

Barriers That Influence The Cancer Patient Survival Rate

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Received date: October 01, 2021; Accepted date : October 15, 2021; Published date: October 20, 2021

Citation: Azi A (2021) Barriers That Influence The Cancer Patient Survival Rate. J Cancer Epidemiol Prev Vol.6 No.5:6

Description

Many prior researches have indicated that the stage of detection, or any cancer for that matter, has a significant impact on the patient's survival rate. The survival rate for cancer rapidly decreases as the stage of the disease increases, as shown in the graph above. When compared to industrialised countries such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Australia, where breast cancer survival rates are as high as 80%, India's survival rate for breast cancer patients is only 50-60%. This can be attributable to India's much lower screening rates. There are several causes behind India's poor survival rate. Breast cancer is under-recognized and the warning signals to look for. Breast cancer is under-diagnosed due to a lack of knowledge about the symptoms and how to identify it. There aren't enough medical facilities or infrastructure to perform screening services. Breast cancer screening is an expensive process. In India, there is no large-scale breast cancer screening programme. In India, there is a social stigma connected with breast cancer. Age, monthly household income, whether or not the participant had symptoms of breast cancer, previous family history of breast cancer, how recently the participant had gotten screened, the amount they paid to get screened, whether or not they recommended screening to others, and their perception of societal stigma around breast cancer are the parameters we will look at.

cancer, how much they would be prepared to spend in the future to get screened, how often follow-up screening was

recommended, and whether or not their screening was covered by insurance or paid for by their employers. Please keep in mind that this analysis only applies to people who had their chests examined for cancer. A person showed symptoms of breast cancer, how much they paid for getting screened, and how much they would be willing to pay next time Lack of awareness of breast cancer can range from a lack of knowledge about the disease's prevalence to a lack of knowledge about the importance of screening to a lack of knowledge about early detection. Another factor to consider while examining why India's breast cancer screening rate is so low is that women may experience psychological difficulties in accepting the possibility of being diagnosed with the disease. To begin with, they would have no understanding of current breast cancer survival statistics, and hence would be discouraged from seeking treatment for such a lethal disease. Because the majority of the participants were well-off, they did not cite a lack of funds as a justification for not being examined. However, some participants said that they were unable to get checked due to a lack of funds. These were the 3% of the group who had not yet been screened. In addition, all of the women who had breast cancer symptoms but were not screened were included in the study. From the age of 20, women should begin self-examination every month, seven days following their period, according to a radiation oncologist at BGS Global Hospitals. Women who are postmenopausal or who do not have periods for any other reason can set aside a day each month for self-examination.