

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Breast Cancer Among Nursing Students at Selected Hospitals in Vrindavan, Mathura

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Abstract: Background: Cancer in breast begins when healthy cells in the breast change and grow out of control, forming a mass or sheet of cells called a tumour. A tumour can be cancerous or benign. A cancerous tumour is malignant, meaning it can grow and spread to other parts of the body. A benign tumour means the tumour can grow but will not spread. Breast cancer is the most common, prevalent and diagnosed that affects women and the leading cause of death and disability worldwide and is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among women. Breast cancer spreads when the cancer grows into adjacent organs or other parts of the body or when breast cancer cells move to other parts of the body through the blood vessels and/or lymph vessels which is called a metastasis. **Objective:** To assess the levels of knowledge among nursing students regarding breast cancer at Selected hospital of Vrindavan, Mathura and to find out the relationship between socio- demographic characteristic and levels of knowledge. **Materials and methods:** This study was conducted to assess knowledge regarding Breast Cancer in selected Nursing school in Vrindavan, Mathura and descriptive study design was selected. Population was GNM students and sample size were 80. Students were selected with convenient sampling technique. Data was collected by using Structured Knowledge Questionnaire. A significant association was found between knowledge score age, religion, and type of family but no association with previous education, area of living, year of study. **Operational definitions Knowledge:** It refers to the ability of nursing students to respond to questions dealing with breast self-examination as evident knowledge score measured by a structured knowledge **Questionnaire Breast self-examination (BSE):** It refers to regular systematic examination of both breast and unclear area by women visually and by palpation using her own hand on her breast for the purpose of detecting any abnormality and to report. **Nursing students:** It refers GNM female students of selected nursing school, Vrindavan, Mathura.

Keywords: Knowledge: Breast self-examination (BSE): Nursing students

1. Introduction

Breast cancer is a disease in which cells in the breast grow out of control. Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers among women, second only to skin cancer. It's most likely to

affect women over the age of 50. There are several breast cancer treatment options, including surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, hormone therapy, immunotherapy and targeted drug therapy. These treatments are only can be effectively done when an individual is aware .and the nurses since they are the back bone of the any hospital, they need to be had an adequate knowledge. Considering this point the researcher felt need for research.

2. Statement of Problem

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Breast Cancer Among Nursing Students at Selected Hospitals in Vrindavan, Mathura.

3. Objectives

1. To assess the levels of knowledge among nursing students regarding breast cancer at Selected hospital of Vrindavan, Mathura and
 2. To find out the relationship between socio-demographic characteristic and levels of knowledge.
- 1) *Hypothesis*
- H1-There will be significant difference on knowledge on breast cancer
 - H2-There will be significant association between the knowledge and the socio demographic variable.

4. Material and Methods

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study conducted at Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, School of Nursing 80 first year GNM Nursing students were selected for the study by using convenient sampling technique. The formal permission obtained and written consent approval collected from sample with their willingness. The period of data collection was one week and data was collected from 80 GNM Nursing Students by using self-structured questionnaire.

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1) Assumptions

The study assumed that

- Nursing students has inadequate knowledge regarding Breast self-examination.
- Nursing students are having inadequate knowledge

conduct the study.

3) Settings of the research:

The present study was conducted in selected Nursing School of Vrindavan, Mathura.

4) Population

In the study the population is limited to GNM students of

Table: 1.1

Association Between the level of Knowledge on Breast cancer Among Students with selected Demographic

Demographic Variable	Percentage Of Obtained Knowledge Scores			Chi Square	D.F	Inference	Frequency	Percentage
	Adequate	Moderate	In adequate					
AGE				2.77	4	S	26	32.5%
17-19	06	11	09					
20-22	10	10	06					
23-25	10	13	05					
Religion				2.77	4	S	30	37.5%
Muslim	10	14	06					
Hindu	09	18	09					
Others	07	02	05					
Previous education				4.30	2	N. S	46	57.5%
Senior Secondary	16	19	11					
Secondary	10	15	09					
Type of family				4.30	2	S	45	56.25%
Nuclear	17	21	07					
Joint	09	13	13					
Area of living				4.30	2	NS	41	51.25%
Urban	15	16	10					
Rural	11	18	10					
YEAR				2.77	4	NS	29	36.25%
Gnm 1st yr	09	12	08					
Gnm 2 nd yr	08	07	07					
Gnm 3rd yr	09	15	05					

Variables=80

Significant at level of p<0.05

The chi-square test revealed that there was significant association between age, religion, and type of family but no association with previous education, area of living, year of study.

Table 1. 2

Frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on breast cancer among the students

S. No	Level of Knowledge	Frequency N	Percentage %
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	20	25%
2.	Moderate Knowledge	34	42.5%
3.	Adequate Knowledge	26	32.5%

Table 1.2 reveals the frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on Breast Cancer among the students. Out of 80 students 20(25%) had inadequate knowledge & 34(42.5%) had moderate knowledge and 26(32.5%) had adequate knowledge on breast cancer.

regarding signs and symptoms of breast cancer.

2) Delimitations

The study was limited to GNM Students of selected Nursing School, Vrindavan, Mathura

5. Research Methodology

1) Research approach

Explorative descriptive approach is adopted by the researcher for the accomplishment of the present study.

2) Research design

The researcher has adopted Descriptive research design to

selected nursing school of Vrindavan, Mathura.

5) Sample

The sample in this study includes GNM students.

6) Sample size

In the present study, the sample size comprised of 80 students of GNM

7) Sampling technique:

The sample for the present study was drawn by non-probability purposive sampling technique.

