths annually. There is a wide variation in the incidence of cervical cancer across the globe. In the last 8 year in United States the pap smear test has reduced the death related to cervical cancer by three quarters. At one time cervical cancer was one of the most dreaded cancers and the leading cause of death in women in the US, but now it is the eighth most common cancer there 80 % of new cervical cancer occurs in developing countries, like India, which reports approximately one fourth of the world's cases of cervical cancer estimated in the year 2010.

Cervical cancer is the most common cancer among women in India. Cervical cancer is the leading cause of death in women worldwide about 5,00,000 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer and more than 2,70,000 women due to cervical cancer (WHO, 2010).
Cancer affects everyone the young, old, rich, poor, man, women and children and represent a tremendous burden to patients, families and societies. Yet mainly of these can be avoided if detected early and treated promptly.
For too many people **"Cancer means death"** since the diagnosis is often made at the late stage of the disease. Ignorance, fear and anxiety play an important role in seeking medical advice at the early stages. It is believed that 75 % of cervical cancer could be prevented if primary prevention was initiated against known causative factors. Prevention and early detection of cancer cervix must be a high priority to further decrease in cancer morbidity and mortality rates (Ruth Dunleavy, 2009).

METHODOLOGY: A quantitative research approach with descriptive research design was used in this study. The conceptual framework used in this study was health belief model developed by Rosenstock Stretcher and Becker in 1950. The total sample size was 60 by convenient sampling technique. The data was collected by semi structured questionnaire schedule regarding cervical cancer and its prevention.

RESULT: The data obtained are tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The Statical analysis of the data shows that the overall knowledge level of students regarding prevention of cervical cancer was found 0.0% (00) of eligible students with inadequate level of knowledge, 87.5% (87.5) of eligible students with moderate level of knowledge, and 12.5% (12.5) of the eligible students with adequate level of knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer. It was noted that there was significant association of level of knowledge with Age of students.

CONCLUSION: There is the need for increased awareness creation and health education program on prevention among such population.

SECTION: A

Variables	Opts	Percentage (%)	Frequency(f)
Age in year	❖ 18-25 Years	88%	53
	❖ 26-35 Years	12%	7
Education status	❖ Graduation	62%	37
	❖ Under Graduation	38%	23
Marital status	❖ Married	23%	14
Socio-economic status	❖ Upper Class	13%	8
	❖ Middle Class	80%	48
	❖ Lower Class	7%	4

Age in years: The majority of participants (88%) were between 18-25 years old, with a smaller percentage (12%) falling between 26-35 years old. This distribution indicates a predominantly younger age group in the study sample.

Education status: A significant majority (62%) of participants had completed Graduation, while 38% had pursued Under Graduation. This suggests a relatively high level of education among the participants.

Marital status: The majority (77%) of participants were unmarried, with 23% being married. This demographic distribution reflects a predominantly single participant group in the study.

Socio-economic status: Participants predominantly belonged to the middle class (80%), with smaller percentages in the upper class (13%) and lower class (7%). This indicates a predominantly middle-class composition within the study sample.

Table 1 the findings were as follows:

