

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Women Regarding Cancer Cervix

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ABSTRACT: The study was conducted to evaluate effectiveness of structured Teaching Programme on knowledge of Women regarding early detection and Prevention of Cancer Cervix

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, Knowledge, women, Cervical cancer

I. INTRODUCTION

A great number of people are living to older age and are at greater risk to chronic disease of various kind. Out of all chronic disease, Benson Raiph (2002) reported., cancer is a Feared and dreaded disease for several reasons cancer, the very utterance of the word sends a shiverdown our spine. It spells pain, agony, despair, gloom and death. **Frederickson Helen.et.al (2005)** evaluated., it is the 9th most common cancer in women in Ireland, with almost 200 women on average developing the disease every year. **Dutta DC (2006)** revealed contrast to most other cancers, cancer of the cervix affects mainly younger women, with 60% of cases occurring in women aged 50 or younger. **Holland James.F.et.al(2003)** assessed approximately 70 women in the Republic die from cervical cancer each year. However, cervical cancer can be prevented by means of a simple test – the cervical smear test.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

We have chosen 60 women in between the age group of 35 to 55 years community area. The research design used for this study is Pre experimental design of one group pretest and post test design

Pre test	Treatment (STP)	Post test
Q1	X	Q2

The dependent variable is knowledge of cervical cancer among women, the independent variable is structured teaching programme. According to systems theory a system is a group of elements that interacts with one another in order to achieve the goal. The component interacts with in a boundary and filters the type and rate of exchange with the environment. **Input**

In this study, the input is structured teaching programme regarding general aspects, risk factors, signs and symptoms, early detection and prevention of cancer cervix among women.

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Throughput

In this study throughput is a process of change in knowledge and understanding about the various aspects of cancer cervix among women.

Output

Output is the out come of structured teaching programme, which is change in knowledge after structured teaching programme, which will be measured by the post test using the same questionnaire used in the pretest.

Feed Back

Feedback is the emphasis to strengthen the input and throughout it is necessary if results shows any inadequate knowledge

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on cervical cancer among women in between the age group of 35 to 55 years. Pre experimental design of one group pretest and post test design was adopted. The sample was selected by using purposive sampling technique

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables

S. No.	Variables	Groups	(n=60) No.	%
1.	Age (yrs)	a. 35 – 40	13	21.7
		b. 41 – 45	28	46.7
		c. 46 – 50	10	16.6
		d. Above 50	9	15.0
2.	Marital status	a. Married	56	93.3
		b. Unmarried	0	-
		c. Widows	3	5.0
		d. Single	1	1.7
3.	Educational status	a. Illiterate	14	23.3
		b. Primary & middle school	17	28.3
		c. High & Higher secondary school	17	28.3
		d. Graduates	12	20.1
4.	Religion	a. Hindu	36	60.0
		b. Christian	18	30.0
		c. Muslim	6	10.0
5.	Monthly Income(Rs.)	a. 1000-2000	18	30.0
		b. 2001-3000	22	36.7
		c. 3001-4000	8	13.3
		d. 4001 and above	12	20.0
6.	Source of Health information	a. Health staff	13	21.7
		b. Television / Radio	29	48.3
		c. Newspaper	17	28.3
		d. Neighbours	1	1.7
7.	Husband's occupation	a. Labourer	20	33.3
		b. Government employee	4	6.7
		c. Private employee	16	26.7
		d. Business	20	33.3
8.	Parity	a. Nil	2	3.3
		b. One	23	38.3
		c. Two	28	46.7
		d. ≥ Three	7	11.7

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 3, Issue 11, November 2014

9.	Family history of cervical cancer	a.	Grand mother	2	3.3
		b.	Mother	0	-
		c.	Sister	1	1.7
		d.	None	57	95.0

Table.2. Classification of women according to demographic variables and pre-test knowledge level

