

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge regarding Cervical Cancer among B.Sc Nursing IVth Year Students of Govt. College of Nursing, Kota Rajasthan

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Abstract: Cervical cancer is the commonest cancer cause of death among women in developing countries. Every year in India, 122, 844 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 67, 477 die from the disease. India has a population of 432.2 million women aged 15 years and older who are at risk developing cancer. It is the second most common cancer in women aged 15-45 years. The peak age of incidence of cervical cancer is 55-59 years, and considerable proportion of women report in the late stages of disease. Specific types of oncogene HPV 16, 18 have been identified in patient with cervical cancer. Other epidemiological risk factors are early at marriage, multiple sexual partners, multiple pregnancies, poor genital hygiene, malnutrition, use of oral contraceptives. HPV prevalence among cervical cancer patient in India has varied from 87.8% to 96.67%. The study was aquasi-experimental study used to evaluate the knowledge of 60 B. SC nursing IVth year students. A Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. Structured questionnaire was used to collect the data from the students. The data obtained were analysed based on the set of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. In the present study it is evident that the demographic variables such as age, type of family, place of residence area the calculated chi-square value is less than the critical value at $p < 0.05$ level of significant. So null hypothesis is accepted and research hypothesis is rejected. In demographic variables such as gender, father's qualification, mother's qualification, previous knowledge regarding cervical cancer and sources of information regarding cervical cancer, the calculated chi-square value is higher than the critical value at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. So null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. The obtained data is analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics, Split-half method correlation co-efficient test and chi-square test tested at 0.05 level of significance to find out association of knowledge regarding cervical cancer and selected socio-demographic variables. Findings revealed that the overall mean score was 31.59 and standard deviation 8.50 in post-test for B. Sc. Nursing students which was higher than the overall mean score 18.23 and standard deviation 9.24 in pre-test. Thus, it indicates that there is an enhancement of knowledge and overall effectiveness is 13.35 and standard deviation 0.72 among B. SC Nursing students regarding cervical cancer.

Keywords: Assess, Effectiveness, Structured Teaching Programme, Cervical Cancer, B. SC Nursing Students

1. Background of the Study

Cancer it is Oncogenes regulate cell growth in a positive fashion. Oncogenes include transforming genes of virus and normal cellular genes that are activate by mutation to promote cell growth to a partly malignant behaviour. It needs one mutational event for its gain of function.

Cervical cancer is defined as an abnormal cell proliferation in the cervix (or) abnormal cells growth in the cervix.

The most important cause of cervical cancer is infection with a high-risk type of human papilloma virus. The types HPV most commonly linked with cervical cancer are HPV 16 and HPV 18, but several other high-risk types contribute to cancer as well. HPV infection is extremely common and generally occurs soon after an individual become sexually active.

Women health is unique speciality of health care. Women are become more and more aware of their health status as a

result of modern education, electronic, print media and health agencies. While women have made progress in most of the field but still, she tends to inexplicably neglect her own health. Though in the present age women are aware of their problem, the readiness to seek help from health personnel is hindered by economic constraints social stigma and rigid superstitious beliefs regarding health problems.

One of the most important prevention of cervical cancer has been the development of the Vaccine for HPV, Gardasil, it is effective against for HPV subtypes, including 16 & 18. The FDA has approved the vaccination which is given as a series of three injections, for girl's age 9 to 26 years. The Vaccine will be most effective when given before a young woman has any sexual contact. Although effective, it will not protect against all types of HPV and will not prevent all cases of cervical cancer, so routine pap testing is still required. Research continues on other HPV Vaccines and on vaccinating men, who severe as the vector for HPV in most infected women.

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Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer affecting women worldwide and is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality, particularly in the developing world. Although the Pap smear is recognized as an invaluable tool, there are several well-known problems with it. Many women are not routinely screened and may go years without a pap smear. **Cervical cancer** is a very common kind of cancer in women.

2. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual work used in this study is based on the General Systems Theory input, Process, Output and Feedback introduced by Ludwig VonBertalanffy's (1960). The present study aims at assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding the knowledge on cervical cancer among B. sc nursing IVth year students of Govt. college of Nursing, Kota (Raj.).