8) Description of the tool

Tools prepared by the present study is a structured

questionnaire divided into two sections-

- Section 1: Demographic data
- Section 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire

The data collection was done in month of June 2019. During this period tool were given to the all GNM students then study topic was introduced. then the consent was taken from the participants and confidentiality of the data was been assured, also students were explained how to fill the answers in the sheet.

6. Result and Discussion

Assessment of level of knowledge on breast care among the students was been made and following results have been calculated.

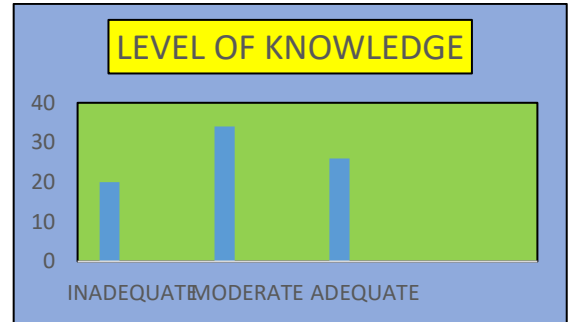
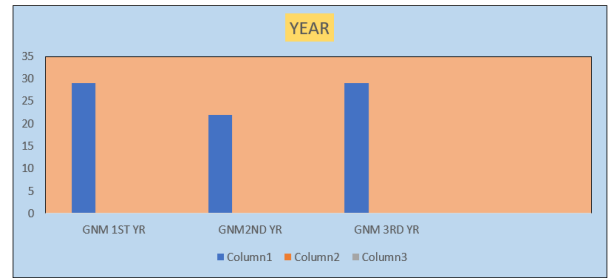
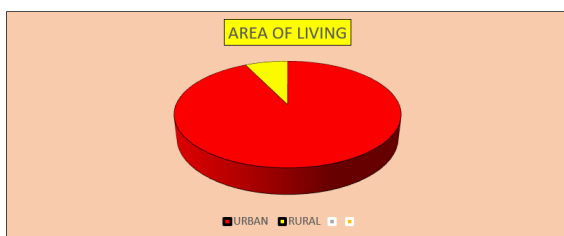
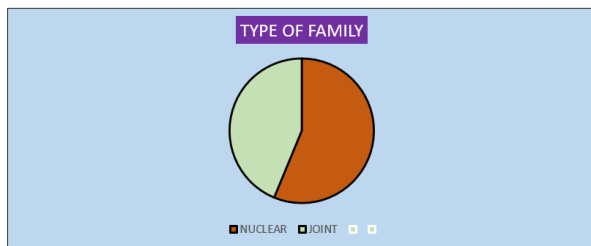
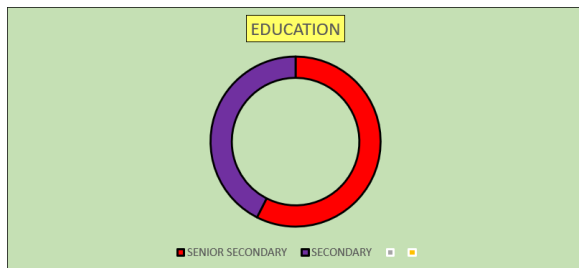
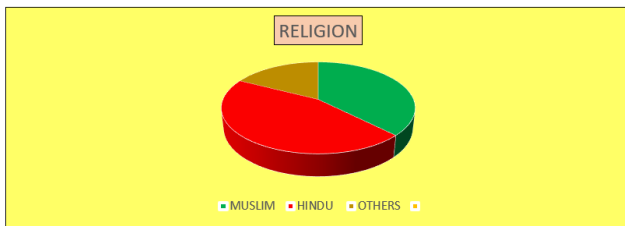
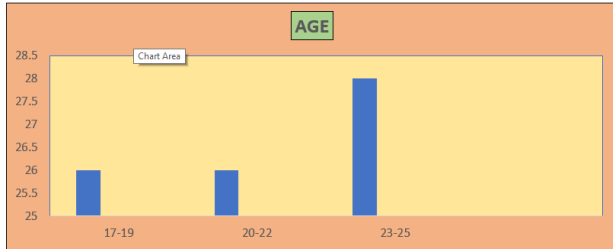


Fig. 1. Graph representing the distribution of demographic variables

7. Implications

1) Nursing services

Breast self-examination is one among the vital parts of a women’s health. A nurse with good knowledge of breast self-examination is going to be able to give far better care to her patients. Creating use of agencies like counselling, sensible education, seminars, displays which can facilitate a nurse to enhance nurse’s information relating to breast self-examination and with a brand-new confidence she will be able to offer a top-quality care to her patients.

2) Nursing education

Nursing program is being revised sporadically supported the wants of the society and therefore the profession. Awareness relating to carcinoma program and vanity improvement program is needed to be introduced in subject.

3) Nurse administration

Nurse Directors will need to take active role in building up a positive self-worth in student nurses. Social support from co-workers ought to be sustained at the present levels. Larger attention has to be directed to not solely acknowledging nurses’ information relating to breast self-examination however conjointly to produce a mechanism that promotes header.

4) Nursing Research

Research is and could be a crucial tool for the continual development of a relevant body of {information} in nursing, and it generates information from nursing investigations that facilitate outline the distinctive role of nursing as a profession. Researchers are often done by incorporating interventions to enhance awareness associated with carcinoma and procedure for breast self-examination among student nurses.

8. Limitations of the study

- The study was conducted on a smaller sample size.

- The study only knowledge aspect was assessed other aspects also can be assessed.

1) *Recommendation for any studies*

- An analogous study can be conducted on large scale.
- A comparative study can also be conducted to find the changes within the level of data student nurses with the expertise gained.

9. Conclusion

This paper presented an overview of A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Breast Cancer Among Nursing Students at Selected Hospitals in Vrindavan, Mathura

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