



Assess The Knowledge on Early Detection of Breast Cancer among Woman in Rural and Urban Area in Nellore, AP.



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Abstract: Background: Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and also account the huge figure of cancer-related deaths among women. Breast cancer rates are increasing in both developed and developing countries too. Globally every region has raising the incidence of breast cancer. In recent years the prevention, detection and treatment of breast cancer remains an important health challenge. **Aim:** To compare the knowledge levels regarding early detection of breast cancer among woman in rural and urban area. **Methods:** Comparative research design and non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted for selecting 50 samples from rural area and 50 women from urban area of Nellore district. The structured questionnaire was used for 15-20 mts for each patient. Data analysis was done by using SPSS. **Results:** The study results highlighted that the Majority of the rural women and urban women had D grade knowledge. All demographic variables are showing statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The study concluded that majority of women in both rural and urban areas are having inadequate knowledge about breast cancer. It's alarming the personnel in health care delivery system to conduct awareness programs on breast cancer and its early detection for minimizing its late presentation. **Key words:** Breast cancer, early detection, women.

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most frequent cancer in women and its take approximately 14% of all cancers in women in India. **Globocon data (2018)** sated that 1,62,468 new cases are registered and 87,090 deaths occurred due to breast cancer³. In India Overall, 1 in 28 women is likely to develop breast cancer during her lifetime. This prevalence is highest among the women residing in rural areas when compared to the urban areas. In urban areas 1 in 22 women is likely to develop breast cancer during her lifetime whereas 1 in 60 women in rural areas develop breast cancer in their life time.

It's impacting 2.1 million women each year, and also causes the greatest number of cancer-related

deaths among women. It is estimated that 6, 27,000 women died from breast cancer in 2018 that is almost 15% of all cancer deaths among women. While breast cancer rates are higher among women in more developed regions, rates are increasing in nearly every region globally.

Problem Statement: A study to assess the knowledge on early detection of breast cancer among woman in rural and urban area in Nellore.

Objectives:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding early detection of breast cancer among woman in rural and urban area.



➤ To compare the level of knowledge regarding early detection of breast cancer among woman in rural and urban area.

➤ To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding early detection of breast cancer among woman in rural and urban area with their selected socio demographic variables.

Projected Outcome: The study would help to assess the level of knowledge on early detection of breast cancer among woman in rural and urban area

Materials and Methods

Cross sectional descriptive research design was used to conduct the study. 50 women from rural areas and 50 women's from urban areas of Nellore district who are attending the gynecology outpatient department were included in the study. Informed consent was obtained from samples. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used for collecting the data from samples.

Criteria for selection of the sample

Inclusion Criteria: Women who are

Age above 30 years

Who can speak and understand English and Telugu

Who are willing to participate in the study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA: Women who are

Who are less than 20 yrs.

History of breast cancer

With severe illness.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

The tool consist of 2 parts

Part - I

Socio Demographic Variables: Age, education, occupation, religion, information on breast cancer marital status, no .of children, contraceptive method in use, family history of breast cancer, dietary pattern.

Part - II: Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge on early detection of breast cancer among women. It consists of 30 questions.

Data Collection Procedure: After obtaining written permission from the institutional ethics committee,

Medical and nursing superintendent and HOD of OBG. The data collection procedure was carried out in OPD for 4 weeks in Narayana medical college and hospital. The purpose and nature of the study was explained to participants. 100 participants were selected by using simple random sampling technique. 50 samples from rural area and 50 samples from urban area were included in the study. Collect the base line data and to assess the knowledge questionnaire on early detection of breast cancer. The data was analyzed and tabulated to the according to the objectives of the study.

Data Analysis and interpretation

Section - I: frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge among women regarding early detection of breast cancer.

Section - II: To correlate the level of knowledge regarding early detection of breast cancer among woman in rural and urban area

Section - III: Association between the level of knowledge among women with their selected socio demographic variables.

Section - I

Sl.	Grade	Rural		Urban	
		Fre	Per	Fre	Per
1.	B	6	12	12	24
2.	C	8	16	12	24
3.	D	36	72	26	52
Total		50	100	50	100

Section - II

Mean and SD between rural and urban women regarding level of knowledge on early detection of breast cancer.

Criteria	Area	Mean	SD
Level of knowledge	Rural	12.4	8.253
	Urban	13.86	10.50

Section - III

Correlation between rural and urban women regarding level of knowledge on early detection of breast cancer.



Level of knowledge	Correlation coefficient
Rural	0.2361
Urban	

Section - IV

Association the level of knowledge on early detection of breast cancer

Association of level of knowledge on early detection of breast cancer in rural area is related to the age, educational status, occupational status, religion, source of information obtained from, marital status, number of children, contraceptive method in use, family history of breast cancer, dietary patterns are shows of significance. In urban age, educational status, source of information obtained from, marital status, number of children, contraceptive method in use, family history of breast cancer, dietary patterns are shows of significance. Occupation, religions are not significant.

Major Findings:

- All demographic variables are showing significant
- Depicts the patients in rural age of 38(38%) were between 41-50 years, 62(62%) were between 41-50 years in urban area.
- Concern to education 26(26%) had primary education in rural and 74(74%) had degree education
- Refers to occupation 31(31%) were unskilled in rural and 69(69%) were skilled in urban.
- Pertaining to religion 43(43%) were Hindu in rural, 57(57%) were Hindu in urban.
- Refers to information about breast cancer 23(23%) were through friends and 23(23%) were through radio and television in rural, areas, and 54(54%) from mass media, tv in urban
- Regarding marital status 47(47%) were married in rural, 53(53%) were married in urban.
- Reference to number of children's 35(35%) are 3 children's, 38(38%) had 2 children in urban area.
- Pertaining to contraceptive methods 43(43%) were in use of contraceptive methods in rural, 57(57%) in urban.

• Reflecting to family history of breast cancer 27(27%) no history of breast cancer, 35(35%) had no history of breast cancer.

• Focus on dietary pattern 37(37%) are non vegetarian in rural and 63(63%) are mixed diet in urban area.

Conclusion: The study concluded that majority of women are having inadequate knowledge about breast cancer in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh.

Majority of the rural women had D grade 36(36%) knowledge and urban also had D grade 26(26%) knowledge.

Recommendation

- ▶ On the basis of findings of the study the following recommendations are being made
- ▶ A similar study can be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.
- ▶ A quasi experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of teaching programme on breast cancer among rural and urban women.
- ▶ Similar study can be done on different areas.

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