

A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE KNOWLEDGE ON BREAST CANCER AMONG STUDENTS

A.BebinaVincia Anjala Mary*, Dr.Suja Suresh**,Mrs.Devi***

*Associate Professor, **Principal, ***Vice Principal

SRM Trichy College of Nursing, Trichy.

Abstract:

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY: Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer and the second leading cause of death in women. This study was conducted to find out the knowledge about breast cancer among students.**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** A descriptive research design was used for the study. A total of 30 samples were selected for this study. A non-probability sampling method was used for this study. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and knowledge was assessed. Data analysis was performed using descriptive and inferential and statistical methods. **RESULTS:** Among 30 students, 10% of them had adequate knowledge, 53% of them had moderately adequate knowledge, 37% of them had inadequate knowledge on Breast Cancer. **CONCLUSION:** This study concluded that most female students had moderate knowledge about breast cancer. She therefore insists on the need to improve breast cancer knowledge among students.

KEYWORDS: Determine, Knowledge, Breast Cancer and Students, Health.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Agreeing to the World Health Organization (WHO), wellbeing may be a condition of total physical, mental and social well-being instead of fair the nonappearance of sickness or malady. One of the foremost common diseases known as breast cancer is caused by irregular breast cells that duplicate and create into a tumour. On the off chance that cleared out unchecked, tumours can spread all through the body and gotten to be fatal (1). The most common type of breast cancer is ductal carcinoma (85 to 90% of all cases), which begins within the lining of the drain channels. Another sort of breast cancer is lobular carcinoma (8% of all cases), which begins within the lobules of the breast (2). Breast cancer cells frame interior the milk conduits and lobules of the breast that create drain. The introductory frame (in situ) is not genuine and can be recognized within the introductory stages. It is conceivable for cancer cells to attack adjacent breast tissue. Tumours shaped in this way result in thickenings or protuberances. Metastasis is the method by which obtrusive cancer spreads to adjacent lymph hubs or other organs. Metastases can be life-threatening and fatal (3).

SIGNIFICANCE AND NEED FOR STUDY

Breast cancer is the foremost common and driving cause of cancer in ladies around the world. Around 1.38 million modern cases of breast cancer will be analysed in 2023, with about 50% of breast cancer cases and roughly 60% of passing's happening in creating nations Breast cancer survival rates change broadly around the world; Five-year survival rates are evaluated at 80% in creating nations and less than 40% in creating countries[1]. Creating nations confront asset and framework challenges to remedy breast cancer through early location, conclusion, and treatment.[4].In created nations such as the Joined together States,

roughly 2,32,340 ladies will be analysed with breast cancer in 2023, and 39,620 ladies will kick the bucket on breast cancer[5]. Between 1975 and 2000, there was a great diminishing in breast cancer-related mortality within the US since mammography screening and treatment proceeded to development. [6]. Concurring to the World Wellbeing Organization (WHO), the foundation of breast cancer treatment remains progressing breast cancer forecast and survival through early location. Different advanced drugs are utilized within the treatment of cancer. Treating breast cancer with anti-oestrogen drugs such as raloxifene or tamoxifen can avoid breast cancer in individuals who are at hazard of creating breast cancer. [7]. mastectomy is another preventative degree that can increment a woman's hazard of breast cancer. Different treatment procedures are utilized in patients analysed with breast cancer, such as chemotherapy, hormone treatment, radiotherapy, surgery, and chemotherapy. In individuals without metastases, treatment is for the most part pointed at progressing quality of life and survival [6]. The negative side impacts of breast cancer treatment are one of the foremost critical reasons for looking for options. Utilizing herbs to treat individuals with cancer is considered an elective since a few herbs may have properties that can treat cancer [8,9,10].

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Determinethe knowledge regardingBreast Cancer among Students

OBJECTIVES

- 1.To determinethe level of knowledge regardingBreast Cancer among Students.
- 2.To associate the level of knowledge on Breast Cancerwith selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:

DETERMINE

In this study it refers to checkthe knowledge by administering knowledge questionnaire.

KNOWLEDGE

In this study it refers to a result produced by knowledge questionnaire to determine the level of knowledge.

BREAST CANCER

In this study it refers to abnormal breast cells grow out of control and form tumours.

STUDENTS

In this study it refers to who are all studying I year B.Sc Nursing at selected nursing college,Trichy.

ASSUMPTIONS

Awareness on breast cancer may improve the knowledge among students.

Improved Knowledge may adopt healthy practices among students.

LIMITATION

The study limited to 4 weeks only

The study limited to 30 samples only

The study limited to I Year B.Sc Nursing students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research approach

Quantitative approach.

Study design

A descriptive research design.

Setting

Selected Nursing College at Trichy.

Population

Nursing Students

Sample

I Year B.Sc Nursing Students

Sample Size

30 Samples

Sampling Technique

Non-Probability Convenience Sampling Technique

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- I Year B.Sc Nursing Students at selected nursing college, Trichy.
- Who are available at the time of data collection
- Who are all willing to participate in this study

Exclusion Criteria

- Psychological Problems
- Health issues
- Who are all not available during the study

Tools

Section A: Demographic variables include Age, Religion, Residence, and Type of food and Sources of information.

