

# A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer Among Adolescent Girls in Selected College at Bareilly District, Uttar Pradesh

Govind Tiwari

M.Sc. Nursing Student, Community Health Nursing, College of nursing, Desh bhagat College of Nursing, Punjab, India  
Corresponding Author Email: [tiwarigovind710\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:tiwarigovind710[at]gmail.com)

**Abstract:** A quasi experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected college at Bareilly Uttar Pradesh. The study was conducted on 60 adolescents girls and sample were collected through non probability purposive sampling technique. The data was collected by self structured questionnaire. The structured teaching programme was given to group after taken pre test. The findings of the study revealed that there was a marked increase in knowledge of adolescent girls after exposing them to structured teaching programme on prevention of cervical cancer. The mean pre-test knowledge score of subjects was 14.9 with mean percentage of 49.8, whereas mean post-test knowledge score of subjects was 17.9 with mean percentage of 59.3. The mean post-test knowledge score was found to be significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance ( $t = 6.55, P < 0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** Evaluate, Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Knowledge, Prevention of cervical cancer, Adolescent girls

## 1. Introduction

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer affecting women world wide and is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality, particularly in the developing world. Where more than 288,000 women will die of this disease each year. Rates of cervical cancer is unacceptably high. The American cancer Society estimates that 11,150 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2007 and that 3670 women will die.<sup>1</sup>

In today's world. Cervical cancer is primarily a disease found in low income countries. Of the nearly 500,000 new cases that Occur annually, 83 % are in the developing world, as are 85 % of the 274,000 deaths associated with cervical cancer. The South Asian region harbors one fourth of the burden of cervical cancer. In India alone there are an estimated 132,000 new cases and 74,000 deaths each year.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. Literature

Review of literature in this study is organized under the following headings.

- 1) Review of literature related to cervical cancer.
- 2) Review of literature related to knowledge on cervical cancer.
- 3) Review of literature related to cervical cancer screening.

## 3. Methodology

The research design used in this study was quasi experimental (one group pre-test post-test) research design. The study was conducted in Gangasheel School of Nursing Bareilly, U.P. 60 Adolescent girls were selected from Gangasheel School of Nursing Bareilly, U.P and sample were selected through Non-

probability purposive sampling technique. The study was explained to participants and consent was taken. The data was collected by self- structured knowledge questionnaire. The structured teaching programme was given to group. After STP the assessment of knowledge was done from the group. The data were collected with the help of various tool consisting:

### Section A: Demographic variables

age, education, occupation of father, family income per month, area of residence, source if information, and previous knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer.

### Section B: Self- structured Questionnaire

to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer. The closed ended multiple choice questions were prepared after extensive literature review. There were 30 questions related to prevention of cervical cancer. Each questions had four alternatives among which only one was correct response. The content validity of tools was ensured by giving the tool to expert in the field of nursing. Reliability of tools was established by Karl Pearson test. The reliability of self structured knowledge questionnaire regarding prevention of cervical cancer was  $r = 0.86$ .

## 4. Result & Findings

**Table 1:** Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among adolescents girls, N=60

Over all	Mean	Mean (%)	SD	Enhancement	Enhancement (%)	df	't'
Pre-test Knowledge score	14.9	49.7	3.06	2.9	9.6	59	6
Post-test knowledge score	17.8	59.3	4.40				

\*Significant at 0.05 level.

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$df_{59}=2.0017$ , 't' $<0.05$  probability of larger value

The data presented in table no. 1 depicts the comparison of pre test & post test knowledge score of adolescent girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer. The obtained pre test mean and standard deviation was  $14.9 \pm 3.06$ . Also obtained post test mean and standard deviation was  $17.8 \pm 59.3$  respectively.

Dependent t-test was performed to compare the pre test & post test knowledge of adolescents girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer and the obtained t value for pre test and post test comparison score was  $t= 6.55$  after giving S.T.P

The Paired 't' value obtained for all the knowledge aspect were found to be significant at  $p<0.05$ . Hence the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted. Thus it can be interpreted that structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer.

## 5. Discussion

The main aim of the study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected college at Bareilly District, Uttar Pradesh. The present study revealed that there was no significant association between knowledge score with their selected demographic variables of among adolescents girls.. The knowledge of group was improved after giving Structured teaching programme.

Result of Sonawane MR (2020) showed similar findings that there was no significant association of knowledge score with their demographic variable.<sup>2</sup>

## References

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