A Study on Awareness of Cancer among College Students in Thanjavur


1Assistant Professor in Statistician, Dept. of Community Medicine, SRM MCH & RC, SRM University, India.

2Professor and Head, Dept. of Community Medicine, SRM MCH & RC, SRM University, Kattankulathur, India.

3Assistant Professor, Dept. of Statistics, Rajah Serfoji Government Arts College, Thanjavur, India.

Abstract

In this paper, we find the increasing in KUNTHAVAI NAACHIYAAR GOVT ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN Cancer in increasing and especially among female students. This gravely threatens female’s (people’s) development and it is hard to predict the impact this will have on the future. To the followers students based on the result obtained in this paper. The finding has shown that the Educational level has a significance influence on cancer spreading in Tamilnadu. We will wish to recommend you on increasing the level on interesting of cancer disease information.

Keywords: Cancer Disease Information, Cancer Spreading and Statistical Test

INTRODUCTION

Cancer also known as a malignant tumor or malignant tumor or malignant neoplasm, is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to invade or spread to other parts of the body. Not all tumors are cancerous; benign tumors do not
spread to other parts of the body. Possible signs and symptoms include: a new lump, abnormal bleeding, a prolonged cough, unexplained weight loss, and a change in bowel movements, they may also occur due to other issues. There are over 100 different known cancers known cancers that affect humans.

Malcolm R. Alison (2001) is discussed in cancer is a potentiality fatal disease caused by environmental factors that mutate genes encoding critical cell-regulatory proteins. The resultant aberrant cell behavior leads to expansive masses of abnormal cells that destroy surrounding normal tissue and can spread to vital organs resulting in disseminated disease, commonly a harbinger of imminent patient death. Abbas khadra., et.al., (2002) the present study assessed awareness of HPV and knowledge or risk factors for cervical cancer in home – based interviews with a population-representative sample of British woman. Responses were compared with results from a survey carried out in 2002 that used similar methods.

Joan Austoke (2003) A large well conducted randomized controlled trial from shanghai shows conclusively that teaching woman how to examine their breasts does not lead to a reduction in mortality due to breast cancer compared with no screening at all the findings should bring to an end more than decade of controversy and confusion in the united kingdom concerning the efficacy and effectiveness of self examination of the breast. Marlow LAV., et.al, (2007) the present study assessed awareness of HPV and knowledge of risk factors for cervical cancer in home – based interviews with a population – representative sample of British women. Response was compared with results form a survey carried out in 2002 that used similar methods. Jamal, R.Siegel,et.al., (2007) Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the united status and is the cause for more mortality than prostate, colon, and breast cancers combined.

Harrison. H. et. al., (2010) the described HER2-Notch crosstalk prompted different investigators to evaluate the effects of conventional anti-HER2 clinical therapies, such as trastuzumab and lapatinib, on Notch pathway. These drugs were shown to be able to activate notch signaling pathway, sensitizing breast cancer stem cells to GSI treatment, while enhancing resistance to trastuzumab. AeteagaCL., et.al., Despite advances over the last decades in breast cancer management, this malignancy is still the most common cause of cancer-related mortality among women worldwide. the hetero-geneity of breast cancer is now broadly proven and categorized by tumor segregation into different molecular subtypes, defined by gene expression profile, that correlated with clinical behavior and are used to refine therapeutic strategies.

Williams SA et, al., (2013) the majority of breast cancer patient’s treatment failure still occurs and women continue to die, mainly due to an evolutionary process toward a metastatic and treatment resistant disease. This might suggest the involvement of a subpopulation of tumor cells able to resist to treatment and to regenerate tumor, also
at distant sites. This behavior seems to be ascribable to tumor cell subpopulation with stem-like characteristics, intrinsically chemotherapy and radiotherapy resistant. Jams R. Hocker et al., (2015) Blood tests are needed to aid in the early detection of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PAAC), and monitoring pancreatitis development into malignancy especially in high risk patients. This study exhibits efforts and progress toward developing such blood tests, using electrospray mass spectrometry serum profiling to distinguish patients with early-stage PADAC or Pancreatitis from each other and from controls.

