

A Study to Assess the Knowledge On Hpv Vaccine in Prevention of Cervical Cancer Among the Female Attendants of Gynecological Cancer Patients at Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore. With A View to Develop an Information Booklet.

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Abstract

Background : Cervical Cancer Is The Most Common Cancer Among Women Worldwide. It Is Caused By Infection Due To Human Papillomavirus. There Are Some Screening Tests Available For Its Detection. Early Detection Can Increase The Chances Of Survival. The Hpv Vaccine Offers A Long-Lasting, Reliable Defense Against The Hpv Infection That Is Most Frequently Linked To Cancer.

Methods: A Non-Experimental Descriptive Approach Was Adopted To Collect The Data. Structured Interview Schedule Was Planned And Conducted Using Purposive Sampling, On 100 Female Attendants Of Gynaecological Cancer Patients. At Kidwai Memorial Institute Of Oncology, Bengaluru.

Results: The Findings Of The Study Revealed That Overall Mean Knowledge Of The Female Attendants Was 43.0 Percent. Hence The Female Attendants Of Gynaecological Cancer Patients Had Inadequate Knowledge. The Highest Aspect Wise Mean Knowledge Of Female Attendants Was Found To Be In The Aspect Of Diagnosis And Treatment Of Cervical Cancer Of 56.5% As Compare To 34.14% Knowledge Related To Signs And Symptoms Of Cervical Cancer. However, There Was Significant Association With Religion And Family History. Of Female Attendants And Non-Significant Association Between Age, Education, Type Of Family, Occupation, Income, And Source Of Information At 0.05 Level Of Significance. **Conclusion:** Female Attendants Had Inadequate Knowledge Of 43.0 Percent Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer. There Is Statistically Significant Association Between Knowledge Of Female Attendants With Their Selected Demographic Variables. Hence It Is Important To Educate The Female Attendants On Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer Through Information Booklet.

Key Words: Cervical Cancer, Human Papilloma Virus, Hpv Vaccine, Knowledge, Information Booklet.

Introduction

Cervical Cancer Is The Most Common Gynaecological Cancer Which Is Caused By Human Papilloma Virus, And Also Being Exposed To The Drug Diethylstilbesterol While In The Mother's Womb, Giving Birth To Many Children. Active Or Passive Smokers, Using Oral Contraceptives, Weakened Immune System, Being Sexually Active At A Young Age, And Having Many Sexual Partners Are All Some Factors Causing Cervical Cancer.¹

The Hpv Vaccine Is One Of The Scientific Advancements In Cervical Cancer Prevention, And The Most Effective Vaccines Available And Has Established Several Important Landmarks In Human Vaccinology, The Hpv Vaccines Increase The Antibody Production In The Body, Thus Preventing The Occurrence Of Resistance From Infecting Cells And Reduces The Incidence Of Precancerous Lesions And Malignant Diseases Caused By Certain Types Of Human Papilloma Virus.²

Currently There Are Six Licensed Human Papilloma Virus Vaccines Three Bivalent, Two Quadrivalent, And One Nonvalent Vaccine. Those That Have Been Prequalified Are Being Marketed In Countries Throughout The World. All Vaccines Are Highly Efficacious In Preventing Infection With Virus Types 16 And 18 Which Are Together Responsible For Approximately 70% Of Cervical Cancer Cases Globally.³

Preventive Measures Are Potentially Cost-Effective And Preventive Programmes Could Greatly Contribute To Reducing The Social Burden Of Cancer. Creating Awareness Related To Human Papilloma Virus Vaccination Against The Cervical Cancer Can Reduce The Impact Of Cervical Cancer And Other Cancers Caused By Human Papilloma Virus Worldwide. Screening Tests Can Detect Cervical Changes In Early Life. Cervical Cancer Is Preventable And Also Curable

Objectives Of The Study

- ✚ To Assess The Knowledge Of Female Attendants Of Gynecological Cancer Patients Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer.
- ✚ To Determine The Association Of Knowledge With Selected Socio-Demographical Variables.
- ✚ To Develop An Information Booklet On Hpv Vaccine.

Hypothesis

- H₀- There Will Be No Adequate Knowledge Among Female Attendants Of Gynecological Cancer Patients Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer.
- H₁- There Will Be Significant Association Between Pre-Test Knowledge Score Of Female Attendants Of Gynecological Cancer Patients Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer With Selected Demographic Variables.

Materials And Methods:

✚ Approach:

Descriptive Research Approach Was Used For This Study.

