



Journal Homepage: - www.journalijar.com
**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
 ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)**

Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/3762
 DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/3762>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

TO STUDY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN IN SANGANER DISTRICT, JAIPUR.

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 16 January 2017
 Final Accepted: 17 February 2017
 Published: March 2017

Key words:-

Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme (STP), Knowledge, Women, Cervical cancer.

Abstract

Background: Most of the women keep struggling with cervical cancer because of barriers such as early detection and timely treatment which can be changed by adequate knowledge about the disease.

Aim: To assess effectiveness of Structured teaching programme (STP) on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women in Sanganer district, Jaipur.

Objective: To assess pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women and find out association between knowledge regarding cervical cancer with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology: The design explains one group pre test post test design, quasi experimental design to measure the effectiveness of the structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among rural women in selected area of Jaipur.

Result: Findings of study reveals that mean pre test knowledge score about cervical cancer is 9.65 and post test mean knowledge score is 17.87, structured teaching programme was found to be effective in increasing the knowledge regarding cervical cancer. No significant relationship was found between knowledge regarding cervical cancer and selected demographic variables in Pre test but in post test significant association between education and knowledge score were found. So more educated people had more knowledge score in post test.

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Introduction:-

Approximately 132,000 new cases are diagnosed and 74,000 die annually in India, accounting to nearly 1/3rd of the global cervical cancer deaths. Cervical cancer, mainly caused by Human Papillomavirus infection, is the leading cancer in Indian women and the second most common cancer in women worldwide. Though there are several methods of prevention of cervical cancer, prevention by vaccination is emerging as the most effective option. Early detection and timely treatment can reduce the burden of cervical cancer in India cancer

Background of the study:-

Cervical cancer is the major and devastating death for cause to young girls and their mothers, mortality and morbidity worldwide with an estimated take control of their health and help them protect themselves against cervical cancer. But most of them keep struggling with the disease because of lack of knowledge about the disease.

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Need of the study:-

70% or more cases found are of stage 3 or higher at diagnosis. Establishment of baseline indicators to monitor and evaluate cancer control programs, require data on incidence, clinical stage at presentation, and survival rate which concluded that all programs will be effective if they are able to persuade women with abnormal screening tests to attend for diagnosis and treatment, and facilities for treatment. Women, living in rural community need knowledge about the cervical cancer for early detection, screening and treatment about cervical cancer. A teaching programme for the women living in rural area will help them to know about etiological risk factor, signs symptoms, diagnosis and treatment aspects of cervical cancer which will help in early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

Aim and objective:-

- To assess pretest knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women.
- To find association between knowledge regarding cervical cancer with their selected demographic variables.
- To assess post test knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women.

Material and Methods:-

One group pre test_ post test was used on a sample of 60 women aged between 25 to 45, who were resident of Mangyawas of Sanganer . Subjects were enrolled by convenient sampling and data was collected by self reporting .

Tools:-

The questionnaire consisted of two sections. SectionA consists of the questionnaire on demographic information of the respondent. Section B consists of 30 questions on knowledge of women regarding cervical cancer. The reliability coefficient(Pearson's co-efficient) was $r=0.739$. Each correct item was given a score of one and incorrect response a score of zero. The maximum scoring possible was 30 and minimum was zero. The scoring was categorised as

0—10 --- Poor

11---20 --- Satisfactory

21 -- 30 --- Good

Data Collection:-

Data was collected from the women aged between 25 to 45 years and residing in locality, Mangyawas of community health center of Sanganer. The study was conducted from 13 June 2015 to 26 June 2015. Prior permission was obtained through letter from Medical Officer of C.H.C of Mangyawas. Ethical permission was granted by committee in B.M.C.H.R.C, Jaipur

Result:-

Finding of study reveals that more than half of the women had poor knowledge regarding cervical cancer in pre test but of them none had in post test, i.e. score ranging from 01-10. Data revealed that 36.66% have satisfactory knowledge regarding cervical cancer in pre test were as in post test it raised to 85%, had scoring range from 11-20. None had scoring range from 21-30 in pre test and it reached to 9 in post test.

