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A Pre-Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching on Knowledge regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer among Adolescent Girls in Selected College

Rashmi Raju Gulghane[1], Dr. Arti Wasnik[2]

MSc in Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing

Professor, HOD Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing

Abstract: ***This study offers timely insight into one of the most pressing yet under-discussed public health issues affecting adolescent girls—cervical cancer prevention. While the background statistics already paint a grim picture of its prevalence, especially in countries like India, what stands out here is the focus on younger populations, who are often overlooked in preventive education. The researcher's decision to use a pre-experimental one-group pre-test and post-test design may not be the most robust method statistically, but it serves the purpose of gauging initial effectiveness with clarity. It is evident that the planned teaching intervention significantly improved the participants' knowledge scores, with a dramatic shift from poor or satisfactory knowledge in the pre-test to good and excellent levels in the post-test. This suggests that structured, age-appropriate education can truly bridge the information gap that persists in vulnerable groups. That said, the sample size and non-random sampling may limit the generalizability of the findings, but they do not diminish the core takeaway—that proactive education makes a meaningful difference. The study speaks volumes about how even a simple, targeted effort within a college setting can plant the seeds for long-term preventive health behavior.***

Keywords: Assess, Effectiveness, Knowledge, Adolescent Girls, Teaching

1. Background of Study

Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers among women worldwide (WHO, 2009). In India, cervical cancer bestows to approximately 6–29% of all cancers in women. The age-adjusted incidence rate of cervical cancer varies globally among registries; highest is 23.07/100,000 in Mizoram state and the lowest is 4.91/100,000 in Dibrugarh district.[7]Cervical cancer is the fourth most periodic cancer in women with an assessed 570,000 new cases in 2018 representing 6.6% of all female cancers. Approximately 90% of deaths from cervical cancer happened in low- and middle-income countries.[8]

According to the most recent data (for the period from 2003 through 2007), the incidence rate for cervical cancer was 8.1 cases per 100,000 women per year in the United States.[9]Every year in India, 122,844 women are identified 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 of developing cancer. It is the second most common cancer in women aged 15–44 years.

Objectives of the Study

1) **Primary Objectives:**

- To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected college.

2) **Other Objectives**

- To assess the existing knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected college.
- To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected college.
- To associate the knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables

2. Methodology

Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test research design has been used to find out the effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected colleges. The study was conducted in selected college. In this study, the target population contained the adolescent girls in preferred colleges.

The accessible population is the Adolescent girls who meet the designated criteria and who were available for research study of selected college. In this study sample, were Adolescent girls who were fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria and who were available during the period of data collection. "Sample consist of sub set of units that compose accessible population". In this study, the sample size was 100 adolescent girls in the preferred college. The sampling technique used in the study was non-probability convenient sampling. Adolescent girls who are present in college during the period of data collection. Adolescent girls who are willing to participate in this study. Adolescent girls who were age group between 16-19 years. Adolescent girls were age group between 10- 15 years.

3. Analysis and Result

The findings of the study as, "A Pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching about knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among the adolescent girls in selected college."

The major finding of the study result showed that among all subjects, in pre-test score was, 18% of subjects had poor level of knowledge score, 70% had satisfactory level of knowledge score, 13% of subjects had good level of knowledge and none of subjects had excellent knowledge about it. Post-test knowledge score was,6% of subjects in post-test had satisfactory level of knowledge score, 57% had good and 37% had excellent level of knowledge score. Mean Pre-test knowledge score of the subjects was 11.24 ± 3.97. And Mean Post-test knowledge score of the subjects was 21.52 ± 4.05.The study reported that the result regarding level of knowledge regarding changes during puberty the subjects in pre-test were poor and after the execution of the planned teaching post-test score increased.

With regard to the second objective of the study, the result showed that in the pre-test mean score was 11.24 and standard deviation was 3.97. Post-test mean score was 21.52 and standard deviation 4.05. The calculated 't' value i.e .19.98 was much higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance for overall knowledge score of subject which was statistically acceptable level of significance. Hence, it was statistically interpreted that the planned teaching on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected colleges.

4. Conclusion

There was a remarkable increase in the knowledge scores of the study participants after giving planned teaching. This shows that, all adolescent girls have had positive effectiveness of planned teaching regarding prevention of cervical cancer. This chapter deals with the summary, discussion, nursing implications and recommendations of the study.

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Author Profile

Rashmi Raju Gulghane, M.Sc. Nursing in Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Clinical Instructor
Email: *rashmi.gulghane05[at]gmail.com*