

The Evaluation of Impacts of Socio-Psychological Factors on Women Suffering Breast Cancer

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ABSTRACT

The aim of study was to assess the complications due to social and psychological factors on women with breast cancer. This survey was subjected to analyze the current status of women suffering breast cancer in southern Punjab which lacks in awareness about this health issue. The study was organized in the cancer analyzing unit of Minar hospital Multan. Sample size was 120 patients of Minar hospital Multan which belongs to all Pakistan. The selected research questionnaire contains 33 questions related to different effects of socio-psychological impact on breast cancer women. Questionnaire was filled by respondent during face to face interview and meeting as research tools. Research used semi planned, planned and partly planned questionnaire. The results indicated how social and psychological aspects dramatically influence the cancerous women. The observation of consultants, family history, reactions after diagnosis, affordability and socio-cultural barriers showed significant impact on breast cancer women in southern Punjab. They have dual approach towards this health issues, one sector is willing to treat while other is afraid of treatment. It can be concluded from the study that there should be goal oriented approach to convince and aware the poor and illiterate women to counter this health complication and socio-psychological barriers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is uncontrolled division of cells in body. On the basis of growth and cell division cancer is consider as diverse disease. There are two classes of cancer known as benign tumor and malignant tumor. Former is less dangerous and acute form of tumor later is more severe and dangerous type. According to report of 2010, 1.6 million women are suffering from breast cancer. The risk of breast cancer is alarming. It is increasing by every passing day. In US every 3rd person is carrier of cancer. Globally, rate of breast cancer increased up to 641000 in 1980. After 30 years, rate was 1643000. So rate was increased 25% percent from 1980 to 2010 (**Forouzanfar et al., 2010**). In the whole world, breast cancer is the major cancer among United States women in every main racial and ethnic group, accounting for approximated one-third of all newly diagnosis malignancies. In 2003 it was near about that twenty six point four percent of all cases were in women under age fifty (**American Cancer Society, 2003**).

In Pakistan, the cure and detection of cancer is influenced by various aspects like culture, spirituality, social norms and psyche of native resulting in physical and mental health complications (**Banning et, al 2009**). The relationship between the organizations should be commonly helpful; the percentage of funds donate should be logical, and the organizations that benefit for those institution who fully supported the lower class people. Surely breast cancer alertness is much stronger now than 15 years ago. However, not all products are suitable for promotion; mainly products that may stimulate open dialogue and decrease the forbidden related with breast cancer observed in some cultures (**Harvey et, al 2008**). Breast cancer is potentially life threatening, and its diagnosis and treatment can have dramatic effects on physical, psychological, social and financial aspects of life.

Not only have that women taken interest in complete cancer treatment who live within traveling distance of common cancer treatment hospital. All women have strong interaction with spiritual person and believe that they suffer from this disease and can get betterment from God and females use this strong relation of religious studies to help them. Females face a lot of factor about breast cancer during treatment such a physical participation, economical hurdles, lack of social help.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Target Population

The aim of population for the present study was organized on breast cancer patient in Pakistan cancer center. Researcher checked the socio and economic impact of breast remove women.

2.2 Sample

Sample size was 120 patients.

2.3 Sampling Techniques

Two types of techniques and tools were used in this research. Researcher selected the questioner based on 33 questions related to various socio-economic effects on breast cancer. In first step, researchers choose the 120 breast cancer patients of all types and age of women.

2.4 Tools of Data Collection

Second step was to describe information assortment after considerate the test investigatory process. The collected information from the assessment was the tool for the specialist. Suitable research data collection method was feedback form of all over self-administrated plan. Respondent filled the questions during face to face interviews and meeting as a research tool. Questionnaire was formulated on the basis of information drawn from the review of the related literature and knowledge of the point out designed for the idea used in theory.

2.5 Techniques:

Semi plan technique was used to accumulate correct information form respondents. It was difficult to upgrade most excellent technique to acquire the accurate information but investigator could not say the collect information would be surely exact. However it was confirmed that, this was dependable to describe consequences up to admit rank.

2.6 Information Analysis:

The data was examined numerically such as averages, percentages and tabulations.

2.7 Hypothesis:

Pakistani female breast cancer patients faced various socio – psychological issues during their treatment.

- May be mostly patients could not afford treatment of cancer.
- May be mostly patients had no good survival about this disease.
- May be mostly female patients had no more awareness about their disease.
- May be mostly female could not give attention to themselves with due personal reasons.

2.8 Pre-testing:

During the data collection, Pre-testing was used to check the suitable questions. 200 different respondents belong to different area were taken apart in pre-testing to fill the questionnaire. After, pre-test information relevant to socio-economic was included and irrelevant was removed.