3. Material and Methods

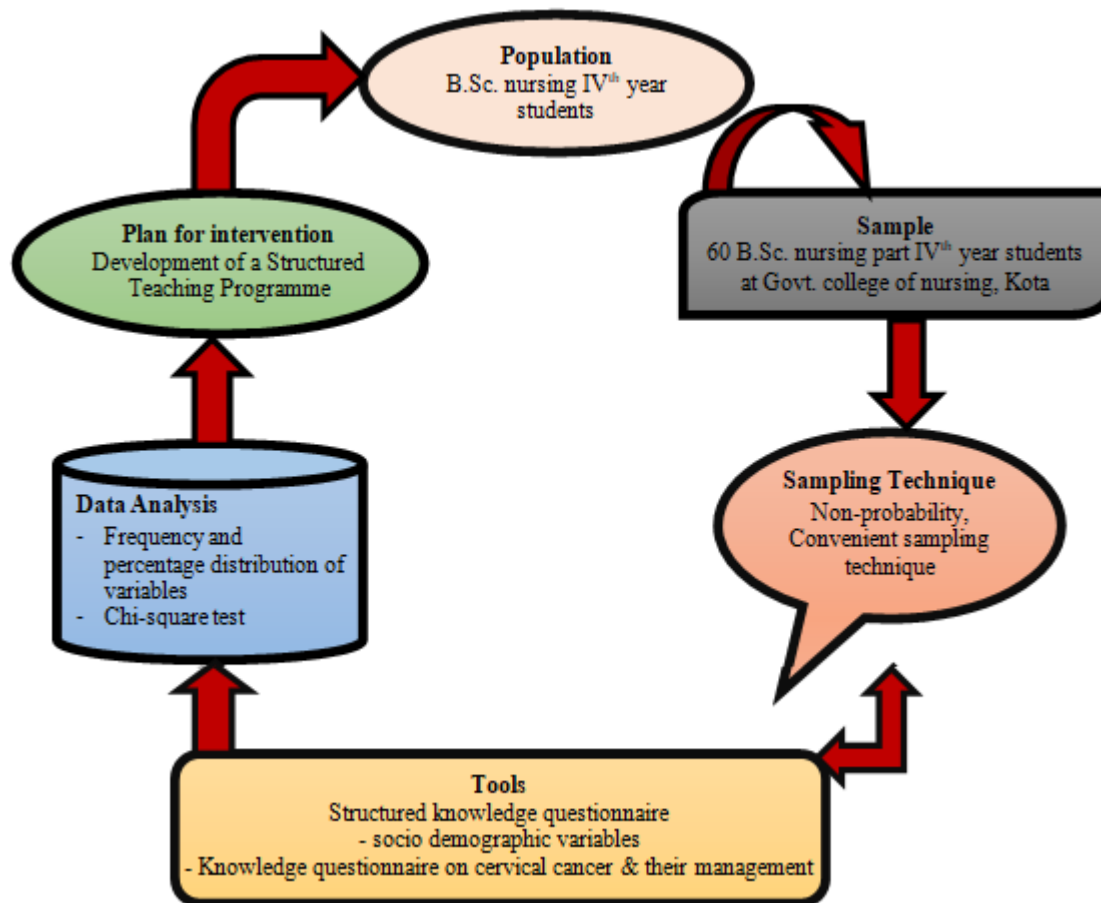


Figure 2.1: Schematic Presentation of Research Method

Data Collection Procedure

Pre test

The investigator collected data by structured questionnaire from each respondent, which require knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

Implement of Structure Teaching programme

After pre-test structure teaching programme regarding cervical cancer was administering to 60 students of b. sc nursing ivth year those belong to experimental group.

Post test

After the 7th day implement of structured teaching programme, post-test was carried out by the investigator by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire.

