An Analytical Study on Awareness and Prevention of Cancer in Indian Women

Mr V Rajesh1*, Dr. I. Anil Kumar2, Dr Sriman Narayana3

1,2,3 Department of Orthopaedics, 1,2,3 Konaseema Institute of Medical Sciences Research Foundation, Amalapuram, Andhra Pradesh, India

*Corresponding author Name: Mr. V Rajesh
Mail Id: dr.rajeshv342@gmail.com

Abstract

In India, 50% of the female deaths are due to cervix and breast cancer. Gall bladder cancer in Delhi women is one of the highest (9%) in the world. The consumption of red meat is the main cause of several cancers including gastrointestinal tract and colorectal, prostate, bladder, breast, gastric and oral cancers. Various activities of Govt, NGO’s and funding schemes of various projects and implementation of prevention and control measures and its results are discussed in the present study.

Keywords: India, Cancer, Women, Mortality, Prevention

How to cite this article: Rajesh V, Kumar IA, Narayana D (2020): An analytical study on awareness and prevention of cancer in Indian women, Ann Trop Med & Public Health; 23(S21): SP231901. DOI:
http://doi.org/10.36295/ASRO.2020.231901

1 Introduction

This article states that availability and thus the analysis of research articles due to search engines. Cancer imposes a heavy societal burden worldwide. The reasons to growths can a chance to be both whichever inward variables like, inherited mutations, hormones, What's more safe states alternately natural Furthermore societal elements. In India, the yearly load for new tumors will be give or take you quit offering on that one million, and the mortality may be 67. 2 for every 100, 000. In 2018 affected cancer 11, 57,294. Recently new cancer cases 7, 84 821 death male - 4, 13519; Female 3, 71302.22, 58, 208 people living with cancer risk of male 9.81% & Female 9.42%. 1881 to 1920, Denmark 25, 598 pairs of twins were birth. Information on the event of cancerous "around them were acquired by questionnaire sent toward intervals of the twins, starting with malignancy registry inconsequential illness might have been disturb Eventually Tom's perusing the physiological impacts for pregnancy Also 103 were exactly accidental in that ladies who kicked the bucket in way mishaps or from viral encephalitis alternately sure manifestations of harm happened should make pregnant. Throughout 1976-1978,11 passing’s were attributed should this cause, Yet likely a few others place down on postpartum discharge connected with a blood coagulation issue emerged straightforwardly from those section for amniotic hole under the maternal circulation system and help advancement from claiming disseminated intravascular coagulation Also

defibrination [4]. Since 1973 those reports have acknowledged that analysis for demise starting with amniotic whole embolism just when histological examination of the lungs need affirmed the analysis. This endeavor toward precision might a chance to be masker those degree of this reason for maternal death, to those amount of amniotic hole that need will pasquinade preceding it could make distinguished in the lung will be obscure. Presumably lessens amounts from claiming amniotic hole (insufficient with be seen done histological areas of the lung) 5 could bring about deadly mishap blood coagulation defects. Amniotic hole syndrome could be an finer term, to it Might incorporate demise from embolism and in addition the individuals from discharge following disseminated intravascular coagulation defects [6].

1.1 Objectives of Awareness

a. Educate people about the key risk factors, since more than 30% of cancer cases could be prevented by modifying life style or avoiding the risk factors
b. Inform women about mammograms, clinical breast exam and breast self exam
c. Create cancer awareness and remove the stigma and fear attached
d. Inform people about the importance of regular screening and check ups
e. Help people recognize the early signs and symptoms of cancer thus enabling them to seek treatment at an early stage

