



A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among reproductive age group women in selected community area at Bengaluru

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Abstract

Aim: The Study is to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among reproductive age group women in selected community area at Bengaluru.

Methods: An evaluative approach was adopted to conduct this study and the design used was quasi experimental design (one group pre-test and post-test design). A simple random sampling technique was used for generating necessary data a self-structured questionnaire was developed which consisted of 30 questions. Questionnaire was confined to the 4 areas which included General information on cervical cancer. Pathogenesis, Assessment of cervical cancer, Management, and prevention of cervical cancer. A final study was carried out on 60 reproductive age group women in Abbigere, Bengaluru, age between (35-45yr). Based on the objectives, the data was analysed by using various statistical tests such as frequency, mean, mean percentage and standard deviation paired 't' test, chi-square test.

Results: Findings of this study revealed that out of 60 samples, Majority 65% of them had poor knowledge ($\leq 50\%$) scores, 35% of them had average knowledge (51-75%) scores and none of them had adequate knowledge ($>75\%$) score in pretest regarding cervical cancer. In post-test Among the 60 subjects under study, majority 63.33% of them had high knowledge level ($>75\%$ score), 36.67% had average knowledge level (51-75% Score) and none of them had poor knowledge level ($\leq 50\%$ score). The mean pretest knowledge was 20.68% with SD 27.19%. The mean post-test knowledge found to be 40.38% with SD 30.56%. However, the enhancement was proved as mean (19.7%) and SD of (3.37%). Further, the paired t-test value (2.18) shows statistical significance at level of $p < 0.05$ with df (59), establishing the effectiveness of PTP. There is no association between pretest knowledge scores and selected demographic variables such as Age, Marital Status, Number of children, Religion, Diet, Educational status, Occupation, Monthly Income of the family, Family history of cervical cancer, Life style, Previous knowledge regarding cervical cancer, Last source of information on cervical cancer. The level of significance was set at 5%.

Interpretation and Conclusion: After the detailed analysis, the study leads to the conclusion that there is increased knowledge level of reproductive age group women about cervical cancer after planned teaching programme.

Keywords: Planned teaching programme; knowledge; reproductive age group women; knowledge on cervical cancer

Introduction

Cancer is a disease of the cell in which the normal mechanism on the control of growth and proliferation of the cell has been altered. It is invasive, spreading directly to surrounding tissue as well as to new sites in the body. Cervical cancer is disease of the cervix in which cell multiplies, destroys healthy tissue and endanger the life. It is not a communicable disease but it has genetic origin. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer after breast cancer among women worldwide. It is primarily caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection. Waggoner found that, around 80 percent of global cancer cases are in low-and mid-income countries. Human Papilloma Virus is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI). Most of the time cervical cancer grows slowly. It can take 10-15 years (or more) for abnormal cells to turn into cancer. Women with advanced cervical cancer may have abnormal bleeding, discharge, or pain. Most

people who become infected with HPV do not even know they have it.

Need of the Study

Cancer of the cervix has been the most important cancer among women in the past two decades. In India the peak age for cervical cancer incidence is 55-59 years. Current data from the National Cancer Registry Program (NCRP) indicates that the most common sites of cancer among women are the breasts and the cervix. The recent NCRP data show that between 2009 and 2011 Aizawl had the highest levels of cervical cancer at an age adjusted rate of 24.3, followed by Barshi Expanded at 19.5 and Bangalore at 18.9. In the Bangalore registry, the age-adjusted rate fell from 32.4 in 1982 to 18.7 in 2009, in Barshi from 22.1 in 1988 to 14.1 in 2010, in Chennai from 41 to 16.7 in 2009, and in Thiruvananthapuram from 9.2 in 2005 to 7.7 in 2011. The annual percentage decrease ranged from a minimum of

1.3% in Bhopal to 3.5% in Chennai in the years from 1982 to 2010. All the older PBCRs showed a statistically significant decline in age-adjusted rate from the 25-34 age group up to 54, although the Barshi registry showed a decline only up to 44 years.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the pretest knowledge regarding cervical cancer among reproductive age group women in selected community area.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding cervical cancer among reproductive age group women in selected community area.
3. To determine the association between the pre-test knowledge scores among reproductive age group

women with their selected socio demographic variables.

Assumptions

The study assumes that

- Reproductive age group women will have less knowledge regarding Cervical Cancer.
- Planned teaching programme will increase the knowledge level regarding Cervical Cancer among reproductive age group women.

Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework provides a broad prospective for nursing administration, practice, research and education. The overall purpose is to make scientific findings meaningful and generalizable. The conceptual framework for this study is based on modified open system model by J W Kenny (1995).