2.9 Data Analysis:

After collection of data, it was described by statistical analysis through SPSS. Researcher used table for findings and assessing the quality of breast cancer patients.

3. RESULTS

Consultants:

The table-1 is showing the preliminary visit to their respective consultant with their beliefs to get rid of breast cancer. The following prescribed health consultants has impact on treatment of breast cancer women.

Table-1: Visiting of patients to desired consultants

	Frequency	Percent
Spiritual personal	14	11.7
Hakeem	18	15.0

Homeopathic Doctor	6	5.0
Medical Doctor	82	68.3
Total	120	100.0

Family History:

In table-2, 12.5% people gave response that their parental family has such disease.87.5% people gave answer that their parental family has no such disease.

Table-2: Family History

Option	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	12.5
No	105	87.5
Total	120	100.0

Affordability of Treatment:

As shown in Table-3, the rate of breast cancer in urban area decreases directly from 68.3% to 20.0%. And 20.0% female get the help through treatment from any donor. Just only 4.2% hospital affords breast cancer treatment. In developing countries, the economic conditions of people living in this country are at bottom. In southern Punjab mostly people worked in agricultural field and people cannot afford the treatment so that these people totally depended on miracle of Allah.

Table-3: Affordability of Treatment

	Frequency	Percent
Family	82	68.3
Donor	24	20.0
hospital	5	4.2
Others	9	7.5

Treatment cost per month:

In the table-4, the data shows that a large amount of money spends on the treatment of breast cancer. Because Rich people has a big source of income and the economic conditions of rich people are very stronger than lower class people.17.5% people take medicine after proper checkup and 42.5% people select the suitable methods such as Chemotherapy of treatment of breast cancer .Chemotherapy is such a method that destroys the cancerous cells in a body.31.7% other people that take medicine after proper treatment or use the of chemotherapy method.

Table-4: Treatment Cost

	Frequency	Percent
Medicine	21	17.5
Test	10	8.3
Chemotherapy	51	42.5
Other	38	31.7
Total	120	100.0

Reaction after diagnosis:

In the given below table, females aware about their disease. Patients feel tired or uncomfortable. Obviously when any person informed that suffered very curable disease. In this situation patient is fear of their life. When if one women is complete and beautiful women but when inform that suffered cure disease or so cancer disease. So female are think that their life is critical .Especially after surgery female feel that they are un complete and bad .Female do not survive in the society easily. In some situation during this disease and after surgery female are help-less because at this time they are totally depended on family member. Especially which married female are feel that they are useless .Possible their men leave them.10.0 % females breast.

Table-5: Reaction after diagnosis

Option	Frequency	Percent
I am useless	12	10.0
I am helpless	29	24.2
I am not beautiful	13	10.8
I am not complete women?	66	55.0
Total	120	100.0

Fight against cancer as women:

The table below describes that females are fragile submissive weak and depend on men. Females are subordinate in all sectors. In the southern Punjab, female are totally depended on men. Female cannot fight with breast cancer easily because breast is sign of femininity. Breast patients are response that they awaiting very risky and horrible experience.53.3 female are response they are depressive 28.3 female response that they are feel normal not specific impact of their life fighting of the breast cancer.10.0% female response that they are fight with breast cancer this time period is very painful. 8.3 % female is response that they are tired of their life.

Table-6: Fight aganst cancer

Option	Frequency	Percent
Depressive	64	53.3
Normal	34	28.3
Painful	12	10.0
Tiring	10	8.3
Total	120	100.0

Experiences in terms of telling friends and family:

In the below mentioned in table 15.0% females give response that they have experience in terms of telling friends and family about diagnosis.49.2% patients give response that they have painful experience.19.2% females have worst experience when tell their family and friends about diagnose of their disease.16.7% female patients tell them that they have harmful experience and that it was harmful .Females are submissive and weak and fragile and totally depended on male. In southern Punjab female have no awareness about breast cancer disease especially in rural area.

Table-7: Experience in terms of friends and family

Option	Frequency	Percent
Tiring experience	18	15.0
Painful experience	59	49.2
Worst experience	23	19.2

it was harmful	20	16.7
Total	120	100.0

Barriers in the access to health care:

In the below mentioned table, 35.3% females give response that women have barriers shortage of money in the access to health care to breast cancer. 7.6% females give response that they have barriers in the access to health care non supportive of any person. 42.5% females face transport problem. 15% females give response that they live in undeveloped area.