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Cervical Cancer among B. Sc nursing 4th year Students

Table: Area wise effectiveness of structured teaching programme by comparing the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of cervical cancer among B. Sc nursing 4th year students N=60

S. N.	Different Sections Of Knowledge	Pre-Test			Post-Test			Effectiveness		
		Mean	SD	Mean%	Mean	SD	Mean%	Mean	SD	Mean%
1.	Introduction of Cervical Cancer	3.55	1.71	39.44%	6.9	1.46	76.66%	3.35	0.25	37.22%
2.	Causes and Risk Factor Of Cervical Cancer	5.43	2.85	41.76%	8.68	2.74	66.76%	3.25	0.11	25%
3.	Sign and Symptoms of Cervical Cancer	0.766	0.666	25.53%	2.25	0.594	75%	1.48	0.07	49.47%
4.	Stages of Cervical Cancer	0.6	0.522	30%	1.5	0.5	75%	0.9	0.02	45%
5.	Screening and Diagnostic Test of Cervical Cancer	2.48	1.175	41.33%	4.11	0.950	68.5%	1.63	0.22	27.17%

6.	Management of Cervical Cancer	1.71	0.678	42.75%	2.6	0.663	65%	0.89	0.01	22.25%
7.	Prevention of Cervical Cancer	3.7	1.64	46.25%	5.55	1.60	69.37%	1.85	0.04	23.12%
	Total	18.23	9.24	40.51%	31.59	8.50	70.2%	13.35	0.72	29.66%

Table: depicts mean, standard deviation of aspect wise knowledge of cervical cancer among B. Sc. Nursing IVth year students in pre-test and post-test obtained the highest mean in knowledge regarding causes and risk factor of cervical cancer in post-test 8.68 and standard deviation 2.74, when compared with pre-test mean 5.43 and standard

deviation 2.85. The overall mean score was 31.59 and standard deviation 8.50 in post-test for B. Sc. Nursing students which was higher than the overall mean score 18.23 and standard deviation 9.24 in pre-test. Thus, it indicates that there is an enhancement of knowledge (31.59) among B. Sc. Nursing students regarding cervical cancer.

Table: Overall difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge, N=60

	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean %	Df	't' value	Tabulated value	Inference
Over all pre-test knowledge	18.23	9.24	40.51%	59	17.53	2.0016	Significant
Over all post-test knowledge	31.59	8.50	70.2%				

Table 5: The result showed that the mean post-test knowledge score is 31.59 (70.2%) is greater than the mean pre-test knowledge score 18.23 (40.51%). The data further represent that the 't' value of 17.53 is significantly higher than the tabulated 't' value 2.0010 at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that there was different in pre-test and post-test knowledge score of respondents and structured teaching planned is effective in improving the knowledge score of B. Sc. Nursing IVth year student's cervical cancer.

Data shows the association between pre-test knowledge scores on cervical cancer among b. sc nursing 4th year students and selected socio-demographic variables

This section deals with data analysis and interpretation of the association between knowledge of b, sc nursing 4th year students regarding cervical cancer with socio-demographic variables using chi square value.

Table: Data shows the association between pre-test knowledge scores on cervical cancer among b. sc nursing 4th year students and selected socio-demographic variables

S. No	Socio-demographic Data	Frequency	Knowledge			df	Chi Square (χ^2)	Tabulated value (at 0.05 level)	Inference
			Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate				
1.	Age in year					4	1.826	9.488	NS
	20-22	37	18	11	8				
	23-25	23	12	9	2				
	26-28	00	00	00	00				
2.	Gender					2	8.415	5.991	S
	Male	27	19	6	2				
	Female	33	11	14	8				
3.	Type of family					2	1.353	5.991	NS
	Nuclear family	26	12	8	6				
	Joint family	34	18	12	4				
4.	Place of residence area					2	4.285	5.991	NS
	Urban	28	10	12	6				
	Rural	32	20	8	4				
5.	Father's qualification					6	16.88	12.59	S
	Illiterate	17	14	2	1				
	12 th	14	9	4	1				
	Graduation	13	4	6	3				
	Post-graduation	16	3	8	5				
6.	Mother's qualification					6	15.53	12.59	S
	Illiterate	33	12	16	5				
	12 th	15	13	1	1				
	Graduation	7	2	2	3				
	Post-graduation	5	3	1	1				
7.	Previous knowledge regarding cervical cancer					2	8.211	5.991	S
	Yes	42	16	17	9				
	No	18	14	3	1				
8.	Sources of information regarding cervical cancer					6	17.17	12.17	S
	Newspaper	11	9	1	1				
	Mass media	17	12	2	3				
	Books	27	8	15	4				
	Friends and relatives	5	1	2	2				

Note: S-significant, N. S-Not significant

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