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RESEARCH ARTICLE

To Evaluate the awareness and perception regarding Cervical malignant disease between progenitive age cluster females in Alinagar Town, Lucknow

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ABSTRACT:

Cervical Cancer is a curable cancer, which needs time-based intervention and knowledge about it. It is a kind of cancer which can be prevented with proper knowledge and frequent screening. From the get-go, ordinarily no indications are seen. Later manifestations might incorporate strange vaginal discharges, pelvic torment during sex. Around 71% of cervical malignant growth happens in agricultural nations. In low pay nations it is the most widely recognized reason for disease demise. Cervical malignant growth is the second most normal disease among women and is the essential driver of disease related to the demise of women in agricultural nations. There has been a normal mission against cervical malignant growth for quite a long time in India, however this has least affected the dreariness and mortality from the infection. Early discovery of cervical disease stays a fantasy in India even following decade of the acquaintance of immunization accessible with forestall cervical malignant growth. 53,000 women had passed from cervical disease in 2019, representing 31% of absolute malignant growth-related demise of women in India. The main gamble factor for cervical Cancer is contamination with the human papillomavirus (HPV) which can be contracted during sex. Other contributing factors can be changing sexual conduct for youthful adults that could prompt one more influx of cervical diseases. Early age at first intercourse, various sexual accomplices, poor sexual cleanliness, rehashed labor smoking, immunodeficiency, having a past filled with disease and so on, are a portion of the regenerative gamble factors for cervical malignant growth.

KEYWORDS: Cervical Cancer, Awareness, Knowledge, Malignancy.

INTRODUCTION:

Cervical disease is a malignant growth of the cervix, the organ interfacing the uterus and the vagina. It is transcendently brought about by human papilloma infection (HPV) which is a physically communicable contamination causing microbe. In this way, compelling mediations on anticipation of HPV contaminations can forestall cervical disease.

In spite of its preventable nature, universally cervical malignant growth is viewed as the third most normal type of disease among women after breast and colorectal cancer. The women of less fortunate networks are the most impacted by the illness. It is confirmed that, roughly 81% of the world's new cases and 79% of all cervical malignant growth deaths are revealed from agricultural nations.

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The most noteworthy frequency pace of cervical disease was seen in Guinea with almost 5.8% of women contacting cervical malignant growth before the period of 71 years. It influences women under the age of 42 years more than the other significant tumors. It is

additionally the main source of malignant growth deaths in India and Sri Lanka. The greater part of these deaths can be forestalled through general admittance to extensive cervical malignant growth counteraction and control programs which might conceive all young women with HPV inoculation and all the other women, who are in danger with evaluation and therapy for pre-disease.

Persevering disease with around 15 high-hazard HPV types of virus, is the significant danger factor for cervical malignant growth with HPV-16 and HPV-18 contaminations representing around 68% of the all-out cases. Numerous sexual accomplices, more youthful age at first sex, early marriage, helpless dietary propensity, resistant concealment, and cigarette smoking likewise fill in as hazard variables to the HPV tireless contamination and movement of the disease.

A review on worldwide malignant growth advances as per the human improvement file uncovers that, cervical disease is assessed to be more normal than both breast and liver disease. The concentrate additionally proposes that fast financial progress in numerous nations may decrease contamination related diseases. Notwithstanding, this may be supplanted by an expanding number of new cases that are more connected with conceptive, dietary, and hormonal elements.

The weight of cervical disease is sensibly low in the certain nations of the world. In any case, the circumstances are remarkably opposite in agricultural nations. While the frequency is diminishing in the previous, it is on the expansion in the later. In many regions of India, cervical disease is the main source of malignant growth demise and sudden death among women.

India is the country with the most noteworthy occurrence of cervical malignant growth on the planet, with attending high mortality influencing women at their prime. This is a wellspring of incredible concern considering the way that cervical malignant growth is preventable and reparable utilizing as of now accessible strategies. The beginning of HIV/AIDS pestilence that is most noteworthy in the area has additionally raised the issue of cervical cancer to a genuine level.

