

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Breast Self-examination among the Nursing Students of RP: Inderaprashta Institute of Medical Sciences, with the View to Provide Education through Video

Rachna R*

Ved College of Nursing, Haryana, India

Abstract

A breast self-exam involves checking your breasts for lumps or changes. Many breast problems are first discovered by women themselves, often accidentally. Breast lumps can be noncancerous (benign) or cancerous (malignant). Breast cancer can occur at any age, though it is most common in women older than 50. Lumps or changes also could also be signs of other breast conditions, like mastitis or a fibro adenoma. Breast cancer is third most common cancer following Kaposi's sarcoma and cervical cancer with incident rate of 22 per 100,000 women. It is recommended that ladies over the age of 20 years perform monthly breast self-examination. The present study aimed to assess the level of knowledge regarding breast self-examination.

Objectives of the study: To assess the knowledge regarding breast self-examination among the Nursing students; To find out the association between knowledge score of breast self-examination with selected demographic variable.

Research methodology: A descriptive design was used to select 60 nursing students purposively. Self administered questionnaire was used to collect information. The collected data were exported into SPSS for analysis

Result: A total of 60 nursing students participate in the study. Majority of nursing students 48.3 % (29) had good knowledge regarding breast self-examination and among them 41.7 % (25) had average knowledge and only 10 % (6) had below average knowledge regarding breast self-examination.

Conclusion and Recommendations: knowledge of breast self-examination was low even through majority of them have good attitude. The ministry of health is recommended to promote awareness about breast self-examination.

Keywords: Breast self-examination; Nursing students

Introduction

Over the past decade, several research findings and data sources have indicated an increasing burden of carcinoma in terms of incidence, morbidity, and mortality associated with carcinoma. Breast cancer is additionally the first explanation for cancer death among women globally, liable for about 425,000 deaths in 2010 [1,2]. There will be an estimated 18.1 million new cancer cases (17.0 million excluding non melanoma skin cancer) and 9.6 million cancer deaths (9.5 million excluding no melanoma skin cancer) in 2018. In both sexes combined, carcinoma is that the most ordinarily diagnosed cancer (11.6% of the entire cases) and therefore the leading explanation for cancer death (18.4% of the entire cancer deaths), closely followed by female breast cancer (11.6%), prostate cancer (7.1%), and colorectal cancer (6.1%) for incidence and colorectal cancer (9.2%), stomach cancer (8.2%), and liver cancer (8.2%) for mortality [3]. BSE monthly between the 7th and 10th day of the cycle is that the simplest yet extremely important thanks to detect carcinoma at the first stage of growth [ibid]. Doing BSE is one way for a woman to know how her breasts normally feel so that she can notice any changes that do occur. This examination is critical for Ghanaian women because black women have been found to bear the greater burden of breast cancer mortality compared to other races. In order to perform BSE, the individual must possess the knowledge of and have the skill of doing so. BSE is important for enabling women become familiar with the feel and appearance of their breast; and help them easily and quickly detect any changes that occur [4].

Need for the study

Monthly breast self-exams can assist you detect changes which will be signs of infection or carcinoma (such as breast lumps or spots that feel different). When carcinoma is detected early, the probabilities for

survival are far better. Not similarly CBE and mammography which require hospital visit and specialized equipment and expertise, BSE is inexpensive and administered by women themselves. Although mammography remains the simplest diagnostic tool within the detection of carcinoma, it's not routinely performed in Nigeria due to cost, technology equipment and expertise required. Mammograms miss most breast lump in the younger age groups; this is likely to happen in Nigeria where cases below 30 have been reported To reduce the burden of breast cancer in India, it is necessary to first determine the level of knowledge and practice (skill) relating to breast self-examination as a breast cancer prevention strategy especially among our teaming youths who at this stage of life can continue this practice to adulthood. Therefore, this study was aimed to identify the level of knowledge and practice of breast self-examination among female undergraduates in RP IIT campus, carnal, Haryana, India [4-6]. There is a scarcity of huge scale breast screening programs in India. BSE is advocated, but data on what proportion exercised is not available [7]. Nearly all Indian BC's are clinically detected; almost none are detected by screening [8].

