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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG B.SC NURSING STUDENTS IN BOMBAY HOSPITAL INDORE

***¹Vinsi M. S. and ²Dr. Mahipal Singh**

¹Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore, M.P. India

²Shri Jagdish Prasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is the most leading cause of death worldwide among the women. Nurses play a vital role in the health care team and often assure responsibility for health, assessment, client education and concurrent method of diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer. The objectives of the study are (a) To assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among B.Sc Nursing Students. (b) To find out the different mean of knowledge score of cervical cancer and its prevention among four batches of B.Sc nursing students. The descriptive research design was used. The data was obtained from 142 samples studying in the Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore. The finding of the study shows that there is significant difference in knowledge score about cervical cancer and its prevention among four batches of B.Sc. Nursing Students. Out of 142 samples B.Sc. nursing I year students 39 (27.4%), II year students 38(26.8%) III year students 25 (17.6%) and IV year students 40 (28.2%) were having very good knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention.

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INTRODUCTION

The number of cervical cancer cases diagnosed increasing day by day. Cervical cancer went up from 10,1938 in 2009 to 10,7690 in 2012. It can affect women of all socio- economic status more so in the rural area. We specially call for cervical cancer and HPV knowledge and awareness program and regular screening as well as the HPV risk reduction program for these vulnerable women. It indicates persistent barrier to the adoption of HPV vaccinations and cervical cancer screening guidelines. Intervention to promote guidelines adhere may help improve the quality of cervical cancer prevention. Nurses play a vital role in the health care team and often assure responsibility for health, assessment, client education and concurrent method of diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer. Nurses can provide health promotion counseling to the patients they serve in their day-to-day practice. They can fulfill a key role in health promotion and disease prevention, and they are in an ideal position to provide health education to young girls and women. So imparting knowledge to the student nurses is effective. It is necessary to make the nursing students aware about cervical cancer, who can impart knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention to the general public. The present study was carried out among the nursing students of Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore in order to assess their knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention.

The objectives of the study are

- (a) To assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among B.Sc Nursing Students.
- (b) To find out the different mean of knowledge score of cervical cancer and its prevention among four batches of B.Sc nursing students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A descriptive study was carried out among the nursing students of Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore, India. The duration for the study was from October 14th 2013 – October 26th 2013. A descriptive study approach was used in this study to assess the knowledge of nursing students. The samples were 142 nursing students selected by convenience sampling technique. A 5-item questionnaire was used to obtain the demographic data and a 20 item structured questionnaire for seeking information about cervical cancer and its prevention.

Statistical methods

The analysis of data was done with mean, mean percentage and standard deviation. The association of knowledge score with socio-demographic variables was done with ANOVA test.

RESULTS

Percentage distribution of students according to demographic variables Most of the B.Sc nursing students, 119 (83.8%) belonged to the age group of 17-20 years and 23(16.2%) were

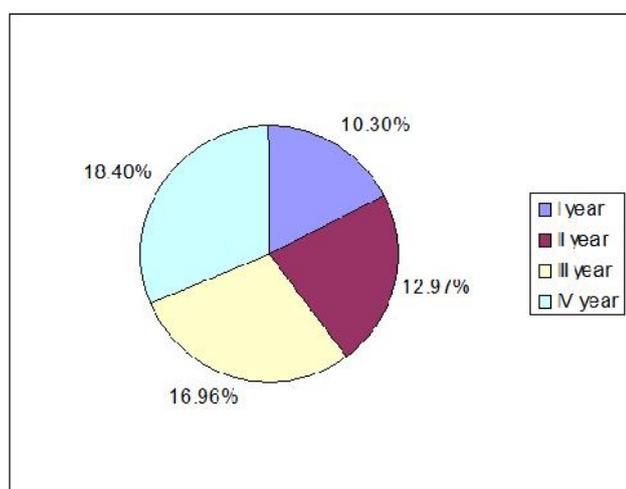
*Corresponding author: Vinsi M. S.
Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore, M.P. India.

21 years and above. Out of 142 students, 40 (28.2%) were belonged to B.Sc nursing IV year students, 25(17.6%) belonged to B.Sc nursing III year, 38 (26.8%) belonged to B.Sc nursing II year and 39 (27.4%) belonged to B.Sc nursing I year. Most of the B.Sc nursing students, 105 (73.9%) were not attended any workshop and 37 (26.1%) were attended workshop regarding cervical cancer and its prevention. 3 (2.1%) students have family history of cervical cancer and 139 (97.9%) students have no family history of cervical cancer. Out of 142 students, 68 (47.9%) were aware of cervical cancer and 74 (52.1%) were not having knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

Assessment of knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among B.Sc Nursing Students

n = 142		
Batches of B.Sc. nursing	Mean \pm SD	Mean percentage
I year	10.30 \pm 2.28	17.6%
II year	12.97 \pm 2.04	22.1%
III year	16.96 \pm 1.80	28.9%
IV year	18.4 \pm 1.37	31.4%

Mean knowledge score of four batches of B.Sc nursing students regarding cervical cancer and its prevention



The finding of the study showed that out of 142 samples taken for the study, B.Sc. nursing I year students 39 (27.4%) were having good knowledge, B.Sc. nursing II year students 38(26.8%) were having good knowledge, B.Sc. nursing III year students 25 (17.6%) were having very good knowledge and B.Sc. nursing IV year students 40 (28.2%) were having very good knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention.

Association of knowledge score with selected demographic variables

ANOVA test is used to find out the association with the demographic variables. The findings of the study showed that the demographic variables such as (age, academic year, workshop attended, family history and previous knowledge regarding cervical cancer) indicates that there will be a significant difference in knowledge score about cervical cancer and its prevention among different batches of students.

DISCUSSION

The study findings revealed that the study helps to identify the knowledge level of B.Sc nursing students regarding cervical cancer studying in Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore. The study had revealed certain implication on nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

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