✚ Study Design:

The Research Design Used For The Present Study Was Descriptive Design.

O: Pre-Test To Assess Level Of Knowledge Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of

Cervical Cancer Among Female Attendants Of Gynecological Cancer Patients

Variables:

Dependent Variable: Level Of Knowledge Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer Among Female Attendants Of Gynecological Cancer Patients

Population:

The Population Of The Study Comprises Of Female Attendants Of Gynecological Cancer Patients

Setting And Sample:

In Present Study, 100 Female Attendants Of Gynecological Cancer Patients Were Selected From Kidwai Memorial Institute Of Oncology, Bangalore.

Sampling Technique

In Present Study, Purposive Sampling Technique

Results

Table No 1: Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Subjects According To Socio-Demographic Variables.

N=100

Sl No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
01	Age In Years		
	a. 20-25 Years	20	20
	b. 26-30 Years	32	32
	c. 31-35 Years	31	31
02	d. 35 & Above	17	17
	Religion		
	a. Hindu	59	59
	b. Christian	24	24
03	c. Muslim	07	07
	d. Others	10	10
	Family Type		
	a. Nuclear Family	66	66
04	b. Joint Family	27	27
	c. Single Parent Family	03	03
	d. Extended Family	04	04
05	Family History Of Cancer		
	a. Yes	10	10
06	b. No	90	90
	Family Income		
07	a. Rs. 10,000-20,000	27	27
	b. Rs. 20,000-30,000	42	42

	c. Rs. 30,000-40,000	23	23
	d. Rs.40,000 & Above	08	08
06	Educational Qualification		
	a. No Formal Education	19	19
	b. Primary Education	45	45
	c. Middle/Secondary	21	21
	d. Puc	11	11
	e. Graduate & Above	4	4
07	Occupation		
	a. House Wife	28	28
	b. Government Employee	12	12
	c. Private Employee	40	40
	d. Coolie	20	20
08	Source Of Information		
	a. Social Media	46	46
	b. Peer Group	36	36
	c. Health Professional	12	12
	d. No Information	06	06

Table No 2: Mean Percentage Of The Knowledge On Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer Among Female Attendants Of Gynecological Cancer Patients

N=100

Knowledge	Items	Max Score	Range	Mean	Sd	Mean %
	40	40	32	17.21	6.15	43.0%

Table No 2 Revealed That Overall Mean Knowledge On Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer Among Female Attendants Of Gynaecological Cancer Patients Was Found To Be 17.21 With Mean Percentage Knowledge Was 43.0%. Hence The Respondents Had Inadequate Knowledge On Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer

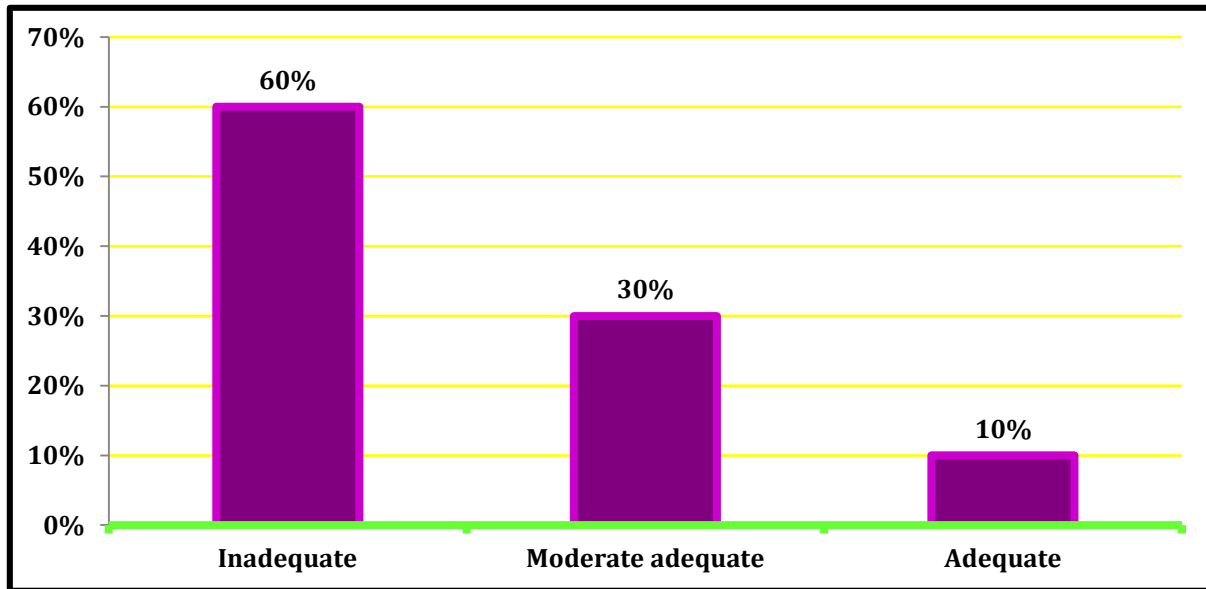
Table No 3: Knowledge On Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer

N=100

Si No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage%
1	Inadequate	60	60
2	Moderate Adequate	30	30
3	Adequate	10	10

	Total	100.0	100.0
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Table No 3 And Figure No 1: Represents That Majority 60(60.0%) Female Attendants Of Gynaecological Cancer Patients Had Inadequate Knowledge Followed By 30(30.0%) Study Participants Had Moderate Knowledge And Only 10(10.0) Had Adequate The Knowledge On Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer.



Graph 1: The Column Graph Represents The Mean Percentage Of The Subjects According To Their Pre-Test Level Of Knowledge Scores

Table No 4 : Association Of Female Attendants Knowledge Level With Their Selected Demographic Variables

N=100

Demographic Variables	Knowledge Level			Chi-Square	Df	P- Value	Significance
	G	A	P				
Age(Years)							
20-25	2	5	10	0.1783	6	0.9989	Ns
26-30	2	5	10				
31-35	3	10	20				
36 & Above	3	10	20				
Religion							
Hindu	5	10	45		6	0.00851	*S
Muslims	2	15	7				

Christian	2	3	2	22.84			
Others	1	2	7				
Type Of Family							
Nuclear	6	25	35	11.523	6	0.7348	Ns
Joint	2	3	22				
Single Parent	1	1	1				
Extended	1	2	1				
Education							
No Formal Education	1	6	12	38.040	8	0.00001	Ns
Primary Education	2	7	36				
High School	2	15	4				
Puc	3	1	7				
Graduate & Above	2	1	1				
Occupation							
Housewife	4	10	14	3.5635	6	0.73504	Ns
Government	1	5	6				
Private	4	10	26				
Coolie	1	5	14				
Family Income							
10000-20000	3	8	16	6.1951	6	0.40196	Ns
20000-30000	5	10	27				
30000-40000	1	7	15				
400000&Above	1	5	2				
Family History Of Cancer							
Absent	5	28	57	19.8148	1	0.0005	*S
Present	5	2	3				

Source Of Information							
Social Media	7	15	24	4.9094	3	0.5554	Ns
Peer Group	1	10	25				
Health Professional	1	3	8				
No Information	1	2	3				

Table No -4, Shows That, There Was Significant Association With Religion, Family History Of Female Attendants Of Gynaecological Cancer Patients And Non-Significant Association Between, Age, Educational Status, Occupation, Family Income, Type Of Family And Source Of Information At **0.05**

Level Of Significance.

Discssion

The Findings Of The Study Reveals That The Represents That Majority 60(60.0%) Female Attendants Had Inadequate Knowledge Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer Followed By 30(30.0%) Study Participants Had Moderate Knowledge And Only 10(10.0%) Female Attendants Had Adequate Knowledge On Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer.

Conclusion

The Focus Of The Study Was To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer Among Female Attendants Of Gynaecological Cancer Patients At Kidwai Memorial Institute Of Oncology, Bangalore. A Non- Experimental Descriptive Approach And Descriptive Design Was Used For The Study. The Data Was Collected From 100 Female Attendants Of Gynaecological Cancer Patients Through Purposive Sampling Technique.

Recommendations:

On The Basis Of The Study Findings, Following Recommendations Have Been Made For Further Studies,

- ✓ A Similar Study Can Be Conducted On A Larger Sample, And There By Findings Can Be Generalized For A Larger Population.
- ✓ An Evaluation Study Can Be Done To Determine The Effectiveness Of An Information Booklet.
- ✓ A Study Can Be Done To Evaluate Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Hpv Vaccine In Prevention Of Cervical Cancer, Who Recommendation Of Hpv Vaccine, Recommended Doses, Diagnosis, Treatment, Screening And Prevention.
- ✓ A Comparative Study Among Female Attendants At Different Setting Can Be Conducted.
- ✓ A Comparative Study Can Be Conducted On Female Attendants At Public Hospital And Private Hospital.



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