



"ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN SELECTED COLLEGE AKOLA DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA"

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

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ABSTRACT

Background: **Aims and Objective:** The objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on knowledge regarding prevention of Cervical Cancer among Adolescent Girls. **Methods:** A pre experimental: One group Pretest Post test study was conducted among 30 Adolescent Girls by using Purposive Sampling technique from selected college of Akola District, Maharashtra. **Result:** The result of this study portrays that in the pretest, 6 (20%) had inadequate knowledge, 22 (73.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 2 (6.6%) had adequate knowledge whereas in the post test after the administration of self instructional module, 21 (70%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 9 (30%) had adequate knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls. The demographic variables family monthly income and previous exposure to information regarding prevention of cervical cancer had shown statistically significant association with pre test level of knowledge ($\chi^2=97.61$, d.f=6, $p=0.0001$) and ($\chi^2= 5.9$, d.f=2, $p=0.0523$) at $p<0.05$, $p<0.001$ and $p<0.01$ level. **Conclusion:** The finding show Self Instructional Module was effective in enhancing the knowledge of cervical cancer and it also helpful for improving of adolescent girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer. The result of study also revealed that there is a need to conduct a educational programme to create awareness among adolescent girls, married women and reproductive age group women.

KEYWORDS

Cervical Cancer, HPV, Self Instructional Module, effectiveness, Adolescent Girls.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a broad term. It results when cellular change causes the uncontrolled growth and division of cells. Bladder Cancer, Breast Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Kidney (Renal Cell) Cancer, Lung Cancer, Lymphoma, Pancreatic Cancer Prostate Cancer, Skin Cancer, Uterine Cancer are common types of cancer. Cervical cancer is a Second Most common cancer in reproductive system. Cervical cancer is ranked as the most frequent cancer in women in India. India has a population of approximately 365.71 million women above 15 years of age, who are at risks of developing cervical cancer. The current estimates indicate approximately 132,000 new cases diagnosed and 74,000 deaths annually in India, accounting to nearly 1/3rd of the global cervical cancer deaths. Sexually transmitted human papilloma virus (HPV) infection is the most important risk factor for cervical intra epithelial neoplasia and invasive cervical cancer the worldwide incidence of cervical cancer is approximately 510,000 new cases annually, with approximately 288,000 deaths annually there is a wide variation in the incidence of cervical cancer across the worldwide. The prevalence and burden of cervical cancer is much higher among women of low Socio-economic Status (SES), as well as among rural women in India. "Every year in India, 122,844 women are diagnosed 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. Therefore, it is vital to understand the epidemiology of cervical cancer in India. Cervical cancer morbidity and mortality constitutes a growing burden in developing countries like Zimbabwe, Kenya, India, Botswana and South Africa, concern has shifted to how much can be done to prevent this public health challenge in all women with a life time risk approaching 1 in 20 in some developing settings.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls.
2. To determine the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected college Akola.
3. To find out the association between pretest knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls in selected college with their socio demographic variables

Research Hypothesis

H1- There will be significant difference pre test & post test knowledge scores regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls.

H2 – There will be significant association between pre test knowledge scores regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls with selected demographic variables.

Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework of present study is based on "General System Theory of Ludwig Von Bertalanffy". This is first introduced by Von Bertalanffy.