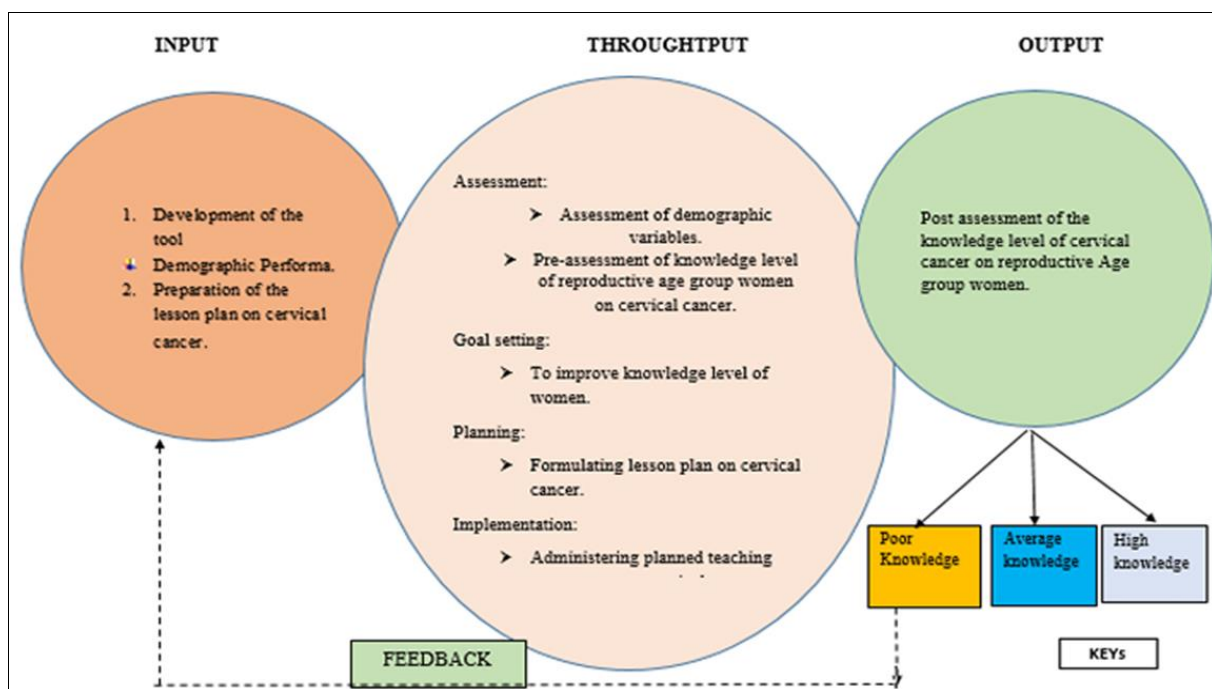


Fig 1: Modified conceptual framework based on J W Kenny’s Open system model (1995)

Research Design

The research design used in this study is quasi experimental design (one group pre-test and post-test design).

Setting of the study

Setting is the physical location and conditions in which the data collection takes place in the study. The researcher conducted the study in Abbigere community area, at Bengaluru.

Population

The target population for the present study was the females in the reproductive age group in Abbigere community area at Bengaluru.

Sample and sampling technique

A simple random sampling technique was used to select the sample.

Sample size

Total sample size of study consists of 60 reproductive age group women in Abbigere, Bengaluru.

Inclusion criteria

- Reproductive age group women in the age between (35-45yr).
- Reproductive age group women who are willing to participate in the study.
- Reproductive age group women who can able to understand and write in English or Kannada.
- Reproductive age group women who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- Reproductive age group women who had already attended the programme on cervical cancer.
- Reproductive age group women less than 35yr and

more than 45yr.

- Reproductive age group women who had undergone hysterectomy surgery.
- Reproductive age group women who are seriously ill.

Data collection techniques and instrument

The technique of questionnaire design is used to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among reproductive age group women. Questionnaire was considered to be the most efficient and objective method. The samples were selected; the investigator approached the concerned authority of Abbigere PHC and discusses the purpose and objectives of study. A self-structured questionnaire was administered by the investigator herself. The duration of data collection was 20 to 30 minutes per sample.

Results

Major Findings of the Study

Section I: Findings Related to Selected Demographic Variable

In the present study, majority of the subjects in group were aged between 38-40years (46.67%) and few of them were aged between 35-37years (33.33%) majority of the subjects in group were have 2 number of children (58.33%) and few of them were have 1 children (25%). In religion it shows majority of the subjects in group were Hindu (50%) and few of them were Christian (16.67%) whereas in regard to marital status, shows majority of the subjects in group were married (80%) and few of them were separated and widow (8.33%). In of diet terms of majority of the subjects in group were Non-veg (67.67%) and few of them were veg (33.33%). In regard to educational qualification subjects in group were 12th pass (41.67%) and few of them were 10th pass (33.33%). In terms of occupation majority of the subjects in group were unemployed (66.67%) and few of them were Govt. worker (16.67%) whereas majority of the subjects in group were have family income below 10000 (50%) and few of them were have 10001-15000 (25%). In regard to the family history of cervical cancer it shows majority of the subjects in group were not having any family history of cervical cancer (83.33%) and few of them were having family history of cervical cancer (16.67%). In regard to life style it shows 50% of the subjects in group were not having any bad habit of smoking and were 50% of them were bad habit of smoking whereas the previous knowledge regarding cervical cancer, majority of the subjects in group were not having any previous knowledge about cervical cancer (91.67%) and few of them were having knowledge about cervical cancer 8.33%.