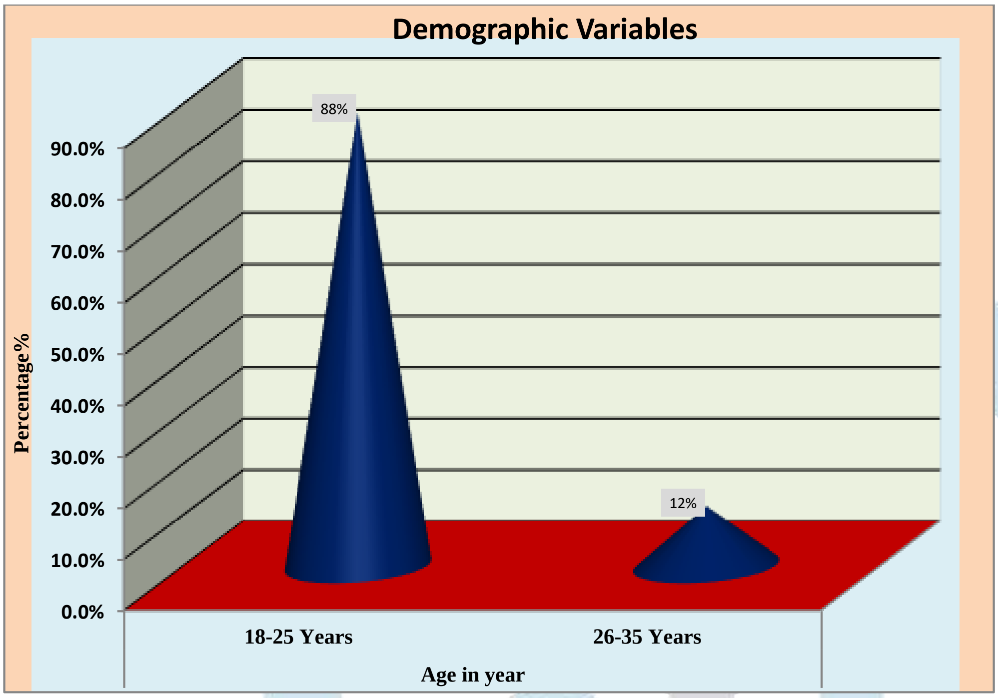

Figure No-3: Diagram showing the percentage distribution according to their Age.

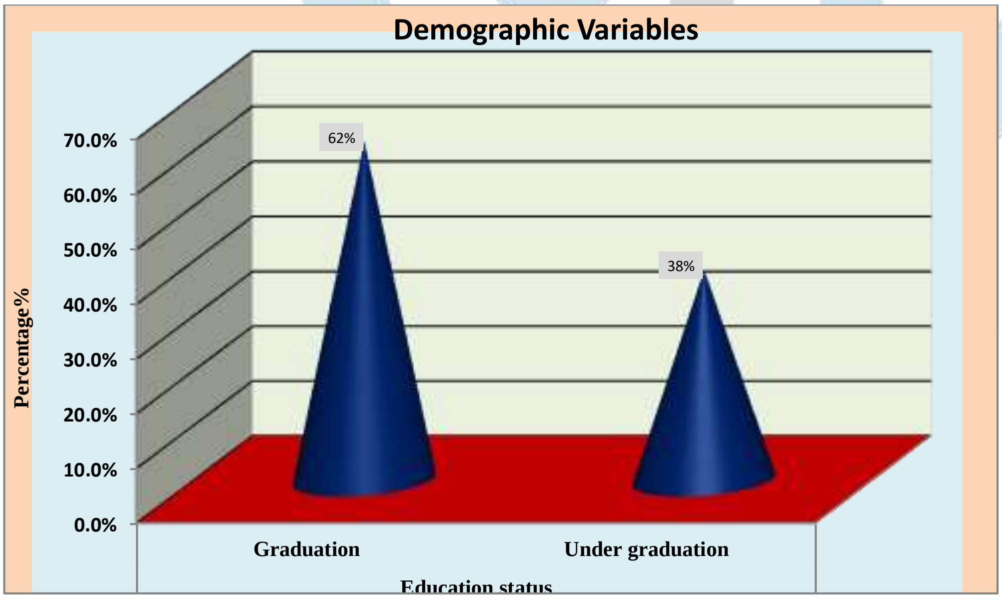

Figure No-4.: Diagram showing the percentage distribution according to their education status.

