

## Assess the Knowledge on Cervical Cancer and Prevention among Women Attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA Screening Camp Organized by Mahagujarat Medical Society

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### ABSTRACT:

**Background:** Cervical cancer begins when healthy cells on the surface of the cervix change or get infected with human papillomavirus (HPV) and grow out of control, forming a mass called a tumour. Long-term infection of HPV on the cervix can result in cancer, leading to a mass or tumour on the cervix. A tumour can be cancerous or benign. A cancerous tumour is malignant, meaning it can spread to other parts of the body. A benign tumour means the tumour will not spread<sup>1</sup>. **objective:**1)To assess the knowledge on cervical cancer and its prevention among women attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA screening camp. 2)To find out the association of knowledge score on cervical cancer and its prevention among women attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA screening camp with their selected Socio-demographic variables. **Research design:** The research design adopted for the study is diagrammed as: Assess the knowledge on cervical cancer and its prevention. **Analysis& Results:** Major findings of the study are presented under following sections and headings: The obtained data are organized and presented in the following sections:1)Analysis and Interpretation of the demographic variables of the samples such as Age, Religion, Education, Marital status, No. of children in terms of frequency and percentage.2)Analysis and Interpretation of the data related to the Knowledge of the Samples on cervical cancer and its prevention among women attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA screening camp 3)Analysis and Interpretation of the data related to association of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables of the samples.

**Key words:** Pap smear, HPV-DNA screening, knowledge.

### INTRODUCTION:

The carcinogenic human papillomavirus (HPV) infection was found to be associated with the majority of cervical cancer cases. Promiscuous sexual behavior, reproductive factors like genital hygiene, early menarche, the time between menarche and first sexual encounter, high parity, other sexually transmitted infections, and smoking are additional risk factors for

cervical cancer. After beginning sexual activity in their 20s, women are most likely to develop HPV infection.<sup>2</sup>

By looking for pieces of the DNA of the high-risk HPV types in cervical cells, doctors can test for cervical cancer. The test can be performed independently (primary HPV test) or in conjunction with a Pap test (co-test). If you take both tests, you won't notice a difference in your exam.<sup>3</sup>

### **NEED FOR THE STUDY:**

GLOBOCAN (2018) estimates that there are 18,078,957 new cases of cancer and 9,555,027 deaths from cancer worldwide, with an incidence rate of 197.9 and mortality rate of 101.1 per 100,000 people, respectively. With an estimated 569,847 (3.2%) new cases worldwide in 2018, cervical cancer was the second most common cancer among women and seventh most common among both sexes; 54.1% (168,411) of cervical cancer deaths were due to mortality, and there were 315,346 cases in Asia alone. Cervical disease is positioned ninth, in frequency as well as in mortality. Cervical cancer has an age-standardized incidence of 13.1/105 and a mortality rate of 6.9/105 worldwide.<sup>5</sup>

A study by Parth H.Vyas and colleagues (2019) to determine the willingness of women in Navsari, Gujarat, India, to participate in a cervical cancer screening program and the prevalence of the disease. Trial approach cross sectional review configuration utilized. In order to determine the prevalence of cervical cancer, a randomized sampling technique was used to randomly select 3001 women from house-to-house visits across the entire village area. In accordance with the objectives of the study, a semi-structured questionnaire was created. The finding indicates that, out of these 2352 women, 2007 had consented to a physical cervical examination and Pap smear, representing 85.3% compliance. According to clinical examination and biopsy, the incidence of cervical cancer was 0.2 percent. The study came to the conclusion that the Pap test indicates that women are interested in health care, but in order to increase participation, strong IEC and education about the disease are required. The Pap test's sensitivity was poor, and no true positive cases were found.<sup>6</sup>

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- 1) To assess the knowledge on cervical cancer and its prevention among women attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA screening camp
- 2) To find out the association of knowledge score on cervical cancer and its prevention among women attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA screening camp with their selected Socio-demographic variables.

### **HYPOTHESIS:**

There will be significant association between knowledge score of cervical cancer and its prevention among women attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA screening camp with their selected demographic variables

## MATERIAL AND METHODS:

- **Research approach:** Non-experimental.
- **Research design:** Descriptive cross sectional
- **Target population:** Women residing in Nadiad City.
- **Accessible population:** Women attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA screening camp organized by Mahagujarat Medical Society
- **Sampling technique:** Non-probability convenient sampling technique
- **Sample size:** The sample size consisted of 60 Women attending PAP Smear and HPV-DNA screening camp organized by Mahagujarat Medical Society
- **Data collection tool:** Knowledge questionnaire on cervical cancer and its prevention
- **Data analysis:** Descriptive statistics and Inferential statistics.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Majority of samples, 32 (53.33%) samples were in 41-50 years of age group. As regards to Religion majority were Hindu, they were 58 (96.67 %). In Education majority samples who had graduation and above education status, they were 26 (43.33%). Majority of samples 59(98.33%) were married. As regard to having children, majority of samples 40(66.67%) had 2 Children

The association between the knowledge score and Demographic variables was tested using the Chi-square test. There was significant association between knowledge score and marital status of samples. As the calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) is 18.28 which is more than 9.49, the table value of chi square  $\chi^2$  at 4 degree of freedom and at 0.05 level of significance.

