

A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF CANCER SCREENING METHOD BY VIA VERSUS VILLI AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING OPD IN SELECTED URBAN HEALTH POST PALLAVARAM, CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

Women are the powerhouse of developing countries and also the backbone of the family. At the same time the family itself making boon to the women. Women have various phases of health issues like fertility and pregnancy, infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age along with family relationship.

The major health problems for women in developing countries are infertility, pregnancy related complications, cancer (especially breast and cervix). Cervix cancer is a common condition and a serious health issue. More than one in three person will develop cancer symptoms during their life time.

KEYWORDS: Cervix Cancer, Health Issues like Fertility and Pregnancy

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INTRODUCTION

Hippocrates the father of medicine noticed similarity of crabs to some tumors with swollen veins of patient and used the term 'CANCER' which is a word in Latin meaning 'CRAB'.

Cancer is uncontrolled growth and spread cells. It can affect any part of the body. The growth often invades surrounding tissues.

Cervix uteri is the second most common cancer among women worldwide with an estimated 529, 409 new cases and 274, 883 deaths globally in (**IARC, GLOBOCAN - 2008**).

Recently Tamil Nadu Government functioning screening programme of VIA/VILLI in the health center and sub centers. When compared to other screening method VIA/VILLI shows better results and sensitivity and it is easy to use, cheap, easy available and accessible test which is done in a minimum time of 15 minutes with no pain and immediate finding which then can be followed in case of positive.

VIA

Using 3% acetic acid, with a swab stick, it was applied on the cervix area. After one minute the area was assessed for presence of white lesion and also observed for the presence of any growth, polyps or cyst.

VILLI: using of Lugol's iodine with swab stick, it was applied on the cervix area. After one minute the area was assessed for presence of mustard colors and also observed for the presence of any growth, polyps or cyst.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLE

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the women for cancer cervix screening by VIA method.
- To assess the women for cancer cervix screening by VILLI method.
- To compare the effectiveness of VIA and VILLI method.
- To associate the finding of VIA and VILLI with selected demographic variables.

Assumption

- Cancer cervix is the second commonest cancer in Indian women.
- Early identification and appropriate management will reduce the morbidity and mortality of cancer cervix among women.
- Screening helps detect the cancer by using simple method at earlier stages.

Hypothesis

- There is a significant different between VIA and VILLI method among women.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

- Non experimental comparative design was selected.

Study Approach

- Qualitative observational study

Study Setting

- Urban health post Pallavaram, Chennai.

Sample

- Women with in the age of 31 – 45 years.

Sampling Techniques

- Non – probability convenient sampling techniques.

Sampling Size

- The sample size consist of 60 women.

Development and Description of Tool

PART I: Demographic variable.

PART II: Performing visual examination by using Acetic Acid.

PART III: Performing visual examination by using Lugol's Solution

PART IV: Magnavision.

PART I: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE

This section deals with the demographic variable. This is the characteristics of the sample. This sample includes details of women like age, marital status, menstrual flow, family history of cervix cancer, conception status age at marriage, age at menarche and number of abortion etc.,

PART II: Performing VIA:

This section includes mainly screening by VIA method for presence of aceto white lesions using 3% acetic acid with swab stick. After cleaning the cervix with NS (Normal saline) the women screened by VILLI method.

Part III: Performing Villi

This section includes mainly screening by VILLI method for presence of mustard color lesion using lugol's iodine with swab stick, it was applied on the cervical area.

Part IV: Magnavision

It is a small light molecular telescope called a Gynaoscope to magnify the lesion (4x) times along with lamination to enhance the accuracy of Visual Inspection (VIA) and (VILLI) test results.

Plan for Data Analysis

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse and interpret the data.

Descriptive Statistics

Frequency and percentage distribution were used to analyse the demographic variables.

Inferential Statistics

Chi –Square test was used to find out the association of demographic variables on women

Findings of the Study

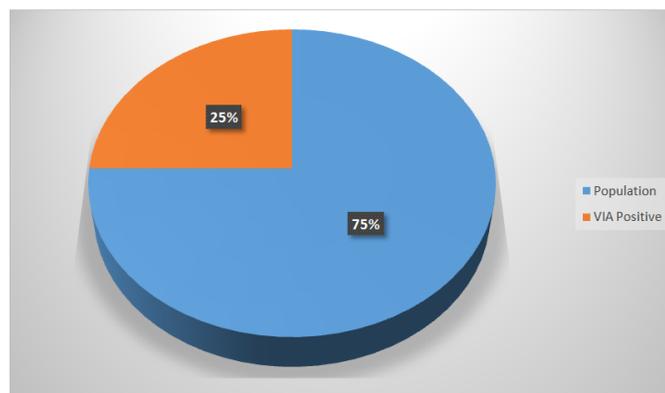


Figure 1: Distribution of VIA

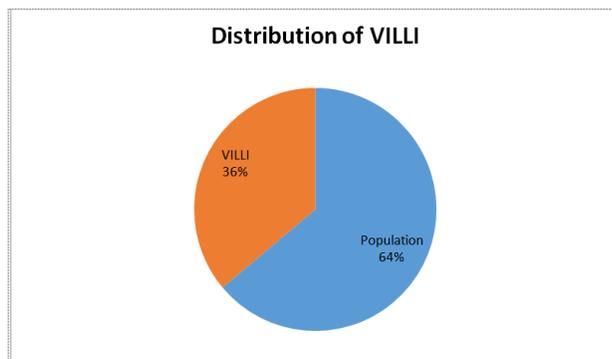


Figure 2: Distribution of VILLI

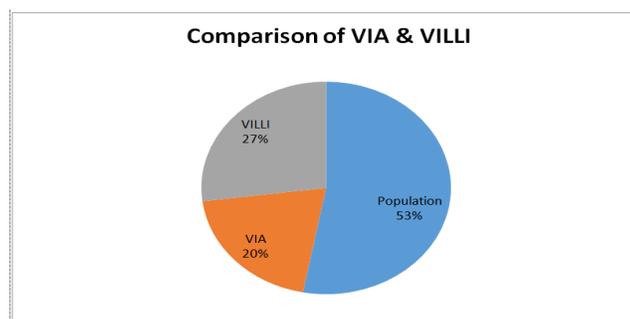


Figure 3: Comparison of VIA & VILLI

CONCLUSIONS

Early detection may prevent cancer and reduce complication. This study highlighted that to assess the effective screening method and cost effective. In magnifier method the VILLI is more effective in primary diagnostic of cervix cancer and feasible.

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