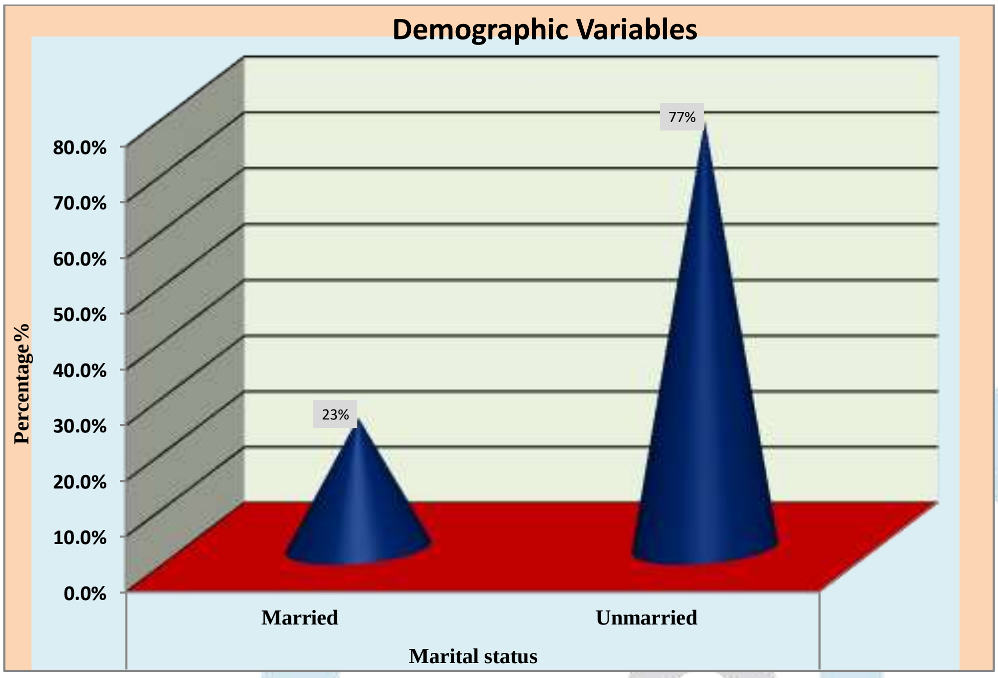

Figure No-6.: Diagram showing the percentage distribution according to their Marital status.

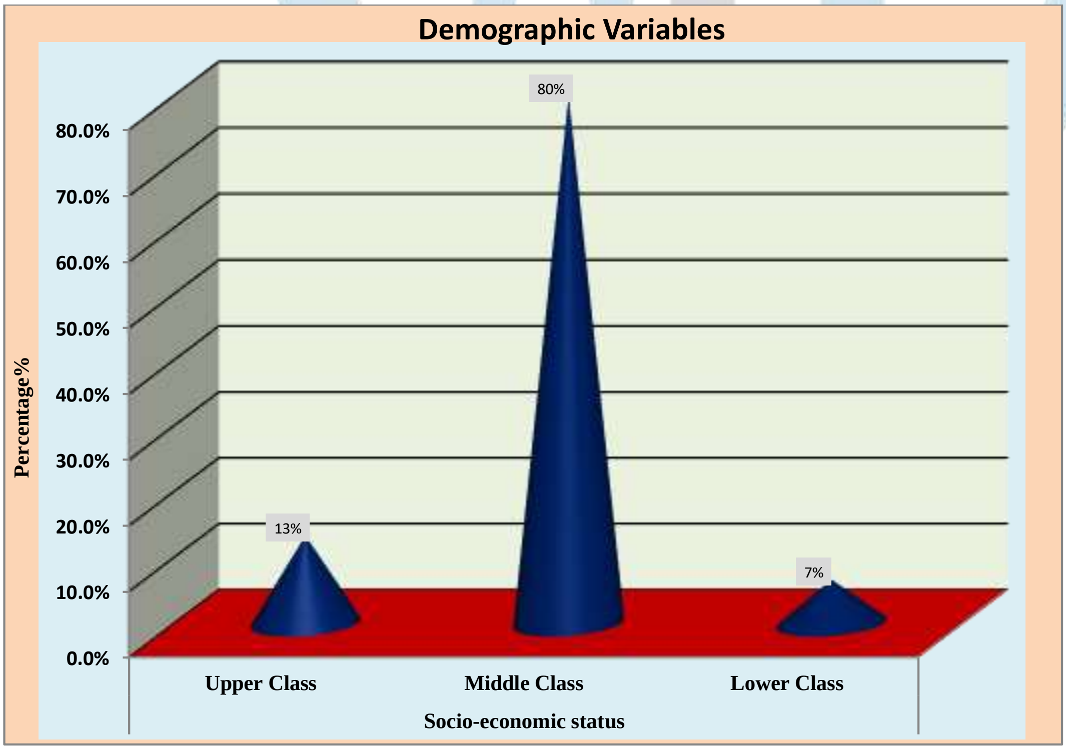

Figure No-7.: Diagram showing the percentage distribution according to their Socio-economic status.

SECTION – B

4.1 Main Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Table-2: Frequency & Percentage distribution level of knowledge.

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE		
Level of Scores N= 40	**Percentage**	**Frequency**
ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE. (15-20)	12.5%	5
MODERATE KNOWLEDGE. (5-15)	87.5%	35
INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE. (0-5)	0.0%	0

Maximum =40 Minimum=0

The analysis of knowledge scores reveals that the majority (87.5%) of participants demonstrated moderate knowledge scores ranging from 5 to 15. A smaller percentage (12.5%) achieved adequate knowledge scores falling within the range of 15 to 20. Notably, no participants scored within the inadequate knowledge range (0 to 5). This distribution suggests that the majority of participants had a moderate level of knowledge, with a smaller but significant proportion demonstrating adequate knowledge in the assessed domain.