As indicated by the 2008 world wellbeing association report, cervical malignant growth ranks as the second most normal disease among women in Lucknow. The mean short-term cost per patient for cervical malignant growth in Lucknow is assessed to be Rs. 35-40 thousand. The mean ongoing expense for hospitalized patients was likewise assessed to be Rs.30 thousand/month depending on the type of treatment and care. The normal direct ongoing expense was Rs 25 thousand and for each extra

day of long-term clinic stay, there was an expected every day gradual long-term cost of Rs 500. This is extremely high and incredible for some patients to seek treatment thinking about the financial status of individuals.

Different examinations in various nations show contrasts in women's information and mentality with respect to cervical disease and its anticipation. In contrast to certain countries, in emerging nations, women had a helpless degree of information towards cervical malignant growth and its counteraction. A direct huge relationship was likewise found between women's information and mentality towards cervical malignant growth and its anticipation and resulting use of Pap smear test in certain examinations.

An exceptionally low pace of cervical disease screening tests is accounted for across literary works in low and medium pay nations. A review on wellbeing looking for conduct of patients with cervical malignant growth in Lucknow additionally uncovered that women had an extremely low attention to cervical disease and they generally favor conventional cures as a treatment choice for the beginning phases of the infection. As per this review, the boundaries to looking for a treatment recognized were absence of mindfulness and admittance to legitimate wellbeing administrations. It likewise showed, ladies with cervical malignant growth were rejected from society and got poor daily encouragement.

Despite the fact that cervical disease is a developing issue in Lucknow as far as bleakness, mortality, cost, and enduring, it has been dismissed. Right up 'til today there is no public malignant growth control program and there is no disease enlistment process. Subsequently, there is no dismalness and mortality information accessible to persuade policymakers on this issue.

At present, Lucknow is attempting to grow cervical disease screening projects and malignant growth treatment focuses in various parts of the nation. In spite of this work studies on women's information and disposition in regards to cervical malignant growth in Lucknow is restricted. Henceforth, this review planned to survey conceptive age bunch women's level of information and mentality towards cervical disease and its anticipation in Alinagar town.

BACKGROUND:

Cervical malignant growth is the second most usually analyzed disease and the third driving reason for malignant growth demise in women around the world. Almost 81% of the world's new cases and 79% of all cervical malignant growth-related deaths happen in agricultural nations. It is fundamentally brought about by human papilloma infection (HPV); a physically communicated microbe that could be forestalled with

safe sexual practice and utilizing antibodies among others. November 11–28, 2019.

The point of the review was to evaluate the information and disposition of conceptive age bunch ladies towards cervical malignant growth and its avoidance in Alinagar town, Lucknow.

STRATEGIES:

An elucidating local area based cross-sectional review was done. A questioner managed survey was utilized for information assortment. A multistage examining method was utilized to choose the review members. Unmistakable insights like recurrence, mean and rate were figured utilizing SPSS adaptation 20 programming program.

RESULTS:

500 and ten women (n=510) partook with a reaction pace of 100%. The greater part, (65.1%) of the members guarantee becoming aware of cervical malignant growth. Notwithstanding, greater part (>79%) of them need information that HPV is a causative specialist of cervical malignant growth which is amazingly stressing as the main method for forestalling cervical disease is hindering HPV contamination. Of the individuals who had known about it, just 98 (20.3%) said they have heard of Pap smear test. From them, not exactly half, 45 (41.4%) said that a woman ought to go through the test no less than multiple times in her day to day existence. This implies notwithstanding the absence of data about the test, larger part of the individuals who had heard of it didn't have a clue how frequently they ought to have the test in their life. Generally, just 129 (25.2%) of the members were found having a decent information on cervical malignant growth and its anticipation.

