

Short Communication

Awareness about brain tumor in biology postgraduate students

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Abstract

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Tumors are masses consisting abnormally dividing cells most common of which are gliomas and meningeal tumors. The object of the study was to determine the awareness of postgraduate students about Brain tumor. The methodology developed in this survey is the questionnaire. The students were asked questions about etiology, prevalence, transmission and hope for the treatment of Brain tumor. It is concluded from our survey that postgraduate students were fully aware about the Brain tumor.

Keywords: Tumor cells, symptoms, gliomas, meningeal tumor

INTRODUCTION

Tumor is a bundle of tissue produced by rapid division and gathering of abnormal cells. Tumor cells are produced by disruption of normal cell cycle. These cells rapidly grow and approach to nearby areas of the body. Early and proper diagnosis of brain tumor is necessary to manage disease treatment. Brain tumors are identified after specific symptoms including headache, nausea, changes in personality, annexation or focal neurologic impairments. Brain tumors may be gliomas, meningiomas and pituitary tumors (Huile Gao et al., 2013).

Initial brain tumors formed of different cells composing the brain and CNS and referred to the type of cell primarily forming them. The critical type of brain tumors are considered as gliomas in astrocytic tumors. These tumors production is associated with astrocytes and other kinds of glial cells, making nerves strong. The other important type of brain tumors is concerned to meninges. These are called as meningeal tumor formed in the thin layer of tissue that protects the brain and spinal cord. Vascular proliferation plays an important role in tumor growth and metastasis and plays major role in histologic grading of gliomas (Huile Gao et al., 2013). The object of the study was to determine the awareness of postgraduate students about Brain tumor.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology developed in this survey of awareness about Brain tumor in university students was questionnaire. A questionnaire developed to know awareness about etiology of brain tumor (Table 1), prevalence (Table 2), transmission (Table 3) and hope for Brain tumor (Table 4). 38 students were selected from BZU Multan. The inclusion criteria for the study were postgraduate students and the exclusion criterion was not for the students of graduation level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

38 students of M.phil class contributed in the survey. Out of 38 students, 6 were male and 32 were female. Awareness about etiology of Brain tumor is given in table 5

From the results of table 5 elucidate that 76% of the M.phil students favour that brain tumor is a viral disease and only 24% don't agree about viral basis of brain tumor. Majority (97%) of students disagree about its bacterial basis and only 3% think that it is bacterial

Table 1. Questionnaire to evaluate awareness about etiology of Brain tumor

Brain tumor is a	Yes	No
1. Viral disease		
2. Bacterial disease		
3. Fungal disease		
4. Genetic disease		
5. Metabolic disease		

Table 2. Questionnaire to evaluate views about prevalence of Brain tumor

Ever suffered from Brain tumor	Yes	No
1. You		
2. Your family		
3. Your relative		
4. Your neighbor		
5. Your friend		

Table 3. Questionnaire to evaluate views about transmission of Brain tumor

Brain tumor transmitted by	Yes	No
1. Contacts or blood transfusion		
2. From parents to offspring		

Table 4. Questionnaire to evaluate views about Hope for Brain tumor

Brain tumor may be treated by	Yes	No
1. Medicines		
2. Surgery		
3. Do not worry, it is easily curable		

Table 5. Awareness about etiology of Brain tumor: Views of Postgraduate Biology Students

Brain tumor is a	Male		Female		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Viral disease	67%	33%	78%	22%	76%	24%
2. Bacterial disease	17%	83%	0%	100%	3%	97%
3. Fungal disease	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
4. Genetic disease	17%	83%	34%	66%	32%	68%
5. Metabolic disease	50%	50%	41%	59%	42%	58%

Table 6. Awareness to evaluate views about prevalence of Brain tumor

Ever suffered from Brain tumor	Male		Female		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. You	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
2. Your family	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
3. Relative	33.3%	66.6%	12%	88%	16%	84%
4. Neighbour	0%	100%	12%	88%	10%	90%
5. Friend	0%	100%	12%	88%	10%	90%

Table 7. Awareness to evaluate views about transmission of Brain tumor

Brain tumor is transmitted by	Male		Female		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.Contacts or transfusion of blood	0%	100%	12%	88%	10%	90%
2.From parents to descendents	17%	83%	31%	69%	29%	71%

Table 8. Awareness to evaluate views about Hope for Brain tumor

Brain tumor treatment	Male		Female		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. By Medicines	50%	50%	75%	25%	71%	29%
2. Surgically	50%	50%	94%	6%	87%	13%
3. Easily curable with passage of time	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%

disease. Concept about its fungal based disease is 0%. 32% students said that it is genetically based disease and 68% negate this thought. 42% of all students said that it is metabolic disease and more than half (58%) don't agree.

Results of table 6 report that neither they suffered from Brain tumor nor their family members. Cases of Brain tumor among their relatives were 16% and 84% are safe from it. Majority(90%) of their neighbours and friends were safe from this disease and only 10% of them faced this disease respectively.

Most of (90%) students said that brain tumor does not transmit from any type of contact and only 10% favoured its transmission from contacts. 71% said that it is not transmitted parents to their descendents and 29% favoured this type of transmission.

Results from the table 8 clearly show that 71% of students think that brain tumor can be treated by medicines and 29% gave their opinion against its medical treatment. About surgical treatment of this disease majority of students supported this strategy while only

13% negated this way of treatment. 100% students said that it is not easily curable.

CONCLUSION

Whole discussion concluded that postgraduate students were fully aware about Brain tumor.

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