

“A study to assess the Prevalence and risk factor of Cancer among adults in selected area of community in Puducherry.”

Ms. M. Soundharya¹, Dr. S. Narmatha², Mrs. G. Sathyavathy³

¹UG Student, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry – 605 107

²Vice Principal, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, SMVNC, Puducherry – 605 107

³Associate Professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, SMVNC, Puducherry – 605107

Corresponding Author: Dr. S. Narmatha - Mail.Id- narmathas@smvnc.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Cancer is a disease in which a person's cells grow out of control and spread to other parts of the body. Cancer is a group of conditions where the body's cells begin to grow and reproduce in an uncontrolled manner. These cells can then invade and destroy healthy tissues. A true experimental research design was used. By using purposive sampling technique 30 sample was selected for the present study. The tool consists of demographic data and questionnaire. The finding reveals that out of 30 samples level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam. Majority of the adults 25(83.3%) had Moderate level of prevalence, and 5(16.7%) had low level of prevalence. The mean and standard deviation of level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam is (11.07+1.780) respectively.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a disease in which a person's cells grow out of control and spread to other parts of the body. Cancer is a group of conditions where the body's cells begin to grow and reproduce in an uncontrolled manner. These cells can then invade and destroy healthy tissues. The cells become cancerous or malignant because of DNA damage. This damage can be inherited, or can be caused by mistakes happening while the normal cell is reproducing or by an environmental stimulus like tobacco. Cancer cells may travel to other parts of the body, where they begin to grow and form new tumors. This is known as metastases. It happens when cells get into the bloodstream or lymph vessels.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Alison j canchola et al 2022 was conducted study base on prevalence of lung cancer among never-smoking Asian American, a observational study was conducted in Asian American. sample in total population of 694 female We used a large-scale dataset that integrates data from electronic health re California cords from 2 large health-care systems the result of show that prevalence of lung cancer among never-smoking AANHPI as an aggregate group was 17.1 per 100 000 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 14.9 to 19.4) but varied widely across ethnic groups. Never-smoking Chinese American females had the highest rate (22.8 per100 000, 95% CI = 17.3 to 29.1).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

“A study to assess the Prevalence and risk factor of Cancer among adults in selected area of community in Puducherry.”

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the prevalence of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam
- To assess the risk factor of Cancer among adults residing Kalitheerthalkuppam
- To associate the prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing atkalitheerthalkuppam

ASSUMPTION

- In this particularly community area, the getting people have more chance of cancer
- This setting the occurrence of cancer is more high

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Research methodology refers to the techniques used to structure a study and to gather and analyze information in a systematic fashion. Research methodology includes the steps, procedures and strategies for gathering and analyzing data in the research investigation. The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A true experimental research design was used. By using purposive sampling technique 30 sample was selected for the present study. The tool consists of demographic data and questionnaire.

Section A: Description of the demographic variables among adults.

Section B: Assessment of the level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at Kalitheerthalkuppam.

Section C: Association between the level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults with selected demographic variables.

SCORING INTERPRETATION:

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Low level | 1-9 |
| Moderate level | 10-18 |
| High level | 19-25 |

Research approach:

The quantitative research approach was adopted for this study.

Research design:

The descriptive research design was adopted for this study.

Setting of the study:

The study was conducted at Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry.

Population:

The target population for the study include all the adults.

Sample:

Cancer among adults in selected area of community, in Puducherry. Who fulfills the inclusion criteria.

Sample size:

In this study, the sample size consists of 30 members.

Sample technique:

A simple random sampling technique was adopted for this study. 16

Criteria for sampling selection:

Inclusion criteria:

1. Adult who are willing to participate in the study
2. Adult who knows Tamil and English languages
3. Adult who are residing at Kalitheerthalkuppam
4. Adult with cancer disease

Exclusion criteria:

1. Adult in the age group of (19-55) years.
2. Adults who are not willing to participate in the study
3. Adults who are residing in other areas
4. Adults who do not know Tamil and English languages

IV. RESULTS:

The finding reveals that out of 30 samples level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam. Majority of the adults 25(83.3%) had Moderate level of prevalence, and 5(16.7%) had low level of prevalence. The mean and standard deviation of level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam is (11.07+1.780) respectively.

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the demographic variables.