Problem statement

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding breast self-examination

*Corresponding author: Rachna R, Senior Nursing Tutor, Ved College of Nursing, Haryana, India, Email: rachnarachna000@gmail.com

Received: June 10, 2021; Accepted: June 14, 2021; Published: June 21, 2021

Citation: Rachna (2021) A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Breast Self-examination among the Nursing Students of RP: Inderaprashta Institute of Medical Sciences, with the view to Provide Education through Video. J Preg Child Health 8: 474.

Copyright: © 2021 Rachna. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

among the Nursing students of RP. Inderaprashta Institute of Medical Sciences. With the view to provide education through video.”

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the knowledge regarding breast self-examination among the Nursing students.
2. To find out the association between knowledge score of breast self-examination with selected demographical variables.

Operational definitions

Knowledge: It refers to the ability of nursing students to respond to questions dealing with breast self-examination as evident knowledge score measured by a structured knowledge questionnaire and categorized as Very good(>75%), Good (61-75%), Average(50-60%) and below average(<50%).

Breast self-examination (BSE): It refers to regular systematic examination of both breast and unclear area by women visually and by palpation using her own hand on her breast for the purpose of detecting any abnormality.

Nursing students: It refers to ANM and GNM students of R P Inderaprashta Institute of Medical Sciences.

Video: It refers to the well planned teaching video regarding breast self-examination.

Assumptions

The study assumed that

1. Nursing students has inadequate knowledge regarding Breast self-examination.
2. Video helps to improving the knowledge of nursing students regarding the breast self-examination.

Delimitations

The study was limited to ANM & GNM Students of R.P. Inderaprashta Institute of Medical Sciences.

Research Methodology

Research approach

Explorative descriptive approach adopted by the researcher for the accomplishment of the present study.

Research design

The investigator has adopted descriptive research design.

Settings of the research

The present study was conducted in selected nursing college of Haryana, R.P Indaraprashta institute of medical sciences.

Population

In this study, Target population comprises of all subjects study in GNM 3rd year and ANM 2ND year and accessible population includes all subjects studying in ANM and GNM fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria and studying in R.P Inderaprashta Institute of Medical Sciences.

Sample

The sample in this study includes 3rd year GNM and ANM students.

Sample size

In the present study, the sample size comprised of 60 students of GNM and ANM.

Sampling technique

The sample for the present study was drawn by non-probability purposive sampling technique.

Description of the tool

Tools prepared by the present study is a structured questionnaire divided into two sections-

Section 1: Demographic data

Section 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire

The data collection was done in month of march 2015. During this period the investigator gave a tool to the 3rd year GNM and ANM students. First the researcher introduced himself and the study topic. Researcher then explained about the consent to the participants and assured the confidentiality of the data, explained how to fill the answers in the sheet. All participants willingly participated in the study.

Plan for data analysis

The collected data is analyzed in terms of the objectives of study using descriptive and inferential statistics:

1. The data will be coded and entered in excel sheet.
2. Analysis will be done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.
3. Demographic and personal data was described in frequency and percentage.
4. Manual as well instant statistical software will be used for all statistical analysis.

Analysis of demographic variables

This section deals with the analysis of data related to the demographic variables. It reveals that 65% of nursing students were in the age group of 18-22 years, whereas 28% lies in the age group of 23-30 years and there were only 7% nursing students who lying in age group of 31-40 years. With regard to religion, 93 % of the nursing students belong to Hindu. Meanwhile, the second major group 3% belongs to Muslims and other religion followed by 3% each. The study also revealed that 85% of nursing students were unmarried and 15% of them were married. In context of educational status 83% of nursing students had 10+2 qualification and 17% of them had graduate. With regard to type of family 70 % had nuclear family and 30 % had joint family. It was thus inferred that across the samples, majority of the nursing students belong to 20- 30 years 39 (65%), Hindu religion 56 (94%) and majority of marital status were single. Maximum number of nursing students was not exposed to mass media (65%) only few were exposed to (35%) to mass media.

Section 2:

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of data revealed with level of knowledge related to breast self-examination among the subjects. The study revealed that majority of nursing students 48.3 % (29) had good knowledge regarding breast self-examination and among them 41.7 % (25) had average knowledge and only 10% (6) had below average knowledge regarding breast self-examination Figure 1.