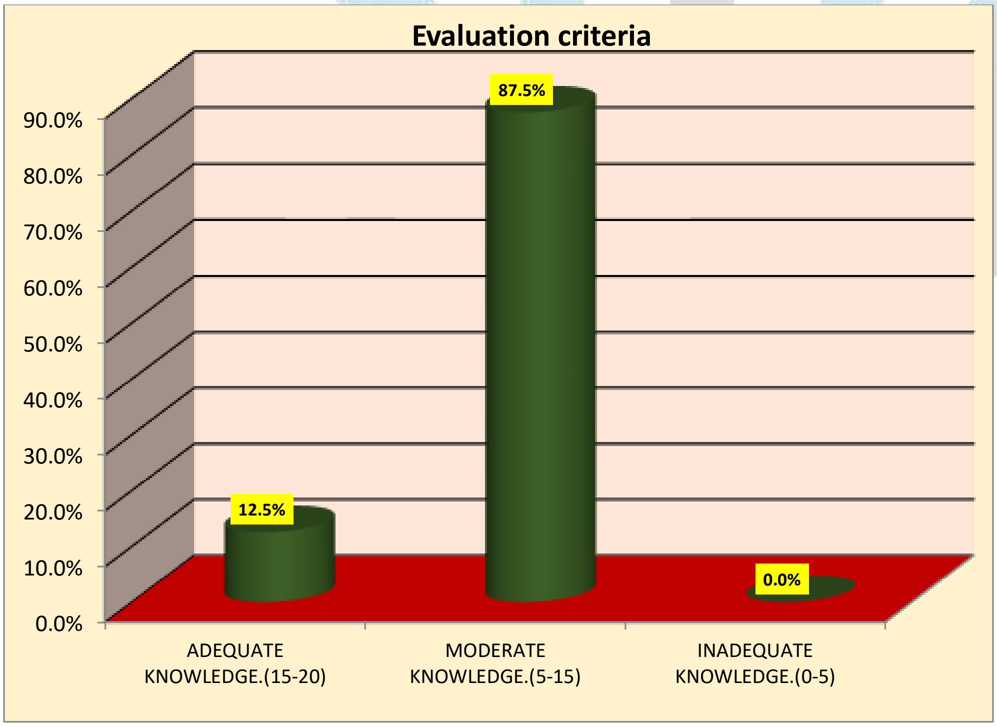

Figure No-8.: Diagram showing the percentage distribution level of knowledge

Table-3: Descriptive statistics of knowledge

					N=	40	
Descriptive Statistics	Mean	Median	S.D.	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean %
KNOWLEDGE Score	11.80	12	2.66	17	6	11	29.50

Maximum=40 Minimum=0

The average knowledge score (Mean = 11.80, SD = 2.66) indicates a moderate level of knowledge among the group. Scores ranged from a minimum of 6 to a maximum of 17, with a range of 11 points. The median score of 12 suggests that half of the participants scored at or below this value.

DISCUSSION

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge and its prevention of cervical cancer among students the samples were selected by purposive sampling technique and their level of knowledge was assessed by structured questionnaires. The study was conducted in Era University Era College of Nursing, Lucknow. The results of the study have been discussed based on the objectives stated for the study.

Age in years: The majority of participants (88%) are between 18-25 years old, with a smaller percentage (12%) falling between 26-35 years old. This distribution indicates a predominantly younger age group in the study sample.

Education status: A significant majority (62%) of participants had completed graduation, while 38% had pursued Under graduation. This suggests a relatively high level of education among the participants.

Marital status: The majority (77%) of participants were unmarried, with 23% being married. This demographic distribution reflects a predominantly single participant group in the study.

Socio-economic status: Participants predominantly belonged to the middle class (80%), with smaller percentages in the upper class (13%) and lower class (7%). This indicates a predominantly middle-class composition within the study sample.

The effort of this study was to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among the ANM 2nd year student in selected Era University Era college of nursing Lucknow. The samples were taken by convenient sampling technique. The data was collected from 60 samples by using Semi structured questionnaire.

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“Knowledge is in the end based on acknowledge"

-Ludwig Wittgenstein

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