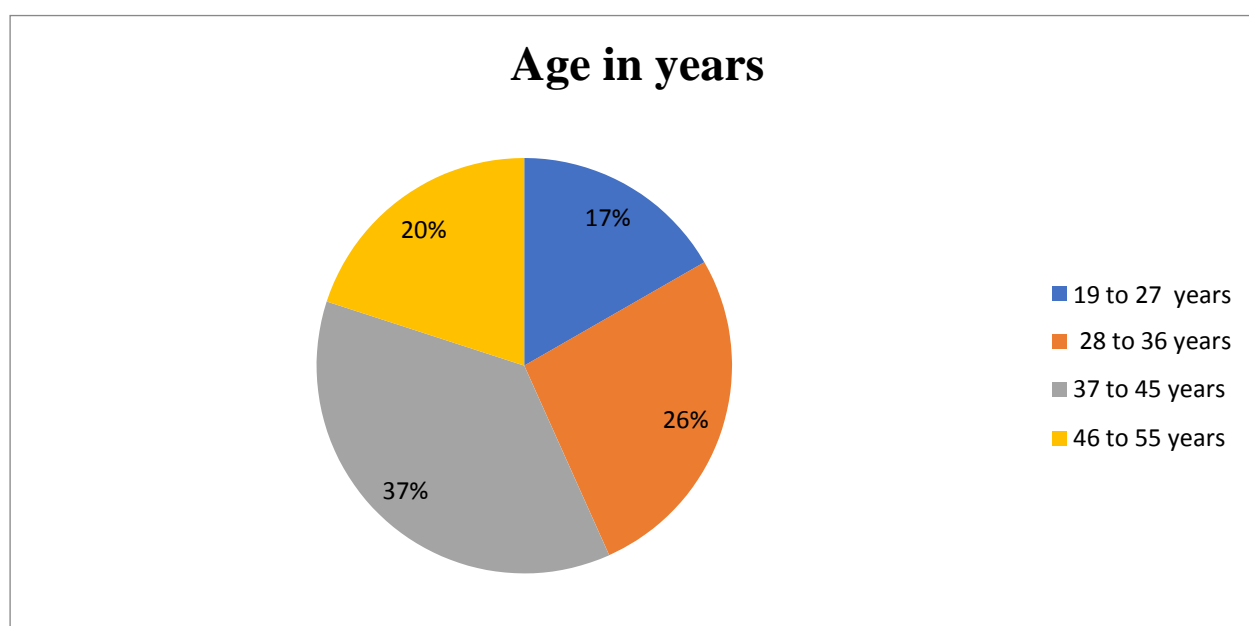
| SL.NO | DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES | FREQUENCY(N) | PERCENTAGE(%) |
|-----------|--|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Age in years | | |
| | a) 19 to 27 years | 5 | 16.7 |
| | b) 28 to 36 years | 8 | 26.6 |
| | c) 37 to 45 years | 11 | 36.7 |
| | d) 46 to 55 years | 6 | 20 |
| 2 | Gender | | |
| | a) Male | 14 | 46.7 |
| | b) Female | 16 | 53.3 |
| | c) Transgender | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Educational status | | |
| | a) Illiterate | 2 | 6.7 |
| | b) Primary | 5 | 16.6 |
| | c) Secondary | 17 | 56.7 |
| | d) Degree and above | 6 | 20 |
| 4 | Monthly income of the family per month? | | |
| | a) Below Rs.5000/- | 2 | 6.6 |
| | b) Rs. 6000/- to 10000/- | 17 | 56.7 |
| | c) Rs. 11000/- to 15000/- | 9 | 30 |
| | d) Rs. 16000/- or above | 2 | 6.7 |
| 5 | Marital status | | |
| | a) Married | 23 | 76.7 |
| | b) Unmarried | 6 | 20 |
| | c) Widower | 1 | 3.3 |
| | d) Divorced | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Religion | | |
| | a) Hindu | 30 | 100 |
| | b) Muslim | 0 | 0 |
| | c) Christian | 0 | 0 |
| | d) Others | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Type of family | | |
| | a) Joint family | 11 | 36.7 |
| | b) Nuclear family | 19 | 63.3 |
| 8 | Diet pattern | | |
| | a) vegetarian | 4 | 13.3 |
| | b) Non - vegetarian | 26 | 86.7 |
| 9 | Occupation | | |
| | a) Business | 1 | 3.3 |
| | b) Daily wages | 14 | 46.7 |
| | c) unemployed | 9 | 30 |
| | d) Salaried | 6 | 20 |
| 10 | History of chronic diseases? | | |