Table-8: Health care barriers

Option	Frequency	Percent
Shortage of money	42	35.0
non supportive	9	7.5
transport problem	51	42.5
undeveloped area	18	15
Total	120	100.0

Culture Barriers:

Table-9: Cultural Barriers

Option	Frequency	Percent
Dealing with doctor	30	25.0
going to cities for treatment	69	57.5
None	18	15.0
not allow for other city	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

In southern Punjab female cannot go outside of the home without the permission of the men. In southern Punjab ruler area female have no awareness about cancer disease, especially breast cancer disease. In southern Punjab cancer hospital are rare. So in this situation patient reach of many distances for treatment. 25.0% patient give answer that they have barrier dealing with doctor. Which patient feels shy of doctor and show the body part of the doctor. 57.7 patient are response that they have hurdles going to other city for treatment. But 15.0 patients are response they have no barriers of breast cancer. 2.5% patients are response that their family do not give permission outside of city and outside of the other city. Infect people have no awareness about disease that this disease which can horrible at this level.

4. DISCUSSION

The study of purpose that postpone in help looking for had various bad impacts on ailment diagnosis. Civilization has a huge effect on the administrative to influence females to search for aid prior. Deficient of attentiveness regarding symbol and signs of cure disease and daily test has exaggerated signs assessment to and as a result of true choice making. Division of this study applied a non-numerical method and aimed to facilitate narrate

searching plan. In the Arab females facilitate in search of actions. In the UAE and Arab women's was encircled with most effecting component into according to females societal atmosphere area and tradition which frequently situate them of the demerits condition with inequality of medical care approach to the ill health. This study gives a considerate by females support searching behavior and component affecting era distance among appearance of signs and symptoms toward treatment. This appears traditional and spiritual facets of curable disease and the separate method. In the UAE society work by women which have bosom cancer. Lacking of information was not the only cause to stoppage the difficult arrange of individual societal. Traditional component shows effects females for settlement which quickly to said for suitable medical recommendation.

Breast cancer disease leaves very effect on women. Majority of the females suffering in a breast cancer disease faced very huge problems in the world. A large amount of money spends on the problems of breast cancer disease. Many females feel shame and not showing the body to doctors. Only few husbands in the world that fully support the women suffered from this disease. Many females patients are not worry about their physical appearance after breast remove. When the breast is remove from the body of female their husbands are not accepted. Majority females breast cancer patient are hopeful about their future life.

People have no more knowledge about cancer particularly breast cancer. Pakistan is under developed country such as southern Punjab is under developed domain? Mostly people have an agriculture profession. Especially researcher choose the area of Multan. Researcher research has specific area of Minar. Minar is a cancer center. Minar is huge set up of Nishter. Minor is divided to main parts first free treatment and secondly costly treatment. In Asia and United states it is the two major reason of the death. Pakistan is patriarchal system. Male are dominant and female are subordinate in Pakistan. Women are fragile and weak and sub massive. Even females earn money but female cannot spend their money without permission of men. If female suffered in any disease specially cancer and breast cancer so that female need to get permission of his husband and other family members. Women have not awareness about breast cancer completely in Southern Punjab. Especially in Southern Punjab females have no more awareness about breast cancer and treatment. There are two main factors such as educated female and uneducated female. If educated female suffered in a breast cancer so that she notice their pain in breast cancer. But in other side uneducated female suffer breast cancer so she does not notice about her disease. Until, she cannot bear pain in breast. Female go to spiritual person and Hakeem not doctor. Spiritual person and Hakeem have no knowledge about breast cancer treatment. Because in southern Punjab female oncologists very less. Females have social barriers and culture interference. Especially un married female do not tell about their disease. Mostly people victim of disease just their social culture barriers and economical hurdles in southern Punjab. If patient know about disease early stage so disease do not convert in un curable disease. If patient know late about her disease so disease convert un curable disease. In the whole south Asia bosom cancer has utmost ratio in Pakistan. Majority of the women suffering breast cancer in Pakistan. Breast cancer can be diagnosed in the early stage. Pink Ribbon campaign is spreading in the whole world especially in Pakistan. The women Aid in pink Ribbon project is a breast cancer awareness and action programmed to raise hope. Women aids aim to assist women countries can get treatment free..Minar is semi government department. Minar cannot facilitate patient completely. Minar perform some extent treatment. But doctors of Minar refer their patients in Nishter or CMH. In the Minar patient treat just mammography radiation and chemotherapy nothing as.

5.CONCLUSION

It is concluded from above project that there are definite influence of some social and psychological issues facing by women suffering from breast cancer especially of southern Punjab region of Pakistan. Hence, there is a dire need to conduct such kind of research projects to address the life threatening health issues for welfare of feminism.

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