Original Research Paper

Nursing

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF CANCER AMONG PEOPLE RESIDING IN RURAL AREAS TRIVANDRUM

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ABSTRACT The present study was aimed to assess the level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas, Trivandrum. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural area, to find out the association between level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas with their selected demographic variables. The nursing theory used was Alabwign von Betlanty system model. The methodology selected was a quantitative approach which is descriptive in nature and descriptive research design was used in this study. The sample consisted of 30 people residing in rural areas. The data was obtained by using demographic variables and questionnaire .The data was analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean value of the test score is 11.83. The result of the study revealed that there is average knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas. No significant association found between level of knowledge and demographic variables except age. The study concluded that there is significant knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

"Cancer can touch you, but not your soul, neither your thoughts, nor your heart"

(CC. Scott)

Cancer is a group of disease involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to inward or spread to other parts of the body. These contrast with benign tumor which does not spread other part of the body. Possible signs and symptoms include a lump, abnormal bleeding, prolonged cough unexplained weight loss and changes in the bowel movements. While these symptoms indicate cancer they may have other causes. Over 100 types of cancer affect humans.

Background Of The Problem

Cancer is the one of the most common cause of death around the world. It cause about 12.5% of all death worldwide, according to WHO.

Greater than a report 75% of cancer death could be prevented by avoiding risk factors including:- tobacco overweight or obesity and insufficient diet, physical inactivity, alcohol, sexually transmitted infection and air pollution. Current gene editing techniques under development may serve as preventative measures in future.

An increasing trend in incidence is reported from various registries of national cancer registry project and now India is a country largest estimated no; of breast cancer deaths worldwide.

Statement Of The Problem

A study to assess the level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among peoples residing rural areas in selected villages, Neyyattinkara

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas with the selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS

- People in rural areas may have some sort of knowledge on prevention of cancer from the health talk given by community health workers.
- Medias and newspaper may influence the knowledge on prevention of cancer among people or rural area.

Conceptual Framework

Based on Alabwign Von betlanffy system Model(1968)

Methodology
Research Approach

The research approach followed for this of study is Quantitative descriptive approach.

Research Design

The aim of the research is to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of cancer among people in rural areas in Trivandrum.

Population

The population of the present study was people above 40 years in rural areas in Trivandrum,

Sample and Sample Technique

The sample selected for the present study was people above 40 years in rural area of Balaramapuram

Sample Size

The total sample size selected for the study was 30 people above 40 years in rural areas of Balaramapuram.

Sample Collection Cities
Inclusion Criteria :
People living in rural areas
Both Gender
- Age group between 40-80 years
- Willing to participate
- Available during data collection
Exclusion Criteria
- Those who are absented in the time of data collection
- Unwilling to participate

Tool
Development of the tool
The instrument selected in a research should produce best data to conclude the study. In this study a structured questionnaire is used to access the level of knowledge regarding prevention cancer.

Description of the tool
The tool acts as an instrument to collect the data from the respondent of the study. It consist of demographic characters of people residing in rural areas.

Section A

Age
Gender

Section B
It consist of 25 questions for accessing the level of knowledge each question consist of one mark and wrong answer Carries mark.

Data Collection Procedure
Data collection is the gathering information to address the research problem. The permission for the study is obtained from the medical officer of PHC Balaramapuram. Initially the investigation explain the details of the study. Then the knowledge assessment was done by using structured questionnaire. There were 25 questions and each question carries 1 mark.

The data was collected on 11/06/2018

Planned Data Analysis
• To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas by using frequency and percentage mean, standard derivation
• To find out the association between the level of knowledge on prevent of cancer among people residing rural areas, with their selected demographic variable s by using chi – square - test.

Analysis and Interpretation
Section A: Description of samples according to their demographic variable
Section B : Assess the level of knowledge on prevention of cancer animals in rural areas.
• Frequency and percentage distribution of level knowledge among people residing in rural areas.
• Mean and standard deviation on level of knowledge of prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas.
Section C: Find out the association between level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among People residing in rural areas, with their selected demographic variables,

Chi square test was used to find out the association between the level of knowledge on prevention cancer among people residing in rural areas with their selected demographic variables.

Summary
Assessment of level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas exhibited that there is a significant level of knowledge on prevention of cancer among people residing in rural areas. Majority of the sample (34%) had an average level of knowledge on prevention of cancer, (37%) had poor knowledge, (17%) had good knowledge and (3%) had excellent knowledge.

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