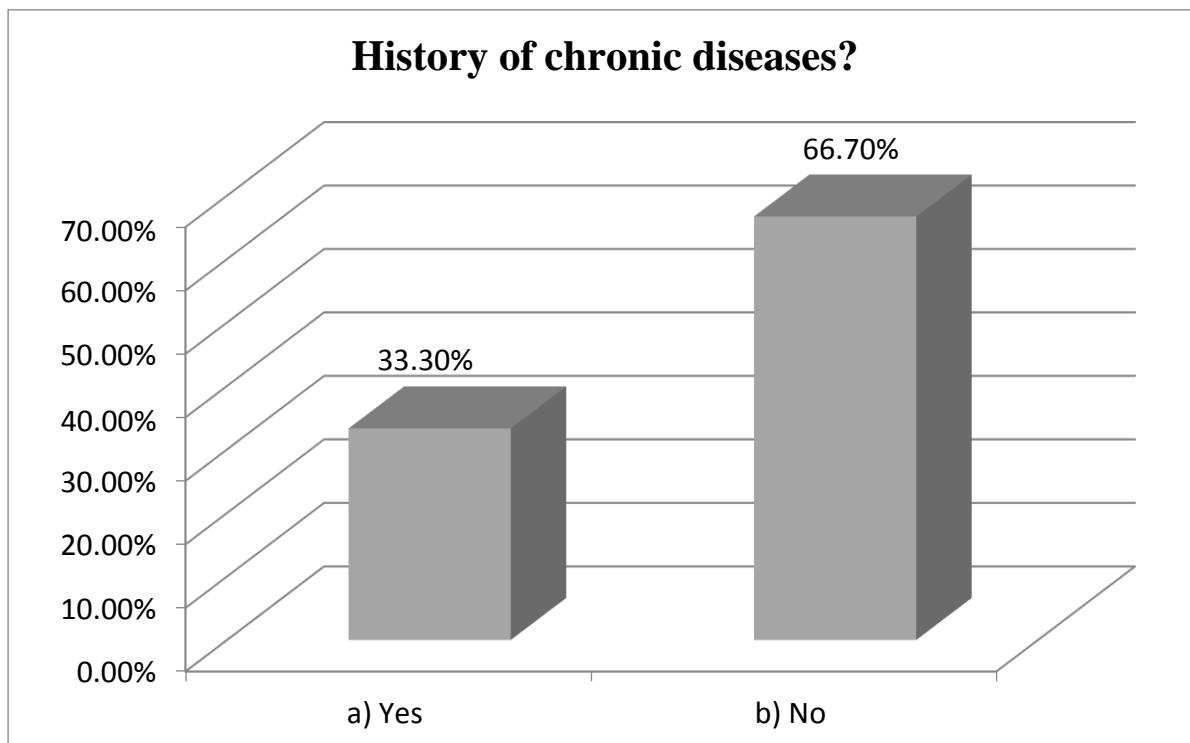
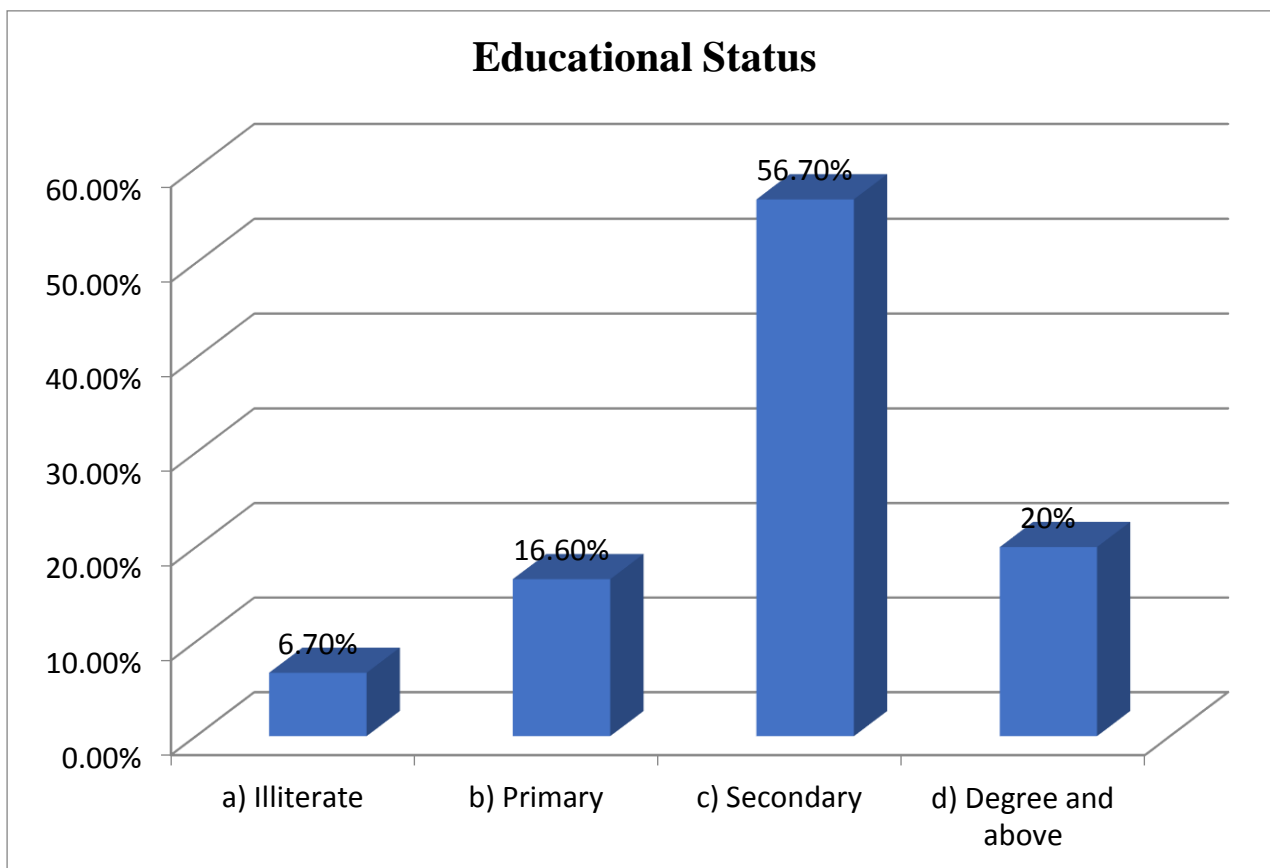
| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|----|------|
| | a) Yes | 10 | 33.3 |
| | b) No | 20 | 66.7 |
| 11 | Bad habits | | |

