An Analytic Research on Children's Beliefs About Facts of Cancer

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Abstract
The information and edification are inputs to cancer deterrence. This must be accompanied with premature finding and apposite judgment about treatment alternatives. It is believed that cancer is a chief cause of fatality worldwide. It reports for 7.4 million deaths on a deliberation universally. Cancer habitually generates fear which is due to lack of knowledge and false impression. About 30% of cancer ailments could be expelled by altering lifestyle and evading key risk causes. On an account of $1/3^{rd}$ cancer could be abridged if detected and treated at an early phase. This study presents information about the familiarity among children towards cancer, initial investigations, treatments indulged and prevention strategies. This study is unique as it acknowledges health particulars amongst School children study. According to this study, it is obvious that children are to a certain extent aware about their causes and reasons behind cancer.

Keywords
cancer, investigations, health, school children, causes, knowledge and detection.

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INTRODUCTION
The inception of cancer is indispensable to be identified for endorsing towards positive health. The responsiveness of cancer risk and prevention approaches is becoming ubiquitous among adults and even children. The term cancer refers to malignant cells as these cells appear to have crab-like tenacity similar to grasping the tissue it infects. An abnormal enlargement of cells that have a propensity to reproduce in an abandoned way and in a few persons to metastasis. The normal cells exist in our body to split and reinstate them in an inhibited fashion. The cancer starts whilst cells are malformed and proliferates hysterically. A lump or tumour is an accumulation abnormal cell. The preponderance of cancers form tumours but may or may not be cancerous. The cells turn out to be cancerous owing to the amassing of faults, mutations in DNA, hereditary genetic defects, infections, ecological factors and deprived lifestyle choices like smoking and alcoholism. Subsequently, it is necessary to make out the premature signs and indications of cancer thereby commencing the treatment at the earliest. The populace can be motivated to know

about cancer examination services in decreased cost. The World Cancer Day is observed on February 4th every year in order to trim down illness and death originated by cancer. The facts that are taken into consideration in this study to estimate the level of cancer awareness amongst the children are premature finding, adequate resources, avertable, site of occurrence, hereditary, classifications, chain smoking, work timings, diabetes, food habits, transmittable and ecological factors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fletcher-Brown et. al (2018) advocated that breast cancer is considered to be the usual type of cancer among the populace with respect to India. Therefore, the population can be warned about this with the assistance of health marketing. The findings display that there prevail complex challenges when health care marketing is taken into consideration.

Lunsford et. al (2018) perceived that the prevalence of skin cancer among black population is relatively low. This is examined with the help of use of sunscreen lotions and tanning beds. The study suggests that campaigns about skin cancers can help people to be aware of and work for the prevention.

Vasishta et. al (2018) explained that early finding of breast cancer would aid in lessening the mortality rate. The breast self-examination plays a major role in the investigation process. The study takes into consideration of 177 female students after getting proper consent. This shows the need for awareness programs.

Smith et. al (2018) implied that cancer awareness is the major topic seen in most of the areas and this displays a positive response. The positive attitude also gives path to help seeking tendency. The study reveals that the patients are prone to smoking cessations during their follow ups.

Shridhar and Dhillon (2015) revealed that cancer literacy is very much essential for women as the major mortality happens due to breast cancer. The awareness is significant because of their educational, social and economic background. Therefore, there is a need for emergency programmes to be held at national and state levels.

Chung (2017) described that heath campaigns are sponsored by many celebrities from different fields.

The media also plays a major role in sponsorships. The government paves way for these sponsorship plans. The retweetability acts as a catalyst in the fund-raising events as a part of promotions.

Bardaji et. al (2018) studied about the incidence rates for cervical cancer with reference to Mozambique. It is found that Cervical cancer is at its peak in Mozambique. Therefore, implementation of HPV vaccination is the need of the hour of the populace living at Mozambique.

Brown et. al (2017) remind about a disease called white women disease which is a remain of breast cancer among the black woman. This disease is considered to be a representation of fear and anxiety. The major risk factor among the black women having breast cancer is their emotions.

Walkzuk et. al (2016) explored that the patients who are having renal transplants are having greater risk to be affected from skin cancers. The study suggest that this should be addressed properly with the help of educational training provided to the patients by the specialists.

Kumar et. al (2018) revealed that the dominating cancers in India among women are Cervical and breast cancer. The study surveyed about 240 women below 30 years. The findings display that awareness programmes are to be provided for the populace by involving media and community.

