

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

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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