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KAP Study on Breast Cancer Among the Female Students Of A School And College In Mangalagiri, Andhra Pradesh

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Background:

Breast cancer is the second most normal threat all in all and most basic malignant growth among ladies in both the created and non-industrial nations. Its frequency is on the raise because of expanded future of individuals, expanded urbanization and selection of unfortunate ways of life. A familiarity with breast malignant growth and its show is fundamental among ladies for location at a beginning phase and opportune treatment for better forecast. The target of the examination was to evaluate information, perspectives and practices towards breast cancer among female understudies in the investigation setting.

Methods:

An enlightening report was led for term of 90 days from July 2020 to March 2021 among female undergraduates at a pharmacy college in mangalagiri, Andhra Pradesh. A sum of 450 students were incorporated and information was gathered utilizing a pre tried and semi organized survey in the wake of taking an educated assent. Information hence got was entered and examined utilizing Microsoft Office Excel 2013.

Results:

More than 75% of study participants had heard about breast cancer in the present study but their knowledge on its various aspects was limited. More than half were positive in their attitude believing that they are not at risk of breast cancer and were willing to practice breast self-examination (BSE) in future but only 8.1% of them admitted to have done BSE in the past. Most common source of information about disease was school in the present study.

Conclusions:

The present study demonstrated KAP gap among graduate female students which needs to be tackled through proper educational interventions.

The rising burden of breast and cervical cancers, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, necessitates the development of effective strategies for cancer control. This paper examines barriers to health service use in India, a country with a high cancer burden. The national knowledge, attitude and practices survey data indicate that cancer control efforts should focus on improving health education among lower-educated, rural, and unemployed populations, who display the least knowledge of breast and cervical cancers. Moreover, the findings support the need to emphasize individual risk for disease in cancer education and ensure that the health-care infrastructure reflects India's urbanization.

Biography

Asha Shaik has completed her Masters from Manipal University and Pursuing PhD from Sri Padmavati Mahila, Tirupati, AP. She is the currently working as assistant professor in Nirmala college of Pharmacy. She has published 10 papers in reputed journals and attended more than 60 seminars and conferences till date.

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