

AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF CERVICAL CANCER IN NURSES OF DHQ HOSPITAL FAISALABAD

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical disease is a tumor that begins in the cervix, the lower end of the uterus is in contact with the vagina. Cervical carcinoma is the second most basic tumor in ladies around the world, while the most widely recognized malignancy in ladies in Pakistan. The attention to cervical tumor and its counteractive action is very low in Pakistani ladies. The Pap test is a basic and practical strategy for the early determination of cervical tumor. It is important to make nursing staff mindful of cervical malignancy, with the goal that they can impart learning about cervical tumor and avoidance to the overall population. Goals: The target of this investigation was to investigate the level of comprehension of cervical disease in female medical caretakers and to recognize attendants' impression of cervical malignancy screening specifically Use Pap spread. **Study design:** Descriptive cross sectional. **Period:** four months(Feb-May 2018). **Setting:** District Head Quarter(DHQ) Hospital Faisalabad. **Material and Methods:** Self-administered questionnaire was used to conduct the study. This descriptive analysis was consisted on frequency tables of the respondents' responses. **Results:** This study found that 60.0% don't have knowledge about the cervical cancer, while 42.14% have awareness about the cervical cancer. While majority of the respondents (53.5%) think that HPV can cause other diseases and majority of the respondents (72.14%) have knowledge that HPV can be detected by using Pap Smear Test. Table 4 also highlights that majority of nurses i.e. 60.7% at DHQ hospital Faisalabad don't have knowledge about the Papillomavirus. It was found that nurses having experience between 5-10 years have more knowledge about the cervical cancer, i.e. 26.43%. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that nurses have knowledge about cervical cancer. Majority of nurses don't have knowledge about the symptoms and the severity level of cervical cancer. Cross tab analysis revealed that nurses having more experience are more aware about the cervical cancer.

Keywords: Cervical Cancer, Pap Test, Human Papillomavirus (HPV).

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INTRODUCTION

Cervical growth is one of the main sources of grimness and mortality among gynecologic tumors overall.¹ In this day and age, cervical tumor is essentially an infection found in low-salary nations.² Of the about 500,000 new cases happening each year, 83% are in creating nations, 85% of the aggregate 274,000 passings from cervical tumor.³ South Asia contains a fourth of the weight of cervical malignancy.⁴ In India alone, there are an expected 132,000 new cases and 74,000 passings every year.⁴ Most ladies with cervical tumor in these nations have propelled malady, prompting low fix rates.⁴ A few

components add to the expanded weight of malady and progressed formative stages, including poor learning of the infection and, in addition, absence of open examination.

The circumstance in Pakistan is to a great extent obscure. With the shortage of epidemiological information, the main data accessible through territorial and institutional disease libraries may not speak to the real weight.^{5,6,7} In light of one such library in urban cervical tumor was in charge of 3.6 percent of disease passings. In another investigation, it was accounted for that just 5 percent of ladies in Pakistan knew about

screening and just 2.6 percent of ladies really had pap spread once a real existence.⁹ Furthermore, screening isn't accessible in many parts of the nation and customary inserts are not performed in gynecological practice.

The causal job of disease with high-hazard Papilloma Virus (HPV) strains in cervical tumor has been focused in the previous two decades. A few essential and auxiliary avoidance techniques have been created to anticipate and treat HPV disease.¹⁰ Created nations have effectively decreased the weight of cervical malignancy by over 70% by utilizing such a methodology of composed cell-based sedatives.¹¹ Some preventive systems are as of now being executed in created nations including the utilization of two new immunizations and various optional counteractive action procedures.¹² Most of these mediations are not practical in low-wage nations because of constrained medicinal services framework. In the meantime, our human services experts must know about these advances and particularly the intercessions that can be utilized in low-asset settings.¹³

In spite of the positive job that human services experts play in the aversion and instruction of cervical tumor, with our insight, no exploration has been completed to investigate the Current view of cervical disease. In this examination, I plan to get to current information among learners and nursing staff on cervical tumor and avert growth. Discoveries from this examination will be helpful at the strategy level to enhance information and consciousness of this vital general medical problem.¹⁴

There is lack of information and data regarding knowledge and awareness about Cervical Cancer in nurses in Pakistan as such no study has been conducted or reported before which explored current awareness regarding cervical cancer and its prevention in nurses of DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad, Pakistan therefore the main goal of this study is to evaluate the awareness and

knowledge of nurses about cervical cancer. Nurses can play their role to promote the awareness to patients and counsel them to prevent from cervical cancer because they meet patients on daily basis. Nurses are on perfect position to educate young women about this disease and can play a vital role to avoid this disease. So there is utmost need to aware nursing staff, who can communicate knowledge about this disease and also prevent general public from cervical cancer. This research was carried among nurses of DHQ Hospital Faisalabad to assess their knowledge and awareness about cervical cancer.

METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this study was to assess nursing knowledge and perception of cervical cancer at DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad. This study was quantitative and cross-sectional; A self-administered questionnaire is the tool used for analysis. Primary data was selected by research to investigate the cervical cancer awareness of cervical cancer. The information of the current examination was dissected with the assistance of factual programming called SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) rendition 20. The distinct measurements i.e the recurrence conveyances were used to depict the patterns in the information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cronbach's Alpha test was carried out to calculate the reliability and .779 coefficient reliability was found to prove the instrument's reliability. The results showed that majority of nurses (42%) were between the age of 26 to 30

Table 1: Demographic Information

Age Group	20-25 years	26-30 years	31-35 years	Above 35years
	32 (22.9%)	59 (42.1%)	31 (22.1%)	18 (12.9%)
Marital Status	<i>Unmarried</i>		<i>Married</i>	
	47 (33.6%)		93 (66.4%)	
Education	<i>BSN</i>		<i>Nursing</i>	<i>Other</i>
	90 (64.3%)		11 (7.9%)	39 (27.9%)
Experience	<i>1-4year</i>	<i>5-8 Years</i>	<i>9-12 Years</i>	<i>12 above</i>
	55 (39.3%)	46 (32.9%)	30 (21.4%)	9 (6.4%)

years, 66.4% of nurses were married, and majority of the nurses (39.3%) having experience of 1-4 years.

Table 2: Overall Knowledge of Nurses about Cervical Cancer

Knowledge About Cervical Cancer	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	56	85	140
Percentage	40.0%	60.0%	100%

Table 2 demonstrates that majority of nurses (60.0%) at DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad don't have knowledge about the cervical cancer, while 40.0% nurses have knowledge about cervical cancer. This table indicates that there is lack of knowledge about the cervical cancer among nurses at DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad and there is need to improve the level of awareness about cervical cancer.

Table 3: Awareness of Nurses about Cervical Cancer

Awareness About Cervical Cancer	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Natural	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Frequency	8	13	39	59	21	140
Percentage	5.71%	9.28%	27.85%	42.14%	15.0%	100.0%

Table 3 demonstrates that majority of respondents (42.14%) have awareness about the cervical cancer at DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad, while 9.28% of the nurses at DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad have awareness about the cervical cancer at DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad.

Table 4: Knowledge about Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) and Pap Smear Test

Knowledge about HPV	Yes	No
HPV can cause other diseases	75(53.5%)	65 (45.5%)
HPV can be detected by Pap Smear Test	101 (72.14%)	39 (27.86%)
Knowledge about Papillomavirus	55 (39.3%)	85 (60.7%)

Table 4 demonstrates that majority of the respondents (53.5%) think that HPV can cause other diseases and majority of the respondents (72.14%) have knowledge that HPV can be detected by using Pap Smear Test. Table 4 also highlights that majority of nurses i.e. 60.7% at

Table 5: Awareness about risk and dangers of cervical cancer

Awareness About risk and dangers of Cervical Cancer	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Natural	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Frequency	4	31	37	43	25	140
Percentage	2.9%	22.1%	26.4%	30.7%	17.9%	100.0%

DHQ hospital Faisalabad don't have knowledge about the Papillomavirus.

Table 5 shows that majority of the respondents (30.7%=agree, 17.9%=strongly agree) were well aware about the risk and dangers of cervical cancer.

Table 6: Association between the experience of nurses and knowledge about cervical cancer

Knowledge about cervical cancer	1-4 year experience	5- year experience	9-12 year experience	Experience more than 12 years	Total
Yes	36 (25.71%)	37 (26.43%)	22 (15.71%)	4 (2.86%)	99 (70.71%)
No	19 (13.57%)	9 (6.43%)	8 (5.71%)	5 (3.57%)	41 (29.29%)

Table 6 shows that the respondents having experience between 5-10 years have more knowledge about the cervical cancer, i.e. 26.43%.

In the current research the knowledge of nurses regarding screening of cervical cancer i.e., Pap smear and most of the respondents were aware of it. Other studies done in developed and developing countries showed better knowledge regarding screening test as same as of this study. Appropriate time of screening of cervical cancer in Pakistan after marriage as suggested by the guidelines pap smear could be done after every three years.¹⁵ This can be helpful in early diagnosis of cervical cancer and reduce the deaths. Most of the interns and nurses did know that screening can be done.

Prevention from HPV infections can reduce the risk of cervical cancer. The development of human papilloma virus HPV vaccination is a major advancement in medical sciences to eradicate cervical cancer and different studies have been conducted globally to check the knowledge, attitude and practices level regarding this vaccine. The knowledge of HPV vaccine was relatively higher in developed countries as compared to developing countries.^{16,17,18} This vaccine is also available in Pakistan and it was introduced in Pakistan (in 2010).¹ Unlike to the knowledge in developing countries majority of the participants of the current study had sound

knowledge about HPV vaccine and the participants who did not know about the vaccine were interested to know.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the cervical cancer is a deadly disease according to majority of nurses. A few nurses were well aware about Pap smear test which is the key to detect the cervical cancer at early stage and cervical cancer's early stage detection helps to effective treatment of cervical cancer and also prevent its severity problem. There is suggested that 50% of the nurses were not screened for cervical cancer. This study revealed that majority of the nurses were not screened properly. This study found that 60.0% don't have knowledge about the cervical cancer, 42.14% nurses have awareness about the cervical cancer at DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad. It was found that 53.5% think that HPV can cause other diseases and majority of the respondents, while 72.14% have knowledge that HPV can be detected by using Pap Smear Test. Most of the nurses (30.7%=agree, 17.9%=strongly agree) were well aware about the risk and dangers of cervical cancer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is a great need to improve the knowledge about cervical cancer.
- Affordable services for cervical cancer should be provided in hospitals.
- Appropriate environment should be encouraged to test the cervical cancer in hospitals.
- Availability of proper vaccination should be make possible in our country.

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AUTHORSHIP AND CONTRIBUTION DECLARATION

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