

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING PREVENTION OF ORAL CANCER AMONG THE PATIENT ATTENDING OPD IN RAMA HOSPITAL, MANDHANA, KANPUR

**Jasmi Johnson, Anjani Devi Nelavala, Kesani Vanaja Lakshmi Durga Bhavani,
Madhu Rajput, Ankita Trigunayat**

Faculty of Nursing, Rama University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

Email id: dean.nursing@ramauniversity.ac.in

Abstract

WHO report states that the use of tobacco is one of the major public health disasters of the 20th century, the oral cancer is the most prevalent form of cancer in developing countries and will be the main reason for the high incidence of oral cancer is the use of smokeless form of tobacco. Internationally India has one of the highest rates of oral cancer. The cancer of the mouth and pharynx are 2, 88000 in India. Oral cancer has been found to be more common among men compared to women; the associated sex ratio was 2.5:1. This study shows that among 60 Patients, level of knowledge on prevention of Oral Cancers, 80% were of Moderate knowledge, 18% were of inadequate knowledge, and 02% were of adequate knowledge. The study shows that among 60 Patients, level of Attitude on prevention of Oral Cancer, 90% were having Positive attitude and 10% were having Negative attitude. The result of the study showed that there is a significant association between knowledge and demographic variable (religion) but there is no significant association between attitude and demographic variable. Although there is a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude.

Key words: Knowledge, Attitude, Prevention, Oral Cancer

1 Introduction

Cancer is one of the silent killer diseases throughout the world. The name cancer itself produces threat to many individuals. Fortunately many types of cancer can be detected early and treated completely [1]. More people are surviving cancer as a result of improved treatment and early diagnosis. Cancers are a large family of diseases that involve abnormal cell growth with the potential to spread to other parts of the body [2]. Oral cancers (also known as mouth cancer) are a type of head and neck cancer and any cancerous tissue growth located in the oral cavity [3]. Neoplasm or tumour – It is a type of abnormal and excessive growth of tissue. The growth of a cancer is awkward with that of the normal surrounding tissue and it persists growing abnormally even if the original trigger is removed [4]. Carcinogenesis involves several processes which show genetic, epigenetic and phenotypic changes these involve genetic damage, mutation in critical genes related to the control of cell division, cell death, metastatic potential and activation of signalling or metabolic pathways that give the cells favourable growth and survival characteristics [5]. Cancer of the oral cavity which may occur in any part of the mouth or throat. Is curable if discovered early? Oral cancer might happen on the lips or anyplace inside mouth

like tongue floor of mouth buccal membrane labioural and palate tubular cavity walls and tonsils, etc [6]. Tobacco use is related with about 75 percent of oral cancer cases, which usually caused by irritation of the mucous membranes of the mouth from smoke and heat of cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. There are more than 60 known carcinogens are present in tobacco, and the combustion of carcinogens and its by products are the primary mode of involvement. Use of mastication tobacco or snuff causes irritation from direct contact with the secretion membranes. Tobacco and alcohol use are known risk factors for cancers of the oral cavity. In India, merely 57% of men and 11% of women between 15-49 years of age use some form of tobacco [7].

2 Objectives of the Study

1. Assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD.
2. Assess the level of attitude regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD.
3. Find out the association between level of knowledge and level attitude with their demographic variables.
4. Correlate the level of knowledge with their level of attitude regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD.

3 Hypothesis

1. H1- There is a significant level of knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD.
2. H2- There is a significant level of attitude regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD.
3. H3- There is a significant association between level of knowledge and level attitude with their demographic variables regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD.
4. H4- Correlate the level of knowledge with the level of attitude among patients

4 Material and Methods

Research Design: Simple descriptive research design was adopted for the study

Research Approach: The researcher was adopted descriptive research approach.

Setting of the Study: This research study, the setting of study was selected in OPD Rama hospital and research Centre, Mandhana, Kanpur.

Population: In this research study, population comprise of patients who are attending OPD

Sampling and sample size: In the research study, the samples were selected through convenient sampling technique. The sample size of present study comprise of 60 patients who fulfilled inclusion criteria who are attending OPD at Rama hospital, Mandhana Kanpur.

Variables:

Research variable: In this study research variables are knowledge and attitude.

Demographic variable: - Age, Gender, Religion, Residence, Type of family, Educational status, Occupation, and Family monthly income.

Sampling criteria:

Inclusion criteria:

- OPD patients who were present in Rama hospital during the period of data collection
- The mother who knew Hindi.

Exclusion criteria:

- OPD patients who were not willing to participate in the study
- Who were uneducated?

Development and Description of tools used in the study:

The tool to assess the knowledge and attitude of prevention of oral cancer was developed by investigators through questionnaire and Likert scale validity and reliability of the tool was checked.

The Tool Consists of Three Sections:

Section-A: Baseline Performa which includes the socio demographic data like age, Sex, Religion, type of family, educational status, occupation, family income..

Section-B: Consist of 25 closed ended questionnaires related to knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among OPD patients.