**METRICAL AND METHODS**

The following are the main characteristic of any scientific study and explained one after with reference to this study it has been decided to have area of survey as Kunthavai Naachiyaar Govt Art College for Women (Auto.) Thanjavur. This college has roughly a population 4350 female students as well as 2 faculties. Students are various states in all over India. So it has been decided to take up this college for the purpose of present study. In any statistical study or survey data collection is an important aspect the data collected should be accurate. It may be observed that this study aims at bringing out the possible differences in many aspects of the female students in the Kunthavai Naachiyaar College.

In any survey the sampling procedure used is an important aspect, with a view to bring out the effectiveness of the questionnaire and also the difficulties which may occur at the time of data collection, simple random sampling. Primary method of data collection had been adopted. The questionnarire have given to the respondents, female students in the Kunthavai Naachiyaar Govt Arts College. So questionnarire has been shown to some of the faculty. Further analysis and using statistical tools tabulation of the collected data has been carried out. In doing so the statistics tools which are to be used are taken into account. Using the data set the copulations according to the requirements have been carried out.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

They are many situations in which the parametric tests cannot be used. In situation where the character under the consideration is qualitative type then the non-parametric tests are used for the test of certain hypothesis. The chi-square test also comes under the category of non-parametric test. The chi-square test of independence is widely used in many statistical studies. A group of observation may be classified into subgroups according to some attribute character. The very simple case in the information of a m * n contingency table based on tow attribute in the survey. The null hypothesis for the test of independence assumes.
**Table:** This table is seen that the chi-square value is 2.223 with a corresponding p-values equal to 0.329 this results in the rejected of the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that is significant influence of Educational level on cancer spreading rate in Tamilnadu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>Cancer in Total</th>
<th>Spread in Total</th>
<th>Chi-square test</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Sc</td>
<td>26(24.5)</td>
<td>93(94.4)</td>
<td>119(119.0)</td>
<td>2.223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Phil</td>
<td>2(4.3)</td>
<td>19(16.7)</td>
<td>21(21.0)</td>
<td>0.329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph.D</td>
<td>3(2.1)</td>
<td>7(7.9)</td>
<td>10(10.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure:** Show that the Educational level on cancer spreading rate in Tamilnadu
Table: This it is seen that the chi-square value is 3.903 with a corresponding p-value 0.419 this results in the reject of the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is significant influence of locality on type of cancer test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Residency</th>
<th>Total N(%)</th>
<th>Chi-square test</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>48(48.0)</td>
<td>3.903 df=4</td>
<td>0.419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>102(102.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure: Show that the Significant Influence Place of Residence on Type of Cancer test
Table: It is seen that the chi-square value is 14.338 with a corresponding p-value is 0.014 this results in the reject of the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is significant influence of marital status on exercise rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Chi-square</th>
<th>P-values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>7(8.5)</td>
<td>14.338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 1 Week</td>
<td>5(2.3)</td>
<td>df=5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Week</td>
<td>3(3.4)</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 to 3 weeks</td>
<td>3(1.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 to 6 weeks</td>
<td>2(0.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Every day</td>
<td>2(6.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>22(22.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>51(49.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 1 Week</td>
<td>11(13.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Week</td>
<td>20(19.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 to 3 weeks</td>
<td>5(6.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 to 6 weeks</td>
<td>2(3.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Every day</td>
<td>39(35.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>128(128)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

In this study, we find that in KUNTHAVAI NAACHIYAAAR GOVT ATRS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN cancer is increasing and especially among female students. This gravely threatens females and people’s development and it is hard to predict the impact this will have on the future.

It is clear that cancer is a severe threat to Thanjavur Medical College for females lives and not only from a medical perspective, but also from economic and social
perspectives since cancer shatters families and often leave them in poverty with the risk of being excluded from the society. Cancer disease is incurable, but timely action can cure this disease to some extent X-Rays and Radium have proved to be valuable aid to surgery in the treatment of many cases. They provide the only useful treatment for cancers of lymph node tissue, for cancer too extended to the curable irritation also helps to cause the cancer of lymph node tissues to shrink and give relief.

We feel that we must consult an experienced physician for a thorough examination and advice if any suspicious sign or symptoms are observed. Delay can cause the death. Therefore such delay is very dangerous.

REFERENCE