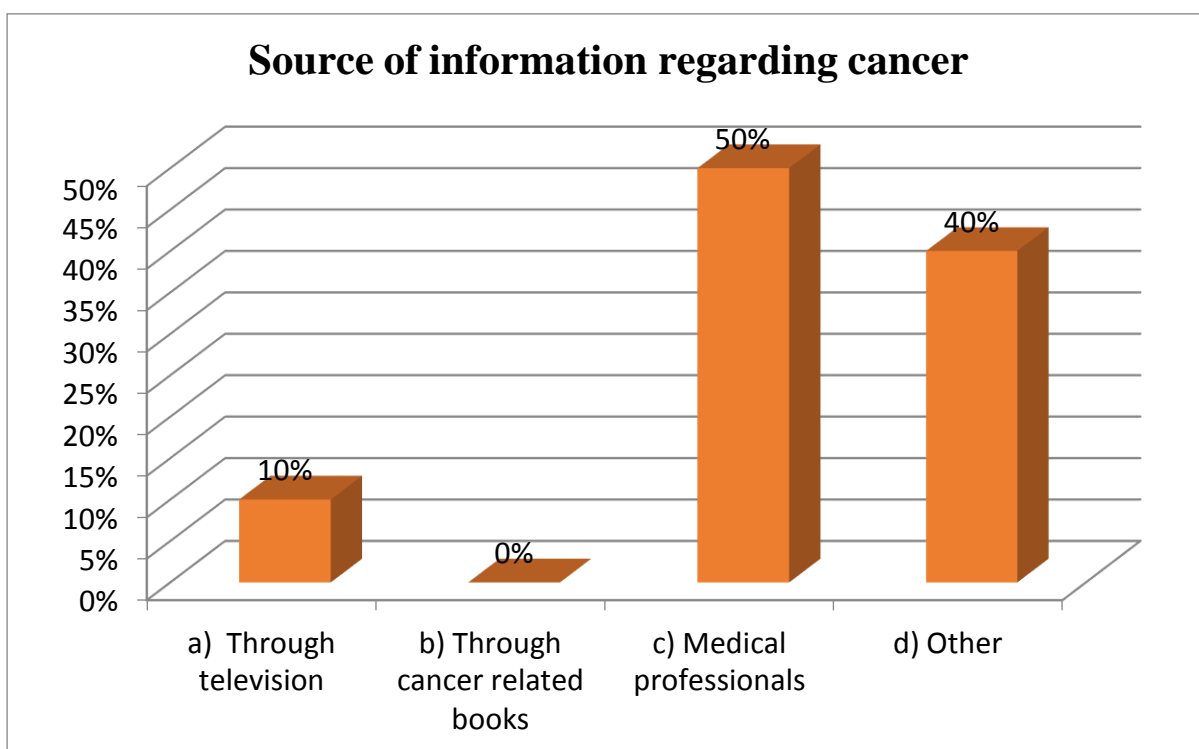
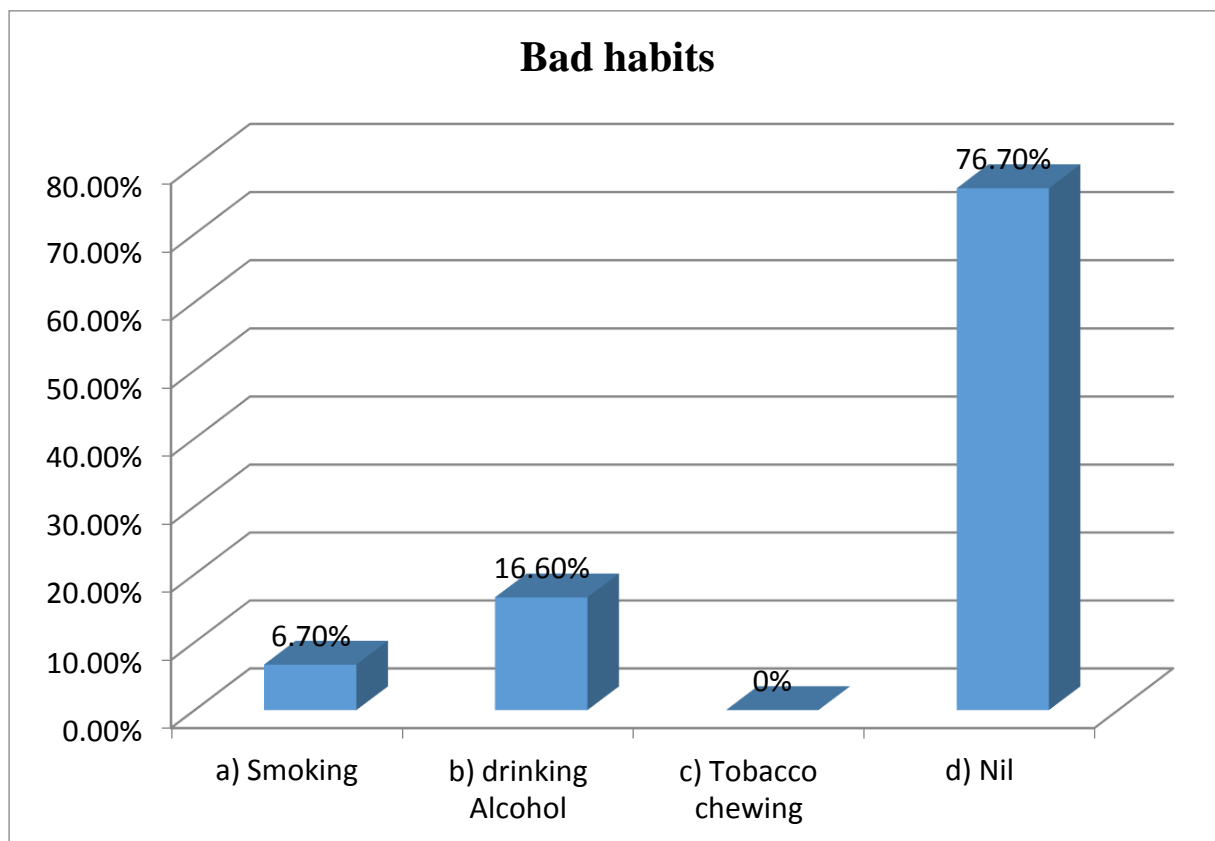
| | | | |
|--|---------------------|----|------|
| | a) Smoking | 2 | 6.7 |
| | b) drinking Alcohol | 5 | 16.6 |
| | c) Tobacco chewing | 0 | 0 |
| | d) Nil | 23 | 76.7 |

