



Knowledge of Carcinogenic Chemicals, Safe Drug Use, and Cancer Prevention Among University Students in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan

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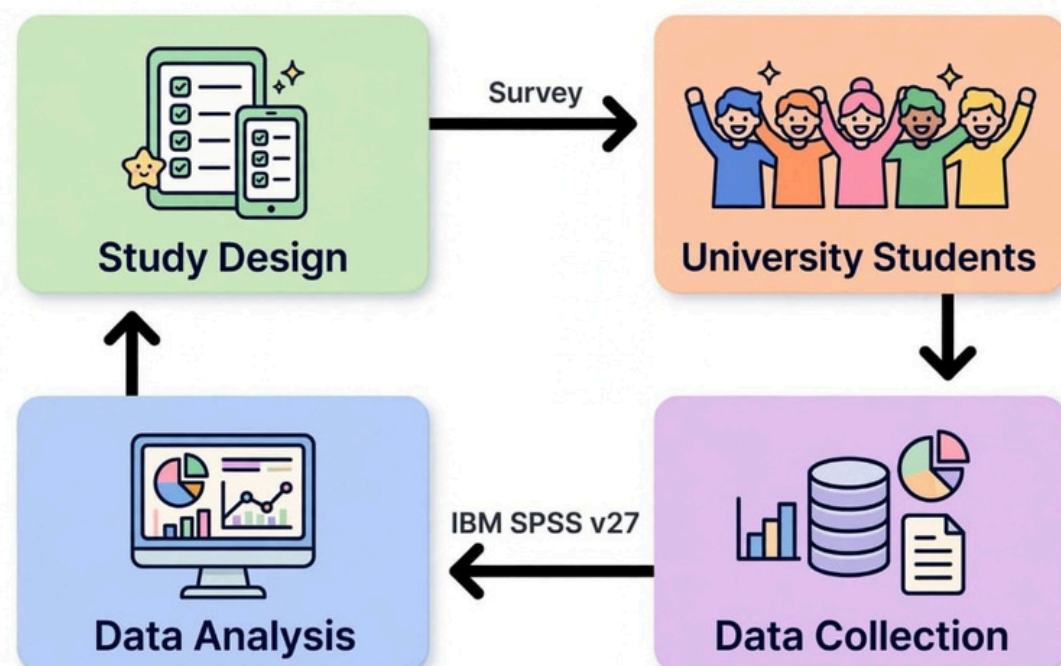
BACKGROUND

Cancer prevention requires awareness of carcinogenic exposures, safe drug use, and healthy lifestyles among university students. Knowledge, attitudes, and health behaviors may influence long-term cancer prevention.

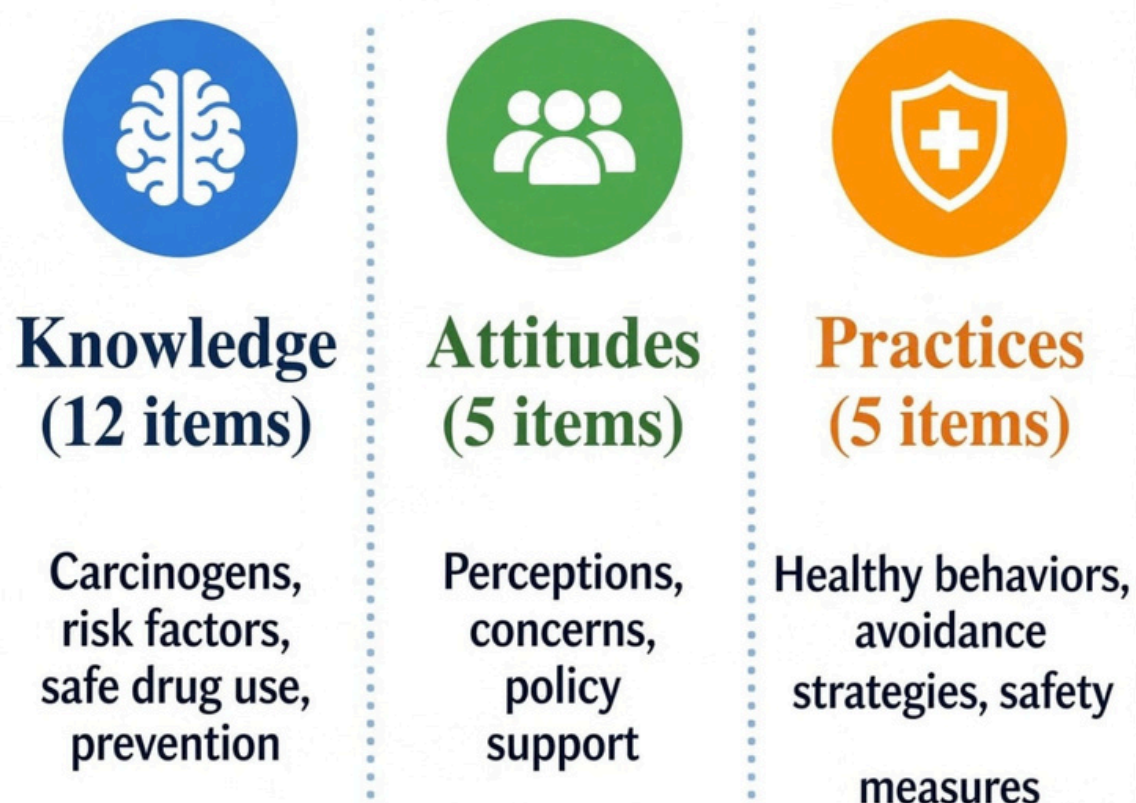
OBJECTIVES

- Assess knowledge and cancer risk awareness.
- Evaluate preventive practices, attitudes, and associated factors.

METHODOLOGY



KEY DOMAINS ASSESSED



SAMPLE PROFILING



313 Students
Total respondents

Gender Distribution



● Male 42% ● Female 58%

Discipline

Others 9% | Eng. 15% | Natural Science 20% | Social Science 24% | Health Science 32%

Age

18-20 26% | 21-23 34% | 24-26 25% | 27+ 15%

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 62% demonstrated moderate to high knowledge of carcinogenic chemicals and cancer risk factors.
- 74% agreed that safe drug use is important for cancer prevention and overall health.
- Only 41% reported consistent preventive practices, such as healthy lifestyle and avoidance of self-medication.

Knowledge

$\alpha = 0.667$ (12 items)

Shapiro-Wilk = 0.594 $p = 0.001$

Non-normal • Non-parametric

Attitudes

$\alpha = 0.750$ (5 items)

$p = 0.229$ $p = 0.001$

with Practices

Practices

$\alpha = 0.835$ (5 items)

Positive association

Regression • $F(5,306) = 3.766$ • $p = 0.003$ • $R^2 = 0.058$

Significant:

- Knowledge $\beta = 0.151$ $p = 0.010$
- Attitudes $\beta = 0.131$ $p = 0.023$

Not Significant:

- Age
- Awareness
- Chemical training

CONCLUSION

Knowledge and attitudes were linked to cancer-preventive practices. among university students.