Section-C: Consist of 20 questions related to Attitude regarding prevention of oral cancer among OPD patients

Data Collection Procedure:

The data collection was schedule from 14/04/2018 to 26/04/2018. Before the data collection the investigator obtained the formal permission from the principal to conduct the study. Before the data collection the investigators obtained the formal permission from the chief superintendent to conduct the study in Rama Hospital. Consent from OPD patient was obtained to conduct the study.

Plan for Data Analysis:

The data was analyzed on the basis of objectives of the study. The obtained data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The demographic data would be analyzed in term of descriptive statistics. The data analysis was follows [3].

- 1 Organized data in a master sheet or computer.
- 2 Personal data analyzed in term of frequencies and percentage.
- 3 Relationship between the variables and association was analyzed by using inferential statistics.
- 4 Co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of oral cancer among OPD patient

Data Analysis and Major Findings:

Section 1: Demographic data:

1. Majority of patient were in the age group of 18-24 and 35-54 years (33%) which contrast who found that (27%) were in the age group of 25-34 year. And age group above 55 were (7%)
2. Majority (73%) of patient were Male and 23% were Female.
3. Majority of Patient (65%) were Hindu, 30% were Muslim, (3%) were Christian, and (2%) were others.
4. Majority of Patient (45%) were belong joint family, (27%) were belong Extend Family, (27%) were belong Nuclear family.
5. Majority (45%) patient Education were high school, (30%) were intermediate, 13% were informal study, and (12%) were Degree/Post degree.
6. Majority (31%) patient were farmer, both business and government job were (22%), private job were (25%)
7. Majority (27%) patient Income were <5000/month and >15000, and (23%) were 5001-10000 and 10001-15000/month.
8. Majority (55%)patient previous knowledge were No , (45%) were Yes

TABLE 1: Shows Frequency Distribution of OPD Patient According to Their Knowledge Score towards Oral Cancer. N=60

Patient	Frequency	Percentage %
Adequate Knowledge	01	02
Moderate Knowledge	48	80
Inadequate Knowledge	11	18

Section 2: level of knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD.

The overall knowledge score of OPD patient regarding prevention of oral cancer shows that 80% of the total samples had moderate knowledge, 18% of the patients had inadequate knowledge and only 2% were having adequate knowledge.

TABLE 2: Shows Frequency of OPD Patient According To Their Attitude Score towards Oral Cancer N=60

Patient	Frequency	Percentage
Positive Attitude	54	90%
Negative Attitude	06	10%

Section 3: Level of attitude regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD

The total attitude score of the OPD patients regarding prevention of oral cancer shows that 90% patients having positive attitude and only 10% patients were having negative attitude

TABLE 3: Shows Mean Score and Standard Deviation of Patient Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Oral Cancer

Category	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge	13	3.49
Attitude	60	6.53

Section-4: This section Find out the association between level of knowledge and level of attitude with their demographic variables.

There was no significant association between knowledge with their demographic variable like age, gender, types of family, educational status, occupation, monthly income, previous knowledge except religion 0.05 level of significant.

Section-5: Correlate the level of knowledge with their level of attitude regarding prevention of oral cancer among patient attending OPD.

The correlation (r) value between knowledge and attitude score was 5.24.It shows, that there was a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude.

5 Recommendations

On the basis of finding, it was recommended that,

- The similar study may be replicated on large scale.
- The similar study can be conducted to evaluate the knowledge and Attitude on Oral Cancer.
- The similar study can be done by comparative study in Community People.
- A study can be conducted in community health setting by using large sample of Patient.

6 Conclusion:

The study concluded that OPD Patient have adequate levels of knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer but had inadequate levels of attitude regarding of oral cancer. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge and attitude with their demographic variables like age, gender, type of family, educational status, occupation, monthly income, and previous knowledge except religion. The study also revealed

a positive correlation between the level of knowledge and attitude.

References

- [1] WHO Guidelines for controlling and monitoring the tobacco epidemic, WHO Bulletin Geneva. Available from: <https://www.rguhs.ac.in/cdc/onlinecdc>.
- [2] Cancer Fact Sheet N 297; World Health Organization .Cancer Wikipedia. Medline Plus. February 2018.Retrieved 21 March 2018. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org>
- [3] Sharma S. K, Nursing Research and Statistic, New Delhi published by Elsevier, India private limited, 2011.page no. (61-65, 65-68, 70-71, 31-33, 53-54, 224- 226)
- [4] Ker linger, Nursing Research. 1st edition. Published by reed Elsevier, New Delhi private limited.2008, 123
- [5] Dictionary. Reverse. Net/ English-definition/ research approach
- [6] Lewis, Heitkemper, Dirkesen, B r i e n , Burber. Medical s u r g i c a l N u r s i n g . 7th edition: Mosby Publications. 2009. p.1001-1003
- [7] Park K. Preventive and social medicine. 18th edition: Banarsidas bhanot publications.2005.