International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)
Volume 5 Issue 6, September-October 2021 Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470

A Study to Analyse the Risk Factors Associated with Development of Cancer of Cervical among Patients with Cancer at Siddhanta Red Cross Hospital Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Mr. Gaurav Mukerji[1], Dr. Prof. Victor Devasirvadam[2]

[1]Associate Professor, [2]Principal,
[1,2]L. N. Nursing College, L.N.C.T. University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The present study has been undertaken to add evidence-based information in the field of cervical cancer to analyze the risk factors associated with development of those cancers in the Siddhanta Red Cross hospital Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

The study aimed to describe the development of a risk scoring system for identifying a high risk group of women associated with increased risk of development of disease. The selection of sample was done by using convenient non probability sampling technique.

The total sample size for the study was 15 cervical cancer patients included in the study. After identifying the risk factors associate with the development of a disease, it may be possible to rank them or give scores. It has been indicated that risk related intervention is more efficient than uniform allocation of resources, with potential benefit increasing with the discriminatory power of the risk scores. However, no such attempts have been made in India for assessing the exact risk factor associated with cervical cancer.

Based on the evidence from the collected data it was revealed that the risk factor associated with the formation of cervical cancer are family history of cervical cancer, early age of pregnancy, more than 3 parity, history of reproductive tract infection and history of infection with Human Papilloma Virus.

KEYWORDS: *Pilot Study, Risk Factor, Cancer of cervical*

How to cite this paper: Mr. Gaurav Mukerji | Dr. Prof. Victor Devasirvadam "A Study to Analyse the Risk Factors Associated with Development of Cancer of Cervical among Patients with Cancer at Siddhanta Red Cross Hospital Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-6, October 2021, pp.779-782, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd47490.pdf

IJTSRD47490

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the risk factors of cervical cancer among patients with cervical cancer.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be a significant association between the risk factors and development of cervical cancer.

Material and method

Research approach and design

Research approach

Quantitative approach

Research design

The research design selected for this study is exploratory survey design. According to Wood exploratory survey design is used to search for accurate information about the characteristics of particular subjects groups.

Setting of the study

The study was conducted in Siddhanta Red Cross hospital Bhopal.

Sample & Sample Size

Subjects who were met the inclusion criteria at Siddhanta Red Cross hospital were sample of the present study. The total sample size was 15 patients with the cancer of cervical at Siddhanta Red Cross hospital, Bhopal.

Sampling Criteria

The sampling frame is structured by the researcher. The criteria used for selection of study subjects included the patients;

1. Admitted in Siddhanta Red Cross hospital, Bhopal.
2. Who had diagnosed to have cervical cancer.
3. Irrespective of stages of cancer.

Ethical permission

The legal and ethical permissions was obtain from the LNCT University and Siddhanta Red Cross hospital Ethical committee before the data collection. Anonymity confidentiality, and informed consent from the sample.

Data analysis and interpretations

Data collected from 15cervical cancer patients to analyze the risk factors associated with cervical cancer of Siddhanta Red Cross hospital Bhopal. The baseline characteristics of the study subjects were analyzed using descriptive and were presented in terms of frequency and percentage as shown in table 1.

Table 1:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of samples

N=15

SL.NO	Demographic Characteristics	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	**Age in year**		
a.	<= 45 years	03	20
b.	>45	12	80
2.	**Religion**		
a.	Hindu	08	53.33
b.	Muslim	06	40
c.	Christian	01	6.66
d.	Jains	00	00
e.	Others	00	00
3.	**Education**		
a.	Non formal education	06	40
b.	High school	07	46.66
c.	Graduate and above	02	13.33
4.	**Marital status**		
a.	Married/ widow/ separated	14	93.33
b.	Single	01	6.66
5.	**Monthly Income of the family (In Rs.)**		
a.	< = 10,000	12	80
b.	>10000	03	20
6.	**Residence**		
a.	Rural	03	20
b.	Urban	12	80

Table 2:-To find out the relative risk between family history of cervical cancer with selected demographic variables.

category	Family history of cervical cancer		Risk factor
	NO	yes	
Education			No formal education and high school (1.375)
Non formal education	1	5	
High school	1	6	
Graduate and above	1	1	
Marital status			Married (1.50)
Married/ widow/ seperated	2	12	
Single	1	0	
Monthly Income of the family (In Rs.)			<= 10000 (2.750)
< = 10,000	1	11	
>10000	2	1	
Residence			Rural (.500)
Rural	1	2	
Urban	2	10	

Based on the finding of relative risk it was revealed that if the female had family history of cervical cancer risk factor associated with it are not done any education, or only had primary education, married, income less than 10,000, residing in rural areas.