Section II: Findings related to objectives of the study

Objective 1: To assess the pretest knowledge regarding cervical cancer among reproductive age group women in selected community area.

Majority 65% of them had poor knowledge ($\leq 50\%$) scores, 35% of them had average knowledge (51-75%) scores and none of them had adequate knowledge ($>75\%$) score in pretest regarding cervical cancer. The aspect wise mean pretest knowledge scores of respondents regarding cervical cancer. It shows that the participants had highest mean percentage score 7% in the area of assessment 5.57% in the area of general information, 5.57% in the area of pathogenesis, 2.54% in area of care of management and

prevention. The combined mean percentage score was 20.68%.

Objective 2: To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding cervical cancer among reproductive age group women in selected community area. In the present study, it is observed that the mean Post-test knowledge scores of reproductive age group women regarding cervical cancer. It shows that the participants had highest mean percentage score 13.2% in the area of assessment, 10.71% in the area of pathogenesis, 10.57% in the area of general information, 5.90% in the area of management and prevention. The combined mean percentage score was 40.38%. The mean percentage of Post-test knowledge scores on cervical cancer was 40.38% which was higher than the mean percentage of pretest knowledge score of 20.68% with an enhancement of 19.7%. A paired 't' test was done and it was found to be significant ($t= 2.12$), $p<0.05$) which indicates the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding cervical cancer among reproductive age group women. Hence Research hypotheses H1 is proved and accepted.

Objective 3: To determine the association between the pre-test knowledge scores among reproductive age group women with their selected socio demographic variables.

An association between the study findings and the selected demographic variables showed that there is no significant association between the religion (0.95), marital status (0.13), diet (0.32), and educational status (1.82), family history of cervical cancer (0.13), life style (0.07) and previous knowledge regarding cervical cancer (0.027). In the similar study there was a significant difference between the age (2.07), no. of children (2.08), occupation (5.41), and income of the family member (3.73). The chi-square test Yates correction formula was used to find association between the post-test scores of the reproductive age group with the selected demographic variables.

Section III: Findings related to hypothesis of the study

H1: There will be a significant difference between pretest and post-test knowledge scores among reproductive age group women regarding cervical cancer. The present study findings concluded that there is a significant difference in the pretest and post-test knowledge score of the reproductive age group women after administration of planned teaching program. Hence, hypothesis H1 is accepted.

H2: There will be a significant association between pretest knowledge scores among reproductive age group women regarding cervical cancer with their selected demographic variables. The present study findings showed that there is no significant association between the knowledge level score and selected demographic variables. Hence H2 is rejected.

Conclusion

After the detailed analysis, the finding of the study revealed that the mean post-test knowledge score after the administration of planned teaching program were significantly higher than the mean pretest knowledge score. The study findings indicated that the planned teaching program was effective in enhancing the knowledge of the reproductive age group women in Abbigere.

Nursing Implications

Nursing Practice- With the responsibility for improving patient care, to identify the legal implications of care and increasing accountability towards care of reproductive age group women with cervical cancer, the reproductive age group women need to be trained regarding cervical cancer, for the prevention and its management. Clinician working with the reproductive age group women should be aware that preventing cervical cancer requires consideration of their changing biology as well as their ongoing life challenges and health related behavior.

Nursing Education: Reproductive age group women i.e. 35 to 45 are the population who are taking care of the entire family members including her. Cervical cancer among reproductive age group women has deleterious effect on women health, her functional status and her ability to take care of the entire family members. So, their health is of a core importance in order to make everyone in the family healthy. And planned teaching programme is such an intervention that needs no much energy, money and material in spite of having more benefits. Education of the family, friends, and society and health care providers regarding the importance of planned teaching programme must be encouraged. The new nurses should be taught the procedure and practice of planned teaching programme for prevention and management of cervical cancer. So, as a health professional it is very much needed to acquire knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer and to educate all the concerned people in such a community area where there is less income.

Nursing Administration: The nursing administrator has an important role in organizing and conducting continuing nursing education regarding preventive measures for cervical cancer training program. As the new technologies and findings comes in existence in health care, the nurse must be aware and adequately knowledgeable to manage the critically ill women with cervical cancer focuses on strengthening the home-based care and provides special care for women with less immunity and sick women to curb mortality and morbidity.

Nursing research: Various other methods of teaching like video presentation and simulation, based on varying interest of nursing personnel and level of education can be adopted for conducting research in this area. Nursing research need to be concentrated on the confidence level of the nursing personnel in providing comprehensive care to the sick women. The study can stimulate health professionals to conduct further research in the field.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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