CONCLUSION:

The general information in women towards cervical malignant growth was lacking. Then again, the people who had found out about it, had some degree of empowering demeanor. Broad communications are the significant wellspring of data. Be that as it may, any general medical condition can't be addressed in seclusion. Consequently, starting huge scope mindfulness crusades is suggested.

Strategies:

Concentrate on region, plan and period A spellbinding local area based cross-sectional review was done in Alinagar town. Alinagar town is a locality of the Lucknow city, which is 553.8 km a long way from Delhi the capital city of India. As indicated by the 2006 enumeration, Alinagar has an absolute populace of 198,643, of whom 96,324 are guys and 102,319 females living in 19 village of the town. The review was led at four arbitrarily chosen village found in the town from

Concentrate on populace:

The review populaces were all regenerative age group of women who were living in four arbitrarily chosen village of Alinagar town.

Qualification measures:

All regenerative age group of women (13–47 years old) who were living in four arbitrarily chosen village in Alinagar town were selected for the review.

Test size assurance:

The example size for this review was dictated by utilizing the single populace extent recipe thinking about the suppositions: The extent of conceptive age group of women having satisfactory information in regards to cervical malignant growth being half (Since there was no past study in the review region). Level of importance 5% ($\alpha=0.05$), $Z_{\alpha/2}=1.96$ and room for mistakes 5% ($d=0.05$). Adding a 11% non-reaction rate and duplicating by 2.1 (plan impact) the all-out example size needed for this review seemed, by all accounts, to be 510.

Testing method:

A multistage examining procedure was utilized to choose the necessary examples. To begin with, every one of the 19-village found in the town were taken as a group. In these bunches, four village were chosen by utilizing the lottery strategy. Then, at that point, in these chosen villages, the quantity of study members was allocated relatively. At last, a precise arbitrary testing strategy was utilized to choose concentrate on members from the chosen village involving house numbers as a unit of determination.

Factors:

The result proportions of this review were information (which was named great and helpless information) and mentality (which thus was additionally named positive and horrible disposition) of conceptive age women towards cervical disease. The free factors included socio-segment attributes and related issues (age, religion, span of stay in Alinagar town, instructive status, conviction, occupation, pay and openness to broad communications).

Information assortment strategy and apparatuses:

An adjusted and organized, pretested, questioner directed survey was utilized to gather information from the members. In the first place, the survey was ready in English, the nearby language, and afterward back to English to actually look at its consistency. Each right reaction got 1 point for information and demeanor questions and the scores were changed into a rate for understanding of the outcomes. The mean scores were used as a slice of highlight depict the women's level of

information and disposition with respect to cervical disease and its counteraction. One director and two information gatherers, who had M.Sc. degree in nursing, were enrolled to aid the information assortment process. The information gatherers and the boss were prepared for one day on the most proficient method to work with the information assortment process, forestall blunders, keep security and classification and other moral issues.

Information quality affirmation:

To guarantee the nature of information, the survey was pretested on 5% (38) of the example size among chosen females of conceptive age in Alinagar town at village 19 from the unselected sections in the examining system. The substance and face legitimacy of the survey was done in past examinations. In this review, the Kuder-Richardson 20(KR-20) dependability coefficient for the information questions was 0.79. Then again, the Cronbach's Alpha dependability coefficient for the demeanor questions was 0.81. Every one of the essential revisions were made on; the guidelines, substance, request and syntactic issues. All information was checked for culmination, exactness, lucidity, and consistency by the chiefs and the central agent every night later the information was gathered. Twofold information section and approval were performed and the information were seriously cleaned before examination.

Information handling and examination:

The information was coded and gone into a PC utilizing Epi-information 4.2 Statistical program and were sent out to SPSS Version 20 for additional examination. Information was handled and cleaned to limit passage mistakes, and for anomalies and missing qualities. Then, at that point, spellbinding measurements like recurrence, mean, and percent were processed for the review factors utilizing SPSS form 20 programming program. Member's information was investigated and delegated in the event that a woman scores an outcome equivalent to or over the mean score level for questions used.

