



## PREVALANCE OF CERVICITIS AMONG RURAL WOMEN

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### ABSTRACT

In India, Most of the women in rural areas are suffer from Cervicitis. The study was conducted at Gowdipuram community among 60 women. The women between the age group 20 - 50 years were participated in the study. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the samples. 30 women were in control group and 30 women were in study group. The risk factors for cervicitis are also assessed and awareness package regarding cervicitis were implemented to them.

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### INTRODUCTION

Cervicitis refers to infection of the endocervix including glands and stroma. The infection may be acute or chronic. And usually occurs following child birth, abortion or any operation on the cervix. In case of chronic cervicitis, the cervical mucosa and the deeper tissues are congested, fibrosed and infiltrated with leukocytes and plasmocytes. The glands are also hypertrophied with increased secretory activity. The inflammation of the cervix may result in laceration of the cervix. When the cervix is deeply lacerated, it tends to be large and hypertrophic and in such conditions, erosion of cervical mucosa may appear if cervical erosion is not treated for prolonged period of time which may increase the risk of cervical cancer.

#### Statement of The Problem

A study to assess the prevalence and risk factors for cervicitis and the effectiveness of educational awareness package regarding cervicitis among women in Gowripuram community, Chennai.

#### Objectives

- To assess the prevalence and risk factors for cervicitis among women in Gowdipuram community.
- To assess the pre test and post test level knowledge regarding cervicitis among women in Gowripuram community.

- To assess the effectiveness of educational awareness package regarding cervicitis

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Gowripuram community among women between the age group 20 - 50 years. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the samples for study and control group. The sample size was 60, among these 30 women were in study group and 30 women were in control group.

#### Sample Selection Criteria

#### Inclusion Criteria

- Women with the age group of 20 - 50 years
- Married women
- Willing to participate in the study
- Subjects who understood tamil.

#### Exclusion Criteria

- Women on treatment for cervicitis
- Pregnant women

#### Tools Used For Data Collection

Tool - 1: visual inspection scale: To assess the cervicitis and cervical erosion

Tool - 2 : Criterion Check list : To identify the risk factors for cervicitis

Tool - 3: Questionnaire: To assess pre and post test level of knowledge regarding cervicitis among women in study and control group

Tool- 4: Educational awareness package regarding cervicitis (post test, Booklets and pamphlets were Used to create awareness regarding cervicitis)

### Reliability of the Tool

Reliability is the major criteria for assessing the quality and adequacy of an instrument. The reliability score for the following tools are

1. visual inspection scale (r = 0.85)
2. Criterian Check list(r = 0.88)
3. Questionnaire (r = 0.82)

### Ethical Considerations

Informed consent was obtained from the participants before under going pelvic examinations. The ethical principles such as beneficence, justice and confidentiality was maintained through out the data collection procedure

### DATA COLLECTION METHODS

- Prior to screening for cervicitis, detailed discussion was held with the community leader, ward member and people reciding in the Gowripuram community.
- In the first week, the prevalence of cervicitis and the risk factors for cervicitis were assessed among 60 samples.
- In second week, pretest level of knowledge was assessed by interview schedule using structured questionnaire. At the same day of pretest educational awareness package regarding cervicitis was implemented only to study group
- During third week, post test level of knowledge was assessed. The awareness package was implemented to control group after the post test.
- Women with cervicitis and cervical erosion were referred to near by health centre for treatment

### RESULTS

Prevalence of cervicitis

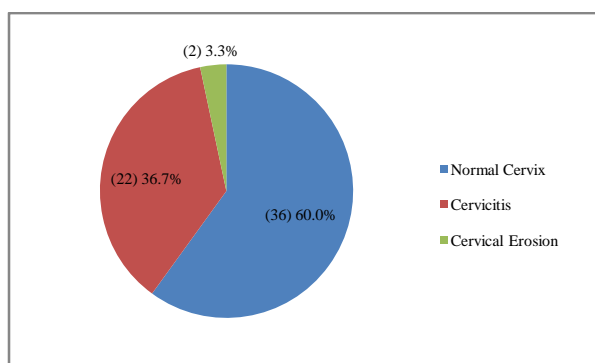


Fig 1 Prevalence of Cervicitis

### Risk factors for cervicitis

Pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding cervicitis among women in study and control group

Table - 1 Risk factors for cervicitis among women in study and control group

N = 60

S.No	Risk factors	study group (n = 30)		Control Group (n = 30)	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Early marriage (<20 years)	25	83.3	21	70
2.	Age of Pregnancy below 17 years	7	23.3	-	-
3.	Multi parity (3 or more child birth)	11	36.7	12	40
4.	low economic status	25	83.3	30	100
5.	History of reproductive tract infection	10	33.3	12	40
6.	Multiple sexual partners	3	10	2	6.7

Table 2 Effectiveness of educational awareness package regarding cervicitis among women in study and control group

N = 60

S. No	knowledge	study group n = 30	control group n = 30	student independent 't' test
		Mean	Mean	
1	Pre test	16.25	15.25	16.4 (S)
2	Post test	35.45	15.45	0.2 (NS)

The data analysis revealed that the obtained student 't' test value was 16.4 which was statistically significant at P<0.001 level. Hence educational awareness package regarding cervicitis was found to be effective among rural women.

### CONCLUSION

The study found that 24 (40%) of women had abnormal cervix (Cervicitis and cervical erosion) also most of the women had the risk factors for cervicitis. Hence, creating awareness by health care professionals are more important to promote the health of the women in rural areas of India.

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