



## The relationship of the preexisting anxiety problem with the demographic profile of cervical cancer patients

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### KEYWORDS

Cervical cancer;  
Anxiety;  
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### Abstract

**Objective:** This study identified the association of the preexisting anxiety problem in women diagnosed with cervical cancer with their demographic characteristics.

**Method:** This was a cross sectional study with 100 participants selected by purposive sampling method. Data were collected through Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) questionnaire and the medical records of participants.

**Results:** Work status was the only demographic characteristic which was found to be statistically significantly related to the anxiety level of the participants before they were diagnosed with cervical cancer. Participants who worked at home as housewives were found to have higher anxiety level than those worked at the institutions or industry.

**Conclusions:** Working women in this study were more likely to have the preexisting anxiety problem prior their cervical cancer diagnosis. This study implies the importance of promoting healthy lifestyle to manage daily stressors, considering various interrelated factors that may eventually contribute to cervical cancer development in women.

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### Introduction

Psychological stress might contribute to the processes of illness, including cancer. The hypothesis of the psychological factor to influence the development of the cancer through the psycho neuroimmunological pathway has long been studied<sup>1-3</sup>. Evidences showed that psychological stress is able to interrupt the chemical messengers which connect the nerve, endocrine, and immune cells, and also to inhibit the anti-tumor immune responses of the body<sup>2,4</sup>. Furthermore, the interactions of emotion and immune functions might increase an individual's proneness to malignancy<sup>5</sup>.

The psycho neuroimmunological interactions work in both directions. They might heighten the cancer pathogenesis and, on the other hand, to predispose the psychopathological manifestations in patients having cancer<sup>1,2</sup>. This is the plausible explanation of why psychological issues are not uncommon among cancer patients.

Many studies addressed this phenomenon and developed various interventions to deal with the psychological stress in cancer patient's population, especially those with cervical cancer<sup>6-8</sup>. In the developing countries such as Indonesia, even though psychological problems of the cancer patients are mostly overlooked, previous studies in Indonesia examined this subject along with its intervention strategies<sup>9,10</sup>.

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Nevertheless, evidence regarding the psychological stress that may precede cancer among Indonesian population is still limited. In fact, most of the cancer patients in Indonesia have lower socio-economic background, which may serve as an environmental stressor<sup>10,11</sup>. Women, in particular, are more vulnerable to psychological problems including anxiety and depression that were found to be linked with the women's reproductive milestone<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, it is of high importance to raise this issue among women having cancer in Indonesia. This study attempted to capture the association of the preexisting anxiety problem in women diagnosed with cervical cancer with their demographic characteristics.

## Method

A cross-sectional study was conducted at one of the biggest general hospitals in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. We recruited 100 cervical cancer patients attending the outpatient unit of the study setting, using purposive sampling technique, in May-June 2016. The inclusion criteria were: being diagnosed with cervical cancer, having compos mentis mental status, being able to read and write in Bahasa Indonesia.

The demographic profile of the participants was collated through questionnaire set by the researchers. Moreover, we used Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) originally developed by Hamilton in 1959 to measure the preexisting anxiety problem among participants<sup>13</sup>. This tool contains 14 items of anxiety symptoms, in which each symptom item is rated on a five-point scale (0 = none, 1 = mild, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe, 4 = very severe). The total score of anxiety symptom spans from 0 to 56; higher score indicates heavier anxiety problem. The reliability test result of this tool, as piloted prior our data collection, yielded Cronbach's alpha of 0.953 which showed its reliability.

Data were analyzed with univariate and bivariate analysis. Except for age variable which was a numeric data, we calculated the proportion of other demographic variables, including educational level, occupation, marriage status, and income level. Chi-square test was carried out to identify the difference in the characteristics of the participants with the HARS score. P value of less than 0.05 was considered to have a statistical significance.

As we involved patients in our study, we were bound to the ethical conduct of the study with the human subjects. Apart from the ethical principles we applied in designing the study, we provided thorough explanation to all the approached patients before they stated and signed their consents to voluntarily join the study. We kept the privacy and confidentiality of the data of our participants until the completion of the study.

## Results

The mean age of the participants was 51.89 years (SD= 8.596), ranging from 29-70 years old. Table 1 provides the summarized details of the demographic profile in this study. Most participants finished their basic education (90%). High school graduates slightly dominated the total sample of 100 cancer patients (41%), while the patients with elementary

**Table 1** Characteristics of the participants (n = 100)

Variables	N	%
<i>Educational level</i>		
None	6	6
Primary education	90	90
Higher education	4	4
<i>Occupation</i>		
Housewife	90	90
Entrepreneur	7	7
Employee	3	3
<i>Marriage Status</i>		
Single	1	1
Married	80	80
Widow	19	19
<i>Family income, Rp.</i>		
≤ 2.400.000	72	72
2,400,000-5.000.000	26	26
≥ 5.000.000	2	2

school background ranked second (30%). The majority of the participants worked as housewives (90%), were married (80%), with lower family income, roughly 185 US dollars per month, lower than the average minimum regional wage (72%).

We analyzed the characteristics of the respondents against the HARS score with the following results (table 2). Table 2 shows that the participants aged more than 51 years old, had primary education background, and were married had higher anxiety level before they had cervical cancer diagnosis compared with the rest of the participants. However, no statistically significant relationships were found between these characteristics and the anxiety status prior the cervical cancer diagnosis. On the other side, participants who worked at home as housewives were found to have higher anxiety level than those worked at the institutions or industry. The occupation was also found to be statistically significantly related to the anxiety level of the participants before they were diagnosed with cervical cancer.

## Discussion

The demographic profile of the women with cervical cancer in this study is consistent with the profiling of the similar population in previous studies. That the participants were in their early fifty in average in this study was fairly in line with the characteristics of participants in a study in Indonesia<sup>14</sup>. This is close to the average age for menopause, which is 51 years old<sup>15</sup>. In terms of age-specific cervical cancer prevalence, the pattern of peak prevalence at ages 50-65 was found in many Asian and African Countries<sup>16</sup>. Few other studies found that the HPV prevalence pattern remains high across the age groups in low-resource countries<sup>17,18</sup>. The age-specific cervical cancer prevalence pattern, however,

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