Information and outcome assuming a womanscore to an outcome underneath the mean score level for questions used to quantify information. Additionally, members were delegated having a good disposition in the event that a woman scores an outcome equivalent to or over the mean score level and, the individuals who reply beneath the mean score were named having a troublesome demeanor towards cervical disease and its counteraction. At long last, the outcome is summed up and introduced utilizing texts and tables.

RESULTS:

Socio segment attributes of members 500 and tenwomen (n = 510) took part in the review with a 100% reaction rate. Generally speaking, 23.9% of

women were inside the age gathering of 22–30 years old. A large portion of the review members (80.3%) had lived in Alinagar town for over five years. Larger part of the review members (80.7%) were Hindu devotees, trailed by 16.2% Muslims. Among the review members (50.9%) were hitched. Of the members, 71 (13.9 %) guarantee they can't peruse and compose. The significant extent, 172 (33.8%) had a month to month pay of < 1000.

Table 1 Socio demographic characteristics of participants in Alinagar town, Lucknow, 2019 (n = 510)

Sr. No.	Variables	Response	Recursive	Percentage
Age		13-21	188	36.8
1	22-30	122	23.9	
2	31-39	105	20.5	
3	40-47	95	18.7	
Religion		Orthodox	412	80.7
1	Muslim	83	16.2	
2	Protestant	4	0.7	
3	Catholic	2	0.3	
4	Other	9	1.7	
Marital Status		Married	260	50.9
1	Single	176	34.5	
2	Divorced	48	9.4	
3	Widowed	26	5.09	
Educational Level		Can't read and Write	71	13.9
1	Read & write	28	5.4	
2	Primary	102	20	
3	Secondary	123	24.3	
4	Preparatory	32	6.2	
5	Diploma	154	30.2	
Occupation		House wife	162	31.7
1	Student	98	19.2	
2	Commercial worker	11	2.1	
3	Governmental Employee	132	25.8	
4	Merchant	87	17.3	
5	Others	20	3.9	
Monthly Income		<1000	172	33.8
1	1000-1500	122	23.9	
2	1500-2000	127	24.9	
3	>2500	89	17.4	

In this review, it is tracked down that the greater part 333 (65.2%) of the members had heard of cervical disease. Of the people who had found out about cervical disease, the biggest number, 63 (18.9%) had heard from broad communications. The mean information score was 2.87 (Standard deviation = 2.48) and the middle was 2.3. This review uncovers that just 129 (25.2%) of the members had great information with respect to cervical disease and its anticipation.

The members were found out if they realized the danger factors that can prompt cervical malignant growth and from the people who have heard of it (333), 177 (34.8%) of them answered they didn't have the foggiest idea about the danger factors. Hazard factors like physically

felt sickness, smoking, sex with numerous accomplices', family background of cervical malignant growth and others, for example, giving successive births were inquired. Greater part, 269 (81.1%) of the members didn't know whether or not cervical disease is brought about by HPV.

Also, 80 (83%) of the members who had heard of it guarantee they didn't have the slightest idea about the side effects of cervical malignant growth. The normal side effects asked were: intra or post-coital bleeding, late

menopause, steady blood-stained vaginal release and lower stomach discomfort or pain. Concerning avoidance and therapy, just 223(66.9%) and 137 (41.4%) said that cervical disease is preventable and reparable individually. As to tests, of the 333 members who had heard of cervical disease, just 78 (23.4%) of them said they had found out about the Pap smear test. Of the people who had found out about the Pap smear test, not exactly half, for example 146 (43.8%) said that they have not gone through a Pap smear test in their lifetime.