1.2 Cancer Analysis in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of People Living with Disease</th>
<th>Per Year Cancer Registered Patients</th>
<th>Developing before the age of 75 Yrs.</th>
<th>Cancer Deaths</th>
<th>Total Death due to Cancer in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.25 Million</td>
<td>11,57,294 Lakhs</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7,84,821</td>
<td>Men 4,13,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.42%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table.1. Cancer Statical analysis in India
Danger of biting the dust from malignant growth before the age of 75 years is 7.34% in guys and 6.28% in females. Cancer of oral cavity and lungs represent over 25% of disease passing in males and malignancy of bosom and oral cavity represent 25% tumors in females. The main five cancers in people represent 47.2%, everything being equal; these diseases can be forestalled, screened for or potentially distinguished early and treated at a beginning phase [10]. This could essentially lessen the demise rate from these cancer growths.
1.4 Origin of Cancer in India

In India regions, poor and moderate living standards are inadequate medical facilities available. Asians have fewer incidences of prostate and Breast cancer compare to western countries (due to simple lifestyle and safe sexual practice). Improper diet and imbalanced diet. Other external factors such as tobacco, alcohol and radiation. The finally environmental risk factors one of the most common 90% cancer due to 10 million new cases diagnosed globally. In India cancer cases lower than in other countries. Lung cancer 14% in worldwide but in India 6.8%. These data are a good example for India is developing countries compare to other countries in medicinal or medical field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>Lip, Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Esophagus</td>
<td>Gastric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lip, Oral, Cavity</td>
<td>Breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>Cervix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>Lung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. World Health Organization - Cancer Country Profile, 2014 Age-Standardized Cancer Mortality Trends
1.5 Cancer Mortality Profile in India

Cancer Incidence

![Figure 3](image3.png)

Table 1. Risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current tobacco smoking (2011)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total alcohol per capita consumption, in liters of pure alcohol (2010)</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity (2010)</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (2014)</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevention
NCCP: National cancer control program led to the RCC, oncology wing in medical colleges, NCCP – RCC–DCCP and adult education program. Tobacco control can reduce 30% cancer and Ban public Liquor shop. Nuclear power plants should be constructed with a high shield to avoid radiation. Eco-Friendly organic farming is needed. ETP for treating sewage. Synthetic products, fabric dressing, cell phone uses should be minimized [9].

Cancer awareness & Associate Activities in India
Cancer scan software package for early detection of Breast cancer. 1 lake pap smear kits for early detection of cervix cancer costing around 75,000 USD11. Trainers of a Training program on awareness, prevention, early detection & Treatment in TATA Memorial Hospital, Mumbai. Orientation program and workshops for cytopathologists for a pap smear test. Health education in Prasar Bharathi by providing Kalyani Tele magazine once in a week. Health meals in various parts of country12. In India Cancer growth mindfulness programs from legislative and non-administrative associations have advanced in the previous not many years. The National Cancer Control Program in India utilized media missions to instruct individuals about malignancy and to urge them to go through screen in. [13]

Advanced Diagnostic Techniques14
Current techniques for diagnoses of mammography are X-ray mammography, ultrasound, MRI, and positron emission tomography (PET). These cause side effects to the patients due to a long time exposed to irradiation. The latest research on recent advances in microwave imaging for Breast Cancer Detection is appreciated now to minimize side effect15.

Funding to be needed for cancer research
In India, there is no direct funding for cancer research. The majority of these examinations are most likely in a roundabout way financed by the center award to the establishments from the parent subsidizing body (eg, Department of Atomic Energy, ICMR, Department of Science and Technology, and University Grants Commission) 16 &17. Additional subsidizing for malignant growth research from the focal government and states is likewise required. Momentum research not as much for disease research concerning different regions.
Pharmaceutical industries must allocate some percentage of funding for cancer research is mandatory. The government advises the public health department to establish separate advanced diagnostic and treatment facility in all the government hospitals [18] [19].

**Conclusion**

A special attending will need to control the threatening disease cancer in India. The people should have the awareness through government and NGO’s, program. Every year the growing cancer detection should be organized from the children to adult. The stem cell research might the establish in research & development level for curing the cancer through gene therapy of low cost.

**References**