Section 3:

Table 1

Demographic Variables	Good	Average	Low	Chi Test	P Value	d f	Table Value	Result
Age18-22	18	16	5	2.02	0.732	4	9.488	Not Significant
23-30	8	8	1	0				
31-40	3	1	0					
Educational status10+2	22	22	6	2.75	0.252	2	5.991	Not Significant
Graduation	7	3	0	8				
Marital statusMarried	6	2	1	1.71	0.425	2	5.991	Not Significant
Unmarried	23	23	5	0				
Type of familyNuclear	20	16	6	3.01	0.221	2	5.991	Not Significant
Joint	9	9	0	5				
ReligionMuslim	1	1	0	3.17	0.530	4	9.488	Not Significant
Hindu	28	22	6	1				
Others	0	2	0					

Table 1: Breast self-examination among the scholars.

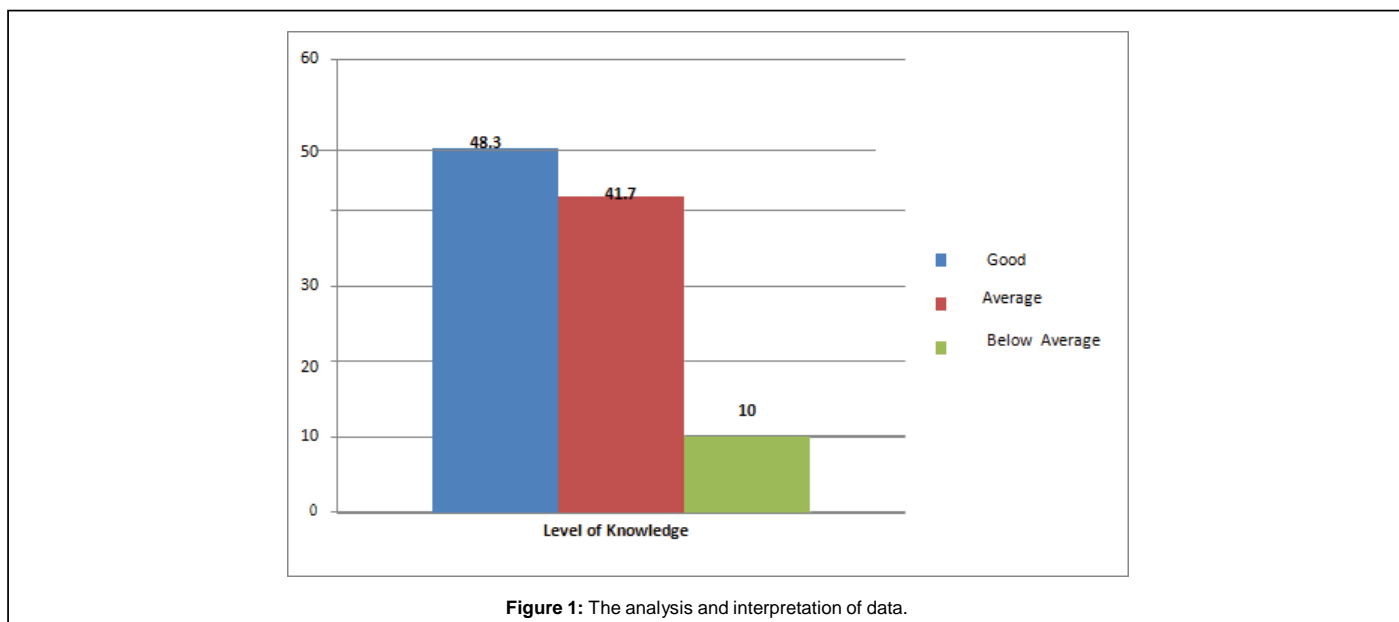


Figure 1: The analysis and interpretation of data.

There is no correlation seen between breast self-examination among the scholars and therefore the variables like age, education standing, legal status, style of family, faith at the amount of significance of zero.05 that's five.99.