Table 2 Participants information in regards to cervical disease in Alinagar town, Lucknow, 2019 (n = 510 for the primary inquiry and, 333 for the rest)

Variables	Response	Recursive	Percentage
Caught wind of cervical malignant growth	Yes	333	65.2
	No	177	34.8
Realize the danger factors for cervical malignant growth	Yes	214	41.9
	No	296	59.1
Information on hazard variables of cervical malignant growth	Sexually transmitted disease	129	25.2
	Smoking	108	21.1
	Having multiple Sexual Partners	114	22.3
	Poor dietary habit	38	7.4
	Early marriage	96	18.8
	Family history of cervical cancer	13	2.9
	Others	12	2.3
HPV is a causative agent of cervical disease	Yes	63	18.9
	No	269	81.1
Know normal manifestations of cervical malignant growth	Yes	68	20.4
	No	265	79.5
Information on the side effects of cervical malignant growth	Intra or Post coital bleeding	63	63.0
	Bleeding after menopause	43	43.0
	Persistent blood-stained vaginal discharge	83	83.0
	Lower abdominal pain	37	37.0
	Others	2	2.0
Cervical disease is preventable	Yes	223	66.9
	No	110	33.03
Cervical disease is treatable	Yes	137	41.4
	No	196	58.6
Found out about pap smear test	Yes	78	23.4
	No	255	76.5
Assuming yes where did you find out about Pap smear interestingly?	Relatives	38	11.4
	Friends	54	16.2
	Health workers	72	21.6
	Mass media	146	43.8
	Others	23	6.9
How often should a solid lady go through pap smear test?	Only once	21	21.0
	Two times only	31	31.0
	At least three times and above	48	48.0

Members disposition towards cervical Cancer and its counteraction.

In this review, it is observed that the mean disposition score was 2.77. From the review members who had found out about cervical malignant growth, 210 (63.06%) answered, they accept that having numerous sexual accomplices is a risk factor for cervical disease. The greater part, 183(54.4%) accepted that HIV energy can expand the shot at getting cervical malignant disease. Then again, 285(85.6%) didn't completely accept that that the utilization of oral preventative pills is a risk factor for cervical disease.

Concerning and early marriage, of the people who had heard of it, 192 (57.6%) and 213 (63.9%) accepted these conditions are a risk factor for cervical malignant growth individually. In accordance with this, 249 (74.7%) accepted that cervical malignant growth is a significant medical condition for conceptive age ladies and, 180 (54.05%) accepted that cervical disease can't be recognized by early screening before side effects show up. Notwithstanding, 264 (79.2%) accepted that, early recognition of cervical malignant growth is really great for treatment results.

Essentially, 228(68.4%) of the people who had cervical disease isn't reparable and the excess 138 understood it accepted that cervical malignant growth is (41.4%) accepted it is treatable. preventable. As to forecast, 264(79.2%) accepted that

Table 3 Participants demeanor on test things towards cervical disease in Alinagar town, Lucknow, 2019 (n = 333)

Variables	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Genuinely think having numerous sexual accomplices is hazard factor for cervical disease	Yes	210	63.06
	No	123	36.9
Accept cervical malignant growth is communicable through sexual entomb course	Yes	81	24.3
	No	252	75.6
Accept HIV energy builds the shot at getting cervical disease	Yes	183	54.4
	No	150	45.04
Accept utilization of oral prophylactic pill is a danger factor for cervical malignant growth	Yes	48	14.4
	No	285	85.6
Feel that smoking is a danger factor for cervical malignant growth	Yes	192	57.6
	No	141	42.3
Think early marriage is a danger factor for cervical malignant growth	Yes	213	63.9
	No	120	36.03
Think cervical disease is a significant medical issue for female of conceptive age bunch	Yes	249	74.7
	No	84	25.2
Think it is feasible to distinguish cervical disease with early screening before manifestations show up	Yes	153	45.9
	No	180	54.05
Think early location of cervical disease is really great for treatment out come	Yes	264	79.2
	No	69	20.7
Accept cervical malignant growth is preventable	Yes	228	68.4
	No	105	31.6
Think it is feasible to fix cervical disease	Yes	138	41.4
	No	195	58.6

Conversation:

This review uncovers that the greater part, 333(65.1%) of the members had heard of cervical malignant growth. This finding is steady with a review in India in which more than 84% asserting monitoring cervical malignant growth individually. This reflects as per data that, there is empowering proof in these nations and Lucknow. However, this data isn't enough in making information which is reflected in the three investigations and the current review.