| | | | |
|-----------|--|----|----|
| 12 | Source of information regarding cancer? | | |
| | a) Through television | 3 | 10 |
| | b) Through cancer related books | 0 | 0 |
| | c) Medical professionals | 15 | 50 |
| | d) Other | 12 | 40 |

| | | | |
|-----------|--|----|------|
| 13 | Family history of cancer disease? | | |
| | a) Yes | 5 | 16.7 |
| | b) No | 25 | 83.3 |



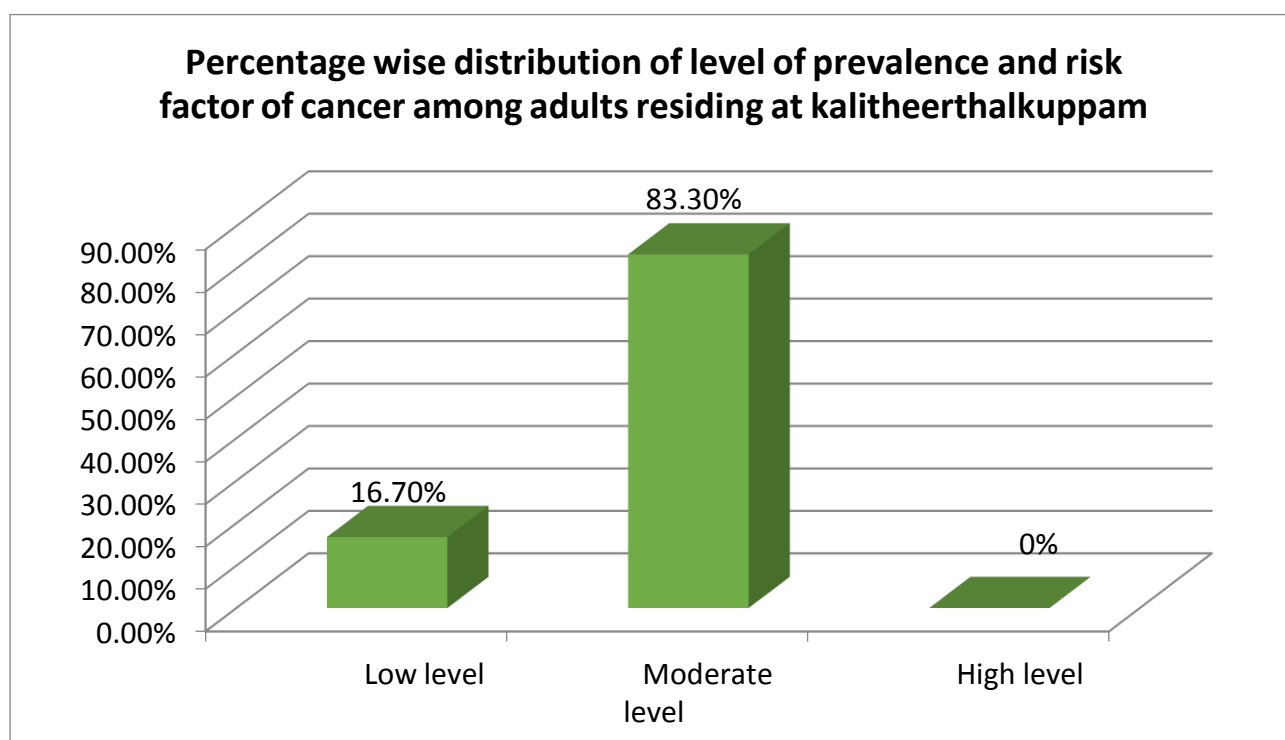




Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam. (N = 30)

| LEVEL OF PREVALENCE | FREQUENCY (n) | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Low level | 5 | 16.7 |
| Moderate level | 25 | 83.3 |
| High level | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |
| Mean±Standard deviation | 11.07±1.780 | |