Table I:- Pre test Post test scoring of knowledge regarding cervical cancer N=60

SL. No	Scores	Pre test		Post test	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	01-10	38	63.33	0	0
2	11-20	22	36.66	51	85
3	21-30	0	0	9	15

Comparison of Pre test and Post test Knowledge score of samples

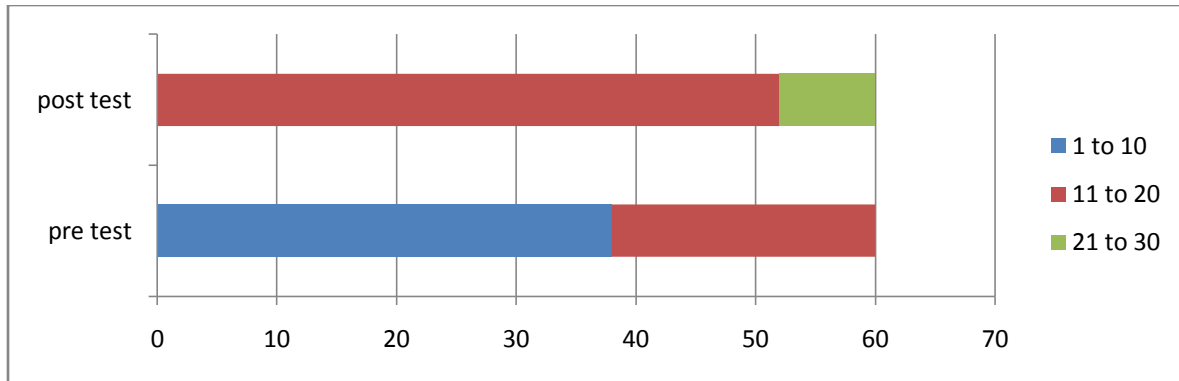


Figure 1:- Bar diagram showing comparison of pre test and post test knowledge s

Table Iii:- Effect of structured teaching programme N=60

Knowledge score	Mean score	Mean difference	Standard deviation Of difference	t value
Pre test	9.63	8.21	2.53	3.239
Post test	17.85			

t = 3.239, p =5.52628E-31

p =5.52628E-31 << 0.05(level of significance) thus, shows that structured teaching programme is effective in increasing the knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

Table Iv:- Association between post test knowledge score and demographic variable N=60

S.No	ITEMS		11-20	21-30	Chi square	Table value	Result
1	Age in years	a)25-30	14	4	$\chi^2=0.990008$	7.81	No association
		b)31-35	12	2			
		c)36-40	19	2			
		d)41-45	6	1			
2	Educational Status	a)Secondary	39	2	$\chi^2=6.3725$	5.99	Significant association
		b)Senior secondary	10	6			
		c)Graduate	2	1			
		d)Post Graduate	0	0			

Discussion:-

The finding on the existing knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women shows that more than half of the women have poor knowledge score none of them have good. Mean knowledge score of pre test is 9.633 +_ 1.99. The finding is comparable to study by Nwankwo. K in 2010 where Nigerian women from urban and rural area were included in the study. Only 15.5% of the respondents were aware of availability of cervical cancer screening services. Only 4.2% had ever done Pap smear test. Hindrance in the use of available cervical cancer screening services were lack of knowledge (49.8%) and the feeling that they had no medical problems (32.0%).

The study shows that there is no significant relation between knowledge regarding cervical cancer and Age groups, Educational Status, Occupational status, Marital Status, Age of first intercourse, Number of children, Use of contraceptive pills, Pattern of Menstruation and Family history of Cervical Cancer. This also supports the finding of the study by Lee EE on Korean American women. It was founded that women never undergone Pap smear in the preceding 3 years irrespective of the variables as age, marital status, income, knowledge of early detection method for cervical cancer, and perceived beliefs about benefits of and barriers to receiving Pap tests. Components were suggested for the groups of Korean American women who never undergone Pap smear and for those who have not had one in the preceding 3 years. The common intervention strategies that aim to increase knowledge and perceived benefit and to decrease perceived barriers to receiving Pap tests.

Conclusion:-

From the researcher point of view screening is the first step for fighting against this deadly disease and until and unless this knowledge is propagated in women no program will be effective in control of cervical cancer. The structured teaching programme on cervical cancer is effective tool as demographic variables show little role in post test knowledge score. Women were ignorant about their health and have less knowledge regarding cervical cancer, so awareness camp should be organised to promote screening test. 'Cervical cancer is curable, if detected early and in terminal stages it is the quality and not the quantity of life that really matters and is possible only by education and knowledge enhancement by awareness camps.