Broad communications were the significant wellspring of data (39.8%), which is in line and definitely more review in which just 18% are finding out about it from the media. This distinction may be because of contrasts in the review populace in which inIndiathe reviewsare included of just college understudies who are generally youthful matured and are not the principle hazard bunches for cervical disease and perhaps not target bunches for wellbeing schooling programs with respect to it. In any case, the finding interestingly points out that, medical services suppliers were the primary wellspring of data (68%). This distinction may be because of contrasts in media inclusion between the nations, wellbeing administration access and usage levels. It very well may be additionally because of contrasts in the review populace in which study had included both metropolitan and provincial women.

In this review, just 100(18.75%) of the members knew the indications of cervical malignant growth. This finding is in accordance with the India review in which

under 39% knew about the indications of cervical disease. This consistency may be because of the way that, the general degree of information between the two examinations was insufficient. It very well may be likewise because of the absence of wellbeing training programs with respect to cervical malignant growth, which is accepted to be the issue of most emerging and agricultural nations.

Concerning hazard factors, of the individuals who had found out about it just 149(29.87%) of the members guarantee that physically communicated illness is a significant danger factor for cervical disease. This is in accordance with the Delhi study in which just 21.9% having a similar case. It is likewise in accordance with Uttar Pradesh observing which has tracked down that in a tiny extent (4%) realized that cervical malignant growth is dominantly the aftereffect of a physically communicated contamination. This consistency may again rise up out of chronic frailty care access and use levels and the absence of enormous scope wellbeing schooling programs.

Essentially, just 89(19.2%) of the members who had found out about it realized that HPV is a reason for cervical disease which is extremely low. 169(33.8%) said cervical malignant growth can't be forestalled which is a lot higher than the studies where just 2.8% of members guaranteeing cervical disease can't be forestalled. The two discoveries show how the information on ladies in Alinagar town is lacking. These distinctions may be because of contrasts in admittance to

medical care administrations, use, and wellbeing instruction programs among the population. It could be additionally because of contrasts in the instructive level of the review members.

Members were likewise approached to answer whether cervical malignant growth is preventable and reparable. From the people who had understood it, 333(65.1%) and 223(66.9%) said that cervical malignant growth is preventable and treatable individually. This is in accordance with the Lucknow review which uncovered that greater part of respondents (59%) didn't realize that cervical malignant growth can be forestalled. It may rise out of the absence of data about the avoidance and therapy of cervical disease. This mirrors the theory "the less individuals have the data about a specific issue the lower their insight".

With respect to tests, of the 333 members who had understood cervical disease, just 78(23.4%) of them said they had found out about the Pap smear test.

Limit:

This review was restricted to Alinagar town simply because of requirements of time and assets. It would have been exceptional assuming that the rustic women were incorporated and contrasts in information and disposition in regards to cervical malignant growth were surveyed among the two gatherings.

CONCLUSION:

The general information on members towards cervical disease and its avoidance was lacking. The larger part, > 79% of the members need information that HPV is a causative specialist of cervical disease. This is very stressing as the main method for forestalling cervical disease is hindering HPV contamination. Besides, just 18.9% have understood cervical malignant growth screening tests. Then again, the individuals who have found out about cervical disease had to some degree empowering disposition.

Broad communications were the significant wellspring of data with respect to cervical disease. Nonetheless, any general medical condition can't be addressed in segregation. Hence, legislative and non-administrative associations and other concerned bodies need to work in cooperation to build the level of women's overall consciousness of cervical malignant growth and its anticipation. Plus, the public authority should work on teaming up wellbeing foundations with different areas on mindfulness creation crusades.

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