Section B: Consists of structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge on breast cancer among nursing students.

Scoring

S.No	Level of Knowledge	Score
1.	Adequate	76-100%
2.	Moderately Adequate	51-75%
3.	Inadequate	Less than 50%

DATA COLLECTION

Before starting the study obtained formal permission from Head of the Institution. After obtaining permission 30 samples were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaires were administered to the samples and related information was collected.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

The data has been analysed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics. Chi square test was used to find out the association of knowledge on breast cancer with selected demographic variables.

RESULTS

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to the demographic variables(n=30)

S.No	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age		
	18 years	26	87%
	19 years	04	13%
2.	Religion		
	Hindu	20	67%
	Christian	10	33%
3	Area of living		
	Rural	23	77%
	Urban	07	23%
4	Type of food		
	Vegetarian	02	07%
	Non-Vegetarian	28	93%
5	Source of Information		
	Television	02	07%
	Internet	25	83%
	Newspaper	03	10%

Table 1 represents frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to the demographic variables. From this most of them belongs to the age group of 18yrs 26(87%). Majority of them belongs to Hindu religion 20(67%). Most of them living in rural area 23 (77%). Majority of them belongs to non-vegetarian 28(93%). Most of them had received information from internet 25 (83%).

Level of Knowledge

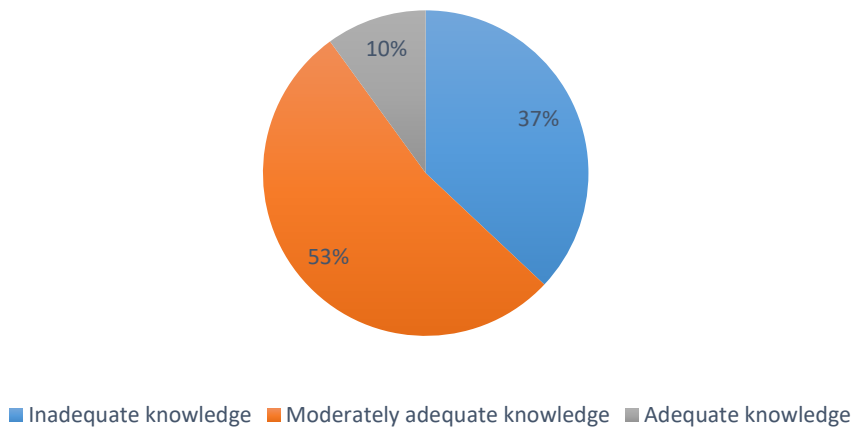


Fig.1: distribution of level of knowledge on Breast Cancer among students.

Figure 1 showed that distribution of level of knowledge on Breast Cancer among students. It represents that 11 (37%) of them having inadequate knowledge, 16 (53%) of them having moderately adequate knowledge and 3 (10%) of them having adequate knowledge on Breast Cancer.

Table 2: Association of level of knowledge on Human Milk Banking among selected demographic variables.

S.No	Demographic variables	Adequate	Moderately adequate	Inadequate	Chi square χ^2	P Value
1.	Age				0.150	0.698
	18 years	2	14	10		
	19 years	1	2	1		
2.	Religion				2.803	0.246
	Hindu	1	11	8		
	Christian	2	5	3		
3.	Area of living				0.882	0.347
	Rural	0	13	10		
	Urban	3	3	1		
4.	Type of food				2.208	0.530
	Vegetarian	1	0	2		
	Non-Vegetarian	2	16	9		
5.	Source of Information				1.996	0.368
	Television	0	1	2		
	Internet	2	14	8		
	Newspaper	1	1	1		

P<0.05 level

Table 2 deals with association of level of knowledge on breast cancer with selected demographic variables. There is no significant association between knowledge on breast cancer with selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

The study was done to evaluate the knowledge on breast cancer among students. Descriptive research design was used to conduct the study. The knowledge on breast cancer was assessed by knowledge questionnaire and level of knowledge checked by questionnaire method. Non probability convenience sampling was used to select the samples; the study consisted of 30 samples. Using the above tool, data were collected and analysed and the study findings revealed the following. Table 1 showed that most of them belongs to the age group of 18yrs-26(87%). Majority of them belongs to Hindu religion 20(67%). Most of them living in rural area 23 (77%). Majority of them belongs to non-vegetarian 28 (93%). Most of them had received information from internet 25 (83%).

In this study there was no significant association found between knowledge and selected demographic variables such as Age, Religion, Area of living, Type of diet and sources of information.

CONCLUSION

The WHO Global Breast Cancer Initiative (GBCI) points to decrease worldwide breast cancer mortality by 2.5% per year, anticipating 2.5 million breast cancer passing around the world between 2020 and 2040. Lessening worldwide breast cancer mortality by 2.5% per year would avoid 25% of breast cancer passing by 2030 and 40% by 2040 among ladies beneath 70. Three pillars to realize these objectives such as wellbeing advancement for early location, early conclusion and comprehensive treatment of breast cancer. By advertising open wellbeing instruction, women's mindfulness of the caution signs and indications of breast cancer as well as the preventative measures for complications will get superior[9,10].

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All contributing authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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