Table 3:-To find out the relative risk between age of marriage with selected demographic variables.

category	Age of marriage		Risk factor
	NO	yes	
Education			Non formal education and high school (2.00)
Non formal education	5	1	
High school	6	1	
Graduate and above	0	2	
Marital status			Married (1.33)
Married/ widow/ seperated	11	3	
Single	0	1	
Monthly Income of the family (In Rs.)			<=10,000 (1.818)
< = 10,000	10	2	
>10000	1	2	

Based on the finding of relative risk it was revealed that if the female had early marriage history risk factor associated with it are not done any education, or only had primary education, married, income less than 10,000.

Table 4:-To find out the relative risk between of number of parity with selected demographic variables.

category	Number of parity			Risk factor
	0	1 to 2	3 or more	
Religion				Muslims (1.143)
Hindu	1	3	4	
Muslim	0	3	3	
Christian	0	0	1	
Jains	0	0	0	
Others	0	0	0	
Residence				Rural (2.282)
Rural	0	2	1	
Urban	1	4	7	

Based on the finding of relative risk it was revealed that if the female had parity of more than 3 cervical cancer risk factor associated with it are being a Muslim and residing in rural areas.

Table 5:-To find out the relative risk between histories of reproductive tract infection with selected demographic variables.

category	History of reproductive tract infection		Risk factor
	NO	yes	
Education			No formal education and high school (3.00)
Non formal education	1	5	
High school	0	7	
Graduate and above	2	0	
Marital status			Married (1.50)
Married/ widow/ seperated	2	12	
Single	1	0	
Monthly Income of the family (In Rs.)			<= 10,000 (2.75)
< = 10,000	1	11	
>10000	2	01	
Residence			Rural (2.282)
Rural	0	3	
Urban	3	9	

Based on the finding of relative risk it was revealed that if the female had the history of cervical cancer risk factor associated with it are not done any education, or only had primary education, married, income less than 10,000, residing in rural areas.

Table 6:-To find out the relative risk between history of infection with human papilloma virus with selected demographic variables.

category	History of infection with human papilloma virus		Risk factor
	NO	yes	
Others	0	0	
Education			Non formal and high school (1.50)
Non formal education	1	5	
High school	3	4	
Graduate and above	2	0	
Marital status			Married (1.20)
Married/ widow/ seperated	5	9	
Single	1	0	
Monthly Income of the family (In Rs.)			<=10,000 (2.00)
< = 10,000	3	9	
>10000	3	0	

Based on the finding of relative risk it was revealed that if the female had history of infection with human papilloma virus risk factor associated with it are not done any education, or only had primary education, married, income less than 10,000, residing in rural areas.

Conclusion: -

Based on the evidence from the collected data it was revealed that the risk factor associated with the formation of cervical cancer are family history of cervical cancer, early age of pregnancy, more than 3 parity, history of reproductive tract infection and history of infection with human papilloma virus.

References:-

[1] Nainakshi Kashyap, Nadiya Krishnan, Sukhpal Kaur, Sandhya Ghai Risk Factors of Cervical Cancer: A Case-Control Study Asia Pac J Oncol Nurs. 2019 Jul-Sep; 6(3): 308–314.

[2] Mhaske M, Jawadekar SJ, Saundale SG. Study of association of some risk factors & cervical dysplasia/cancer among rural women. *Natl J Commun Med.* 2011;2:209–12.

[3] Aswathy Sreedevi, Reshma Javed, Avani Dinesh, Epidemiology of cervical cancer with special focus on India Published online 2015 Apr 16 Int J Womens Health. 2015; 7: 405–414.

[4] Kour P, lal M, Panjaliya R, Dogra V, Gupta S. Study of the Risk Factors Associated with Cervical Cancer. Biomed Pharmacol J 2010; 3(1). Available from: http://biomedpharmajournal.org/?p=1350