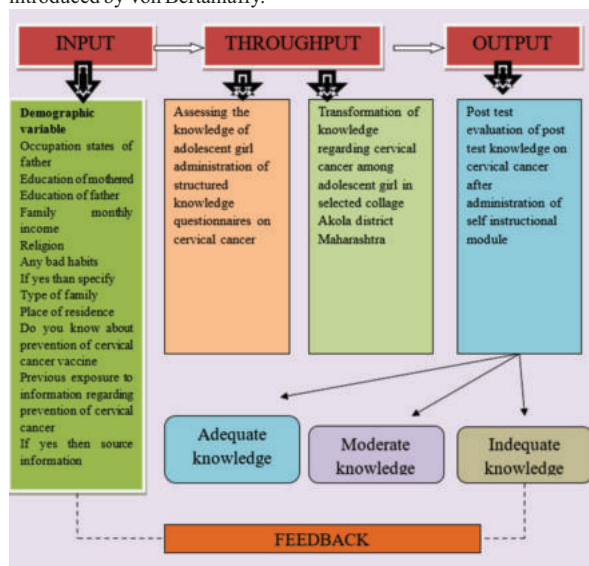


Fig.1 Modified conceptual framework based on Ludwig Open System Model

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In view of the nature of the problem and to accomplish the objectives of the study, one group pre-test post-test design was adopted. The study was conducted in the selected college of Akola district, Maharashtra. The total Population of the study is 30 adolescent girls studying in this college were selected by purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by self structured knowledge questionnaire and analyzed by Descriptive and Inferential statistics.

Table: 1 Scoring Key For The Level Of Knowledge

SCORE	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE
1-10	Inadequate
11-20	Moderate
21-30	Adequate

RESULTS

With regard to the assessment, the mean score of knowledge was 13.26 ± 3.5 . The finding related to socio-demographic variable reveals that most of them were 16 (53.3%) Father of adolescent girl were farmer, 10(33.3%) Education of Father of adolescent girl had secondary education, 12(40%) Education of Mother of adolescent girl had primary education, 9(30%) adolescent girls monthly family income is between rs. 1000-5000, 20(66.6%) were Hindu, 100% have no bad habits, 9, Nuclear Family 22 (73.6%), 15 (50%) were residing in rural area, 17 (56.6%) adolescent girls were previously exposure to information regarding prevention of cervical cancer, and the majority 15 (50%) source of information is health workers.

Table no. 2 shows that in the pretest, 6 (20%) had inadequate knowledge, 22 (73.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 2 (6.6%) had adequate knowledge whereas in the post test after the administration of self instructional module, 21 (70%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 9 (30%) had adequate knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls.

Knowledge	Inadequate		Moderately adequate		adequate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre test	6	20%	22	73.3%	2	6.6%
Post test	0	0%	21	70%	9	30%

The table no. 3 depicts that, the pretest mean score of knowledge was 13.26 ± 3.5 and the post test mean score was 19.63 ± 2.9 . The mean improvement score was 6.37. The calculated paired 't' test value of $t = 22.18$ was found to be statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$ level.

From the above findings it is indicated that self instructional module on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer administered to the adolescent girls was found to be effective and the post test level of knowledge significantly improved among adolescent girls in the post test.

Knowledge	Mean	SD	Mean improvement score	Paired 't' test value
Pretest	13.26	3.5	6.37	$t = 22.18$ $p = 0.0001$ S^{***}
Post test	19.63	3.46		

*** $p < 0.001$, S – Significant

Table no. 4 depicts that the demographic variables family monthly income and previous exposure to information regarding prevention of cervical cancer had shown statistically significant association with pre test level of knowledge ($\chi^2 = 97.61$, d.f=6, $p = 0.0001$) and ($\chi^2 = 5.9$, d.f=2, $p = 0.0523$) at $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.001$ and $p < 0.01$ level respectively and the other demographic variables had shown statistically insignificant association with post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among adolescent girls.

Variable	Level of Knowledge			df	X ²	p value
	Inadequate	moderate	adequate			
Family monthly income						
Between Rs1000-5000	3	6	0	6	97.61	0.0001 S***
Between Rs 5000-15000	0	8	0			
Between Rs15000-25000	0	5	1			
Above Rs25000	3	3	1			
Previous exposure to information regarding prevention of cervical cancer						
Yes	2	16	0	2	5.9	0.0523 S*
No	4	6	2			

DISCUSSION

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In this study the effectiveness of self instructional module and knowledge of adolescent girls on cervical cancer was assessed. Similar study can be conduct for a large group & different area. A similar study can be conducted among reproductive age group.

CONCLUSION

The finding show Self Instructional Module was effective in enhancing the knowledge of cervical cancer and it also helpful for improving of adolescent girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer. The result of study also revealed that there is a need to conduct a educational programme to create awareness among adolescent girls, married women and reproductive age group women.

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Conflict Of Interest - None declared

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