Thus it was concluded that there was an average knowledge among women residing at Nadiad City on Cervical Cancer and its prevention which shows that there is indeed need of awareness program for prevention of Cervical Cancer.

## TABLES AND GRAPHS:

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of samples based on Demographic Variables

[N = 60]

Sr.No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
(1)	Age: a) 21-30 years. b) 31-40years. c) 41-50years. d) 51-60years. e) $\geq$ 61 Years	1 18 32 6 3	1.67% 30.0% 53.33% 10.0% 5.00%
(2)	Religion a) Hindu b) Muslim c) Christian d) Other	58 0 2 0	96.67% 0.0% 3.33% 0.0%
(3)	Education e) Illiterate f) Informal/ Primary Education g) Secondary/ Higher Secondary Education h) Graduate and above	4 11 19 26	6.67% 18.33% 31.67% 43.33%
(4)	Marital Status a) Married b) Unmarried c) Widow/ Divorcee	59 0 1	98.33% 0.0% 1.67%
(5)	No. of Children a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3 or more	2 13 40 5	3.33% 21.67% 66.67% 8.33%

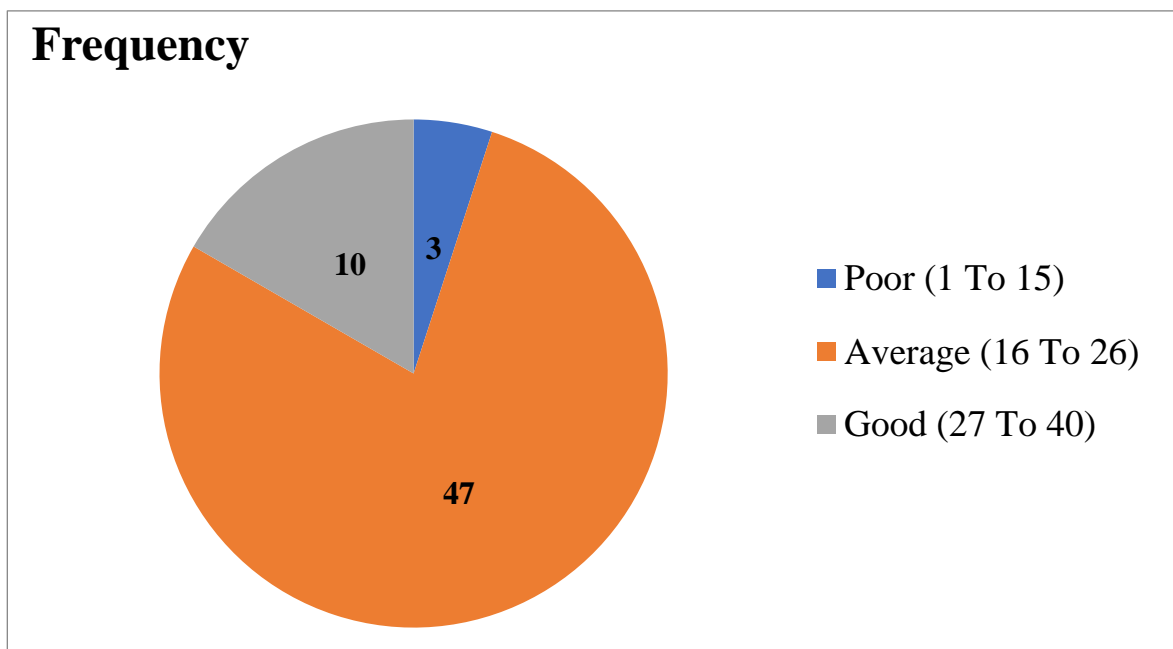


FIGURE :1 Frequency of Knowledge Test Scores of Samples on cervical cancer and its prevention.

Table 3: Association of Knowledge score with Selected Demographic Variables of Samples.

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Chi-Square		df	Significance
			Calculated value	Table value		
(1)	Age:					
	f) 21-30 years.	1	12.89	15.51	8	Not Significant
	g) 31-40years.	18				
	h) 41-50years.	32				
	i) 51-60years.	6				
	j) ≥ 61 Years	3				
(2)	Religion					
	i) Hindu	58	0.57	12.59	6	Not Significant
	j) Muslim	0				
	k) Christian	2				
	l) Other	0				
(3)	Education					
	m) Illiterate	4	3.47	12.59	6	Not Significant
	n) Informal/	11				

	Primary Education	19				
	o) Secondary/ Higher Secondary Education	26				
	p) Graduate and above					
(4)	Marital Status					
	d) Married	59	18.28	9.49	4	Significant
	e) Unmarried	0				
	f) Widow/ Divorcee	1				
(5)	No. of Children					
	e) 0	2	5.90	12.59	6	Not Significant
	f) 1	13				
	g) 2	40				
	h) 3 or more	5				

## CONCLUSION:

The findings indicated that there was an average knowledge among women residing at Nadiad City on Cervical Cancer and its prevention which shows that there is indeed need of awareness program for prevention of Cervical Cancer.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Nil.

**SOURCE OF FUNDING:** Institution.

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