Table –2 shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam. Majority of the adults 25(83.3%) had Moderate level of prevalence, and 5(16.7%) had low level of prevalence. The mean and standard deviation of level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam is (11.07±1.780) respectively.



| SL. NO | DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES | LEVEL OF PREVALENCE | | | | Chi-square X^2 and P-Value |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|----------|----|-----------------------------------|
| | | LOW | | MODERATE | | |
| | | N | % | N | % | |
| 1 | Age in years | | | | | |
| | a) 19to27 years | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 | $X^2=3.49$ |
| | b)28 to36 years | 2 | 40 | 6 | 24 | Df=3 p =0.322NS |
| | c)37 to 45 years | 3 | 60 | 8 | 32 | |
| | d)46 to 55 years | 0 | 0 | 6 | 24 | |
| 2 | Gender | | | | | |
| | a) Male | 4 | 80 | 10 | 40 | $X^2=2.67$ Df=1 p =0.102NS |
| | b) Female | 1 | 20 | 15 | 60 | |
| | c) Transgender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | Educational status | | | | | |
| | a) Illiterate | 1 | 20 | 1 | 4 | $X^2=8.16$ Df=3 p =0.043 *S |
| | b) Primary | 2 | 40 | 3 | 12 | |

“A study to assess the Prevalence and risk factor of Cancer among adults in selected area ..

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|---|-----|----|-----|--|
| | c) Secondary | 0 | 0 | 17 | 68 | |
| | d) Degree and above | 2 | 40 | 4 | 16 | |
| 4 | Monthly income of the family per month? | | | | | X ² =4.37Df=3 p =0.224NS |
| | a) Below Rs.5000/- | 1 | 20 | 1 | 4 | |
| | b) Rs. 6000/- to 10000/- | 4 | 80 | 13 | 52 | |
| | c) Rs. 11000/- to 15000/- | 0 | 0 | 9 | 36 | |
| | d) Rs. 16000/- or above | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | |
| 5 | Marital status | | | | | X ² =1.82Df=2 p =0.401NS |
| | a) Married | 5 | 100 | 18 | 72 | |
| | b) Unmarried | 0 | 0 | 6 | 24 | |
| | c)Widower | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| | d) Divorced | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 | Religion | | | | | CONSTANT |
| | a) Hindu | 5 | 100 | 25 | 100 | |
| | b) Muslim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | c) Christian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | d) Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 7 | Type of family | | | | | X ² =1.407Df=1 p =0.236NS |
| | a) Joint family | 3 | 60 | 8 | 32 | |
| | b) Nuclear family | 2 | 40 | 17 | 68 | |
| 8 | Diet pattern | | | | | X ² =0.231Df=1 p =0.631NS |
| | a) vegetarian | 1 | 20 | 3 | 12 | |
| | b) Non - vegetarian | 4 | 80 | 22 | 88 | |
| 9 | Occupation | | | | | X ² =0.629Df=3 p =0.890NS |
| | a)Business | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| | b)Daily wages | 3 | 60 | 11 | 44 | |
| | c) Unemployed | 1 | 20 | 8 | 32 | |
| | d)Salaried | 1 | 20 | 5 | 20 | |
| 10 | History of chronic diseases? | | | | | X ² =0.120Df=1 p =0.729NS |
| | a) Yes | 2 | 40 | 8 | 32 | |
| | b) No | 3 | 60 | 17 | 68 | |
| 11 | Bad habits | | | | | X ² =1.82Df=2 p =0.401NS |
| | a) Smoking | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | |
| | b) drinking Alcohol | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 | |
| | c) Tobacco chewing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | d) Nil | 5 | 100 | 18 | 72 | |
| 12 | Source of information regarding cancer? | | | | | X ² =6.48Df=2 p =0.039 *S |
| | a) Through television | 2 | 40 | 1 | 4 | |
| | b) Through cancer related books | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | c) Medical professionals | 1 | 20 | 14 | 56 | |
| | d) Other | 2 | 40 | 10 | 40 | |
| 13 | Family history of cancer disease? | | | | | X ² =2.35Df=1 p =0.125NS |
| | a) Yes | 2 | 40 | 3 | 12 | |
| | b) No | 3 | 60 | 22 | 88 | |

**-p < 0.05 significant, *-p < 0.001highly significant, NS-Non significant*

The table 3 depicts that the demographic variable, *Educational status and Source of information regarding cancer* had shown statistically significant association between the level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults with selected demographic variables.