Discussion

The discussion highlights the most findings of this study and the way those findings compare with findings from similar studies conducted on the topic of carcinoma and breast self-examination. During these current nursing students 48.3 % (29) had good knowledge regarding breast self-examination and among them 41.7 % (25) had average knowledge and only 10 % (6) had below average knowledge regarding breast self-examination. This finding of low awareness and knowledge of BSE is analogous but lower compared to the findings in Nigeria⁵ during which 97% reported ever hearing of BSE and only about 50% reported adequate knowledge of BSE. It's also almost like a finding of poor knowledge of BSE in Ibadan, Southwest Nigeria where 70% of 603 market women, that's women buying and selling various commodities within the market, reported not knowing about and the way to perform BSE. Earlier studies reported similar poor knowledge of BSE. [5,6]

Implications

Nursing services

Breast self-examination is one among the vital parts of a women's health, and it's found that there as several factors that have an effect on health. A nurse with decent information associated with breast self-examination is going to be able to offer far better care to her patients. Creating use of agencies like steerage, counseling, mass-media, sensible education, cluster activities, seminars, displays which can facilitate a nurse to enhance nurse's information relating to breast self-examination and with a brand-new confidence she will be able to offer a top quality care to her patients.

Nursing education

Nursing program is being revised sporadically supported the wants of the society and therefore the profession. Associate in nursing awareness of breast self-examination and problems can be enclosed within the basic program of student nurses because it might facilitate them to arrange for the longer term. Awareness relating to carcinoma program and vanity improvement program etc. got to be emphasized inside the program and short courses on these as typically conducted.

Faculty authorities got to take initiative and responsibility in beginning such program in their establishments.

Nurse administration

Nurse Directors will take active role in build up a positive self-worth in student nurses. Social support from co-workers ought to be sustained at the present levels. Larger attention has to be directed to not solely acknowledging nurses' information relating to breast self-examination however conjointly to produce a mechanism that promotes header. It's within the best interests of each party to require affordable steps to boost information of nurses associated with carcinoma that successively would end in quality shopper care.

Nursing research

Research could be a crucial tool for the continual development of a relevant body of {information} in nursing, and it generates information from nursing investigations that facilitate outline the distinctive role of nursing as a profession. Future analysis will broaden the scope of the present results and supply a lot of comprehensive understanding of nurses' quality of life. Researchers are often done by incorporating interventions to enhance awareness associated with carcinoma and procedure for breast self-examination among student nurses.

Limitations of the study

- The study was conducted on a smaller sample size.
- The study has concerned sample solely finding out in R.P Inderaprashta Institute of Medical Sciences.

Recommendation for any studies

- An analogous study is often conducted on an oversized scale cluster.

- A comparative study is often conducted to find the changes within the level of data student nurses with the expertise gained.
- A descriptive study is often conducted to seek out the factors touching information relating to breast self-examination of the scholars.

References

1. Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C et al (2015) Cancer incidence and mortality worldwide: sources, methods and major patterns in GLOBOCAN 2012. *Int J Cancer*. 136: E359–86.
2. Naku Ghartey Jnr F, Anyanful A, Eliason S, Mohammed Adamu S, Debrah S (2016) Pattern of breast cancer distribution in ghana: a survey to enhance early detection, diagnosis, and treatment. *Int J Breast Cancer*.
3. Bray F, Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Siegel RL, Torre LA, Jemal A (2018) Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 68: 394–424.
4. Casmir EC, Anyalewechi NE, Onyeka IS, Agwu AC, Regina NC (2015) Knowledge and practice of breast self-examination among female undergraduates in south-eastern Nigeria. *Health*. 7: 1134-1141.
5. Oladimeji KE, Tsoka-Gwegweni JM, Igbodekwe FC, Twomey M, Akolo C, et al (2015) Knowledge and beliefs of breast self-examination and breast cancer among market women in Ibadan, South West, Nigeria. *PloS one*. 10: e0140904.
6. Mousavi SM, Montazeri A, Mohagheghi MA, Jarrahi AM, Harirchi I, et al (2007) Breast cancer in Iran: an epidemiological review. *The breast journal*. 13:383–91.
7. Anderson BO (2010) The breast health global initiative: why it matters to all of us. *Oncology (Williston Park)*. 24:1230-4.
8. Mitra I (1994) Breast screening: the case for physical examination without mammography. *Lancet*. 343:342-4.