



Knowledge Regarding Cervical Cancer among Women above 35 Years

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ABSTRACT

A non experimental descriptive design with cross sectional survey approach was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women above 35 years in Chinna seeragapadi village, Salem. It was concluded that highest percentage (50%) of women have average knowledge about cervical cancer.

INTRODUCTION

“Prevention is better than cure”

A woman is the first and most person in the family. She does not concentrate and ignoring health of her condition and when any problem arises also she will not express out freely. Hidden in themselves and when she could not be able to tolerate, the problem will be expressed out and she will feel for the absence in the family and unable to take responsibilities on family matters. In Salem, the incidence rate of cervical cancer is 19.3 per 100000 populations. The number of deaths due to cervical cancer is estimated to 40% by the year 2010.

Statement of problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women above 35 years in selected community, Salem, Tamil Nadu.

Objectives

To assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women above 35 years.

Research design and approach

A descriptive design with cross sectional survey approach.

Setting of the study

The study was conducted in Salem Tamil Nadu.

Population

All the women above 35 years in the selected area, Salem.

Sample size

50 women in the age group of above 35 years residing in salem.

Tools used

A structure questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women through interview method

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Highest percentage (44%) of women were in the age group of 35-45 years and the almost (96%) belongs to Hindu religion. Highest percentage (53%) of women were educated up to primary school and highest percentage (44%) of them were labourers. A majority (84%) of the women belongs to nuclear family and highest percentage (62%) of the women were primi. A majority (66%) of women has regular menstrual cycle and

almost (98%) of women has the duration of 4-7 days of menstrual flow. Most (90%) of the women does not have family history of cervical cancer. An average of (44%) women have good knowledge regarding signs and symptoms of cervical cancer and an average of (40%) them had good knowledge on prevention of cervical cancer. Overall area wise analysis shows that highest percentage (50%) of women have average knowledge about management of cervical cancer.

Area wise analysis of knowledge scores of women (above 35years) on cervical cancer

| Sl. No. | Area | Maximum score | Knowledge score | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| | | | Mean | S D | Mean % |
| 1 | Introduction and meaning | 3 | 1.44 | 9.978 | 48% |
| 2 | Risk factors | 6 | 2.4 | 16.631 | 40% |
| 3 | Signs and symptoms | 3 | 1.32 | 9.147 | 44% |
| 4 | Prevention | 10 | 3.84 | 26.609 | 38.4% |
| 5 | Management | 2 | 1 | 6.929 | 50% |
| | Total | 24 | 10 | 28.97 | 41.667% |

The mean, SD, mean percentage of knowledge score of women (above 35years) on cervical cancer shows that out of 24 maximum obtainable scores the mean score was 10 ± 28.97 which is around 41.667% of total scores reveals that women have average knowledge on cervical cancer. Area wise distribution of mean percentage scores for introduction and meaning was 48% revealing average knowledge. However in risk factors, signs and symptoms, prevention and management scores was 40%, 44%, 38.4% and 50% respectively revealing average knowledge.

CONCLUSION

The present study concluded that the women has average knowledge on cervical cancer. Hence the study interpreted that the investigator need to conduct experimental study to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

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