The other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults with selected demographic variables respectively.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The present study was to assess the Prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults in selected area of community in Puducherry Shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam. Majority of the adults 25(83.3%) had Moderate level of prevalence, and 5(16.7%) had low level of prevalence. The mean and standard deviation of level of prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults residing at kalitheerthalkuppam.

NURSING IMPLICATION

The present study can help the adults in selected area of community to know about the factors of cancer. The finding of the study have implication related to nursing administration nursing service, nursing research and nursing education

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

Nurse administrator can make necessary policies to implement the nursing care services prevalence and risk factor of cancer among adults.

NURSING SERVICES:

Nurse as a counsellor and educator should provide adequate knowledge regarding Prevalence and risk factors of cancer among adults. Nurse should be polite and approachable in communicating with others.

NURSING EDUCATION:

Adults should be provided with adequate knowledge regarding Prevalence and risk factors cancer Nursing educator should strengthen the evidence-based nursing practices among the undergraduate and postgraduate nursing students.

NURSING RESEARCH:

The findings of the study help the nurses and students to develop the inquiry by providing base line the general aspects of the study result can be made by future replication of the study.

Different studies have to be conducted future to evaluate the Prevalence and risk factors of cancer among adults.

The researcher should conduct periodic review of research findings and disseminate this finding through conferences, seminars, publication in journals and in the World wide Web.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Based on findings of the present study, the following recommendation have been made
- Simple study can be conducted in other parts of the country with a large samples
- The same study can be conducted in different settings
- The same study can be replicated with large samples for better generalization
- The study can be done as a longitudinal study
- The study can be implemented at the various states of India.

BIBLIOGRAPHY BOOK REFERENCE:

- [1]. Basavanthappa BT .Nursing Research, New Delhi; Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers(p)Ltd.
- [2]. Brunner and Suddarth ,”Textbook of Medical Surgical “,12th edition wolterskluwerspvt ltd , New Delhi.
- [3]. Lewis, Colier, Hettkemper, Dirksen. Medical Surgical Nursing .6th ed. Mosby
- [4]. Joyce M Black Esther Mataserin Jacob. Medical Surgical Nursing. Clinical Management for Continuity of care. 5th ed. New Delhi: Harcourt Brace and company.
- [5]. Suresh K Sharma, Nursing Research and Statistics, Published by Elsevier, A Division Of Reed Elsevier India Private Limited.
- [6]. Abdellah,G.Faye, Eugene Levene, Better Patient Care Through Nursing Research London: The Mac Million Publishing Company.
- [7]. American Holistic Nurses Association. Position on the role of Nurses in the Practice of Complementary and Alternative Therapies.

JOURNAL REFERENCES

- [8]. History of Cancer Edition 2nd page no :549-553 Publisher sage Editors Grahama
<http://www.researchgate.net/publication/281436081>
- [9]. Global Cancer Statistics 2020 GLOBOCAN Estimates of incidence and mortality world wide for 36 Cancer in 185 Countries Volume 71 Cancer Journal for clinicians page no 2009-249. <http://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21660>

- [10]. Antonella Nicotera Risk factors for Low Anterior Resection Syndrome(LARS) in patients undergoing laparoscopic surgery for rectal cancer Publisher 2022 volum36 Page no 6059- 6066 Surgical Endoscopy
<https://linkSpringer.com/Article/10.1007/Sii464-021-09002-Y>
- [11]. Olivia Raglan. Risk factors for endometrial cancer. International Journal of Cancer Published 2018 Volum 145 Page no: 1719-1730.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.31961>
- [12]. Chin-Nab Chu increase in stroke and risk in patient with head and neck cancer or retrospective cohort study British Journal of cancer. Published 2021 Volume 105 PageNo 1419-1423. <https://doi.org/10.1038/bjc.2611.361>.
- [13]. Nastassia TV ardik. Risk of lung cancer among women in relation to life time history of tobacco smoking. BMC cancer Published 2021 Article no 711. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S/288502/08433-2>.