Analysis of the Application Effect of Information Management for the Prevention of Endometrial Cancer

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자궁내막암 예방을 위한 정보관리 적용 효과의 분석

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Abstract

This study measures the effectiveness of applying information management to prevent endometrial cancer. The subjects of this study were 86 people who visited the obstetrics and gynecology department of a general hospital in the metropolitan area from June 17 through August 28, 2024. The t-test was used to compare before and after the application of information management for endometrial cancer. In terms of symptoms of endometrial cancer patients, 7, 14, 21, and 28 days. The results of this study are as follows. Firstly, irregular bleeding in the uterus was significantly lower in average 31.74 points after application than in average 49.38 points before application of information management(t=3.81, p<.05). Secondly, high blood pressure decreased after the 7th and then rose briefly after the 21st. These findings were confirmed to be effective in preventing endometrial cancer through the application of information management.

1. Introduction

Endometrial cancer is a cancer that occurs in the endomet rium that makes up the inner wall. Endometrial cancer is classified into endometrial-like adenocarcinoma and papillary serous carcinoma according to histological characteristics[1]. The symptom of endometrial cancer is abnormal uterine bleeding. If vaginal bleeding is detected in postmenopausal women, the possibility of endometrial cancer must be considered. Endometrial cancer is of great importance as early detection increases the effectiveness of treatment. If endometrial cancer is left unattended, it can spread to ovaries, liver, etc[2]. Previous studies have mainly focused on endometrial cancer surgery, and palliative methods are insufficient[3],[4]. Therefore, this study measures the effectiveness of applying information management to prevent endometrial cancer.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Materials

The subjects of this study were 86 people who visited the obstetrics and gynecology department of a general hospital in the metropolitan area from June 17 through August 28, 2024.

2.2 Methods

The t-test was used to compare before and after the application of information management for endometrial cancer.

In terms of symptoms of endometrial cancer patients, 7, 14, 21, and 28 days. The effectiveness of endometrial cancer prevention was measured before and after the application of information management.

The experimental group is classified as the group that applied information management, and the control

group is classified as the group that did not apply information management.

3. Results

3.1 Before and after the effectiveness of endometrial cancer prevention

Table 1 shows before and after the effectiveness of endometrial cancer prevention. Irregular bleeding in the uterus was significantly lower in average 31.74 points after application than in average 49.38 points before application of information management(t=3.81, p<.05). Constipation was significantly higher with an average of 36.53 points before information management application and 25.72 points after application(t=2.64, p<.05).

[Table 1] Before and after the effectiveness of endometrial cancer
   prevention

Variables	Before	After	t
Irregular bleeding	49.38±2.15	31.74±2.69	3.81*
Diabetes mellitus	46.12±0.73	41.28±0.45	1.62
Obesity	38.46±3.52	32.06±2.87	3.59
Abdominal pain	21.19±0.84	17.46±0.59	4.75
Constipation	36.53±3.67	25.72±2.64	2.64*
Vegetable	33.61±0.29	48.18±0.35	-4.92*
Low back pain	29.37±1.58	25.64±1.76	1.85
Olive oil intake	18.53±3.16	32.71±3.42	-3.21*
Hypertension	45.27±0.43	41.27±0.52	1.85
Protein food intake	21.84±2.51	46.19±2.48	-3.47**

* p<.05 ** p<.01

3.2 Comparison of the time course for the prevention of endometrial cancer

Figure 1 presents a comparison of symptoms for the prevention of endometrial cancer. Irregular bleeding in the uterus continued to decrease after 14 days than before information management. High blood pressure decreased after the 7th and then rose briefly after the 21st.
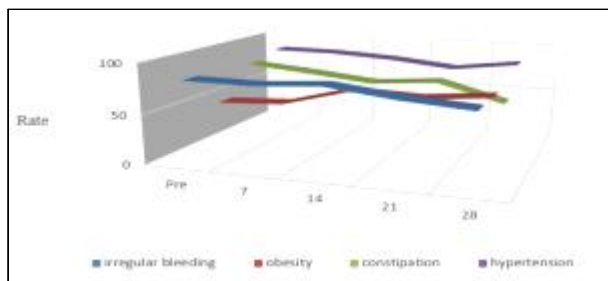
[Fig. 1] Comparison of the time course for the prevention of endometrial cancer

4. Discussion

The study is to analyze the effect of the application of health information management for the prevention of endometrial cancer. As a result, irregular bleeding in the uterus was significantly decreased after application compared to before information management application. This study showed similar results to the disease of ovarian cancer in previous study[2],[4]. Irregular bleeding in the uterus can be caused by overwork, stress, diet, etc

Therefore, physical and mental rest, care, and diet are required.

In case of irregular bleeding, people should eat balanced eating habits and foods rich in vitamins and minerals.

In this study, the difficulty of constipation has decreased after application than before health management was applied. This is a similar result to the cervical cancer in previous studies[5],[6].

As the tumor compresses the bladder or rectum, problems such as difficulty in urination and constipation occur. In order to treat constipation, people should drink enough water, vegetables, and fruits. These findings were confirmed to be effective in preventing endometrial cancer through the application of information management.

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