Shahab et. al (2018) expressed that half the cancers are only due to lifestyle habits. This includes food habits, additives and artificial agents in food and higher electromagnetic frequencies. Therefore, the people should be educated and made aware of the health protective behaviours.

AWARENESS TOWARDS CANCER AMONG CHILDREN

The purpose of this study moves in the direction of tracking the level of awareness among children towards cancer and the basis for the disease in their observation. This is executed with the backing of a questionnaire consisting of a mishmash of information about cancer. The sample size is 200. The respondents are children from 10 to 16 years of age. The demographic summary incorporates gender, age and standard. The frequency examination for demographic summary is displayed in table 1.

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Table 1: Frequency Analysis of Children's Demographic Profile

Gender	Frequency	%	Age in yrs	Frequency	%	Standard	Frequency	%
Boy	109	53.4	10-12	68	33.3	5th	38	18.6
Girl	91	46.6	13-15	128	62.7	6-8th	109	55.4
Total	**200**	**100**	16	4	4.0	9-10th	53	26.0
			Total	200	100	Total	200	100

It is notable from the table synopsis that high percentage of children for this study are boys (53.4%) belonging to 13 to 15 years (62.7%) and are studying 6th to 8th standard (47.5%). Table 2 gives information about the examination of mean intended for finding the basis for cancer according to the discernment of children. This is done using likert's scale.

Table 2: Examination of Mean

S.No	Facts about Cancer	Mean	Rank
1	Cancer may possibly occur in any part of the body (Site of occurrence)	4.09	2
2	Most of the cancer is genetically inherited (Hereditary)	2.66	11
3	There are more than 200 types of cancer (Classifications)	3.00	8
4	Cancer is contagious (Transmittable)	2.67	10
5	Half of all cancer and cancer related deaths are preventable (Avertable)	3.66	5
6	Smoking damages almost every organ in the human body and accounts for about 1 out of 3 cancer deaths (Chain smoking)	4.39	1
7	Higher risk of cancer is found among people working in night shift schedules (Work timings)	2.98	9
8	Early detection of the diseases increases the survival rates (Premature finding)	3.42	7
9	Diabetes increases the probability to get cancer (Diabetes)	2.57	12
10	The nutritional choice you make every day can raise or lower your cancer risk (Food habits)	3.72	4
11	Environmental factors affect the risk of getting cancer (Ecological factors)	3.51	6
12	Our country has enough resources to treat at least 50%of the cancer (Adequate resources)	3.80	3

Table 2 illustrates the examination of mean towards cancer awareness among children. It is marked from the table summary that the utmost mean value is conquered by the fact chain smoking. Therefore, it is obvious that the children believe that smoking would possibly cause cancer. Table 3 divulges the affiliation amongst the facts through factor analysis.

Table 3: KMO and Data Reduction test

Table 3 exhibits the KMO analysis and makes it evident that collected data is enough for performing factor analysis. The rotated sums of squared loadings illustrate the variance of components. It is obvious from table 3 that 12 facts are clustered into four factors and together they describe 67% of variance.

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Table 4: Clustering and Labelling of Facts as Components

S.No	Improvements	Component				Component Name
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	
1	Avertable	0.857	-	-	-	
2	Premature finding	0.788	-	-	-	Treatments
3	Adequate resources	0.583	-	-	-	
4	Site of occurrence	-	0.815	-	-	
5	Hereditary	-	0.769	-	-	Specifications
6	Classifications	-	0.516	-	-	
7	Chain smoking	-	-	0.851	-	
8	Work timings	-	-	0.671	-	Causes
9	Diabetes	-	-	0.718	-	
10	Food habits	-	-	0.692	-	
11	Transmittable	-	-	-	0.595	Characteristics
12	Ecological factors	-	-	-	0.793	

Table 4 reveals the clustering and labelling of four components respectively on the foundation of allocation of facts.

CONCLUSION

Cancer awareness will assist the people to choose healthier lifestyle preferences. This instigates with educating about the disease, up-to-date health status, risk factors and health habits. Cancer can also have the utmost effect on children for the reason that they might not comprehend what's going on. The kids must be implicated in activities for cancer awareness for conduiting their feelings. It is an effectual way of serving them find out about the category of cancer that is occurring. These findings demonstrate that schools are second most excellent channel to hoist understanding in young children. The media is capable of delivering awareness to each and every home. These can be developed through charity initiatives in the country.

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