Variable	Knowledge level (N=60)						X ² (df=1)	P
	Low		Moderate		High			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
i) Age (yrs)								
35-40	8	61.5	5	38.5	-	-	3.5	0.6
41-45	21	75.0	7	25.0	-	-		
46-50	10	100	-	-	-	-		
Above 50	9	100	-	-	-	-		
ii) Martial Status								
Married	45	80.4	11	19.6	-	-	0.07	0.7
Widow	2	66.7	1	33.3	-	-		
Single	1	100	-	-	-	-		
iii) Education								
Illiterate	14	100	-	-	-	-	16.0 (S)	0.0001
Primary / Middle	17	100	-	-	-	-		
High School	17	100	-	-	-	-		
College	-	-	12	100	-	-		
iv) Religion								
Hindu	32	88.9	4	11.1	-	-	4.4 (S)	0.03
Christian	12	66.7	6	33.3	-	-		
Muslim	4	66.7	2	33.3	-	-		
v) Monthly Income(Rs.)								
1000-2000	17	94.4	1	5.6	-	-	1.9	0.2
2001-3000	17	77.3	5	22.7	-	-		
3001-4000	3	37.5	5	62.5	-	-		
>4000	11	91.7	1	8.3	-	-		
vi) Source of Health Information								
Health staff	12	92.3	1	7.7	-	-	9.6 (S)	0.002
TV / Radio	26	89.7	3	10.3	-	-		
News paper	10	58.8	7	41.2	-	-		
Neighbours	-	-	1	100	-	-		
Vii) Husband's Occupation								
Labourer	19	95.0	1	5.0	-	-	3.4	0.07
Govt. job	3	75.0	1	25.0	-	-		
Private job	11	68.8	5	31.2	-	-		
Business	15	75.0	5	25.0	-	-		
viii) Parity								

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 3, Issue 11, November 2014

0	2	100	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.5
1	19	82.6	4	17.4	-	-		
2	20	71.4	8	28.6	-	-		
≥3	7	100	-	-	-	-		
ix) Family History of CC								
Gr. Mother	-	-	1	100	-	-	1.2	0.3
Sister	1	100	-	-	-	-		
No	47	81.0	11	19.0	-	-		

The variables which showed association with pre-test knowledge level were: Education, Religion and Source of Health Information. **Dawn Os et. al. (2005)** conducted a study about prevention of carcinoma on cervix with human papilloma virus vaccine based on experimental evidence stated that it is possible to prevent carcinoma of cervix with human papillomavirus vaccine.

Table 3. Comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge level of women on early detection and prevention of cancer cervix

Knowledge level	Pre-test		Post-test	
	No	%	No.	%
Inadequate (0-49%)	48	80.0	-	-
Moderate adequate (50-74%)	12	20.0	32	53.3
Adequate (≥ 75%)	-	-	28	46.7
Total	60	100	60	100

Among 60 women 48(80.0%) had low level of knowledge in pre-test and no one had low level of knowledge in post-test. 12(20.0%) of women had moderate level of knowledge in pre-test and 32(53.3%) had moderate level of knowledge in post-test. No one had high level of knowledge in pre-test and 28(46.7%) had high level of knowledge in post-test. So the structured teaching programme was effective in the sample respondents.

Table 4. Mean and Standard Deviation of Pre test and post test Scores of early detection and prevention of cancer cervix

Variables	Pretest score		Post test score		Paired 't' test
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	
Knowledge	32.4	14.8	73.7	12.3	27.6***

*** P<0.001 statistically significant.

The pre test knowledge mean value with 32.4 with a standard deviation of 14.8 and the post test mean value was 73.7 with the standard deviation of 12.3 of the women on early detection and prevention of cancer cervix. The paired 't' test value is 27.6*** which is highly significant at ***p<0.001 level.

IV. CONCLUSION

The present study assessed the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on cervical cancer among women. After structured teaching programme was accepted the knowledge of the middle aged women on cancer cervix before structured teaching programme was in-adequate. It was adequate after structured teaching programme. So

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educating the middle aged women regarding early detection and prevention of cancer cervix will helps to prevent the mortality and morbidity rate of middle aged women.

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