



**ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER**

**Nursing**

**EFFICACY OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HOME CARE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMOTHERAPY AMONG CANCER PATIENTS**

**KEY WORDS:** Home care management, Chemotherapy, Cancer Patients.

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**ABSTRACT**

Cancer is one of the most common leading cause of death worldwide. There will be 1.5 million new cases of cancer acquiring in the united state every year. The result of the study shows that a wide gap between knowledge and practice in home care while discharge of patient after chemotherapy. Result showed that the mean posttest knowledge score (21.54) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (10.03). the dispersion of pretest score (S.D. ± 2.101) is more than that of their posttest score (S.D. ± 0.901) and the computed 't' value shows that there is a highly significant differences between pretest and posttest mean knowledge score (t 39 = 41.74, p < 0.05 level).

**INTRODUCTION**

Cancer is the second leading reason of deaths in the world after cardiovascular diseases 8.8 million deaths reported in the year 2015 encompassing 1.69 million deaths due to lung cancer, 788000 deaths due to liver cancer, 571000 deaths due to breast cancer, and 774000 deaths due to colorectal cancer. In 2017, 1,790 children and adolescents died of cancer. The global death ratio due to cancer is 1:6. Approximately 22% of the cancer deaths are due to the regular consumption of tobacco, cigarette and alcohol. Around 70% of the total cancer deaths happen in the low and middle income countries. With such a shocking statistics, it is evident that we need a strong and powerful medium to fight the deadly cancer.

Chemotherapy is a drug treatment that uses powerful chemicals to kill fast-growing cells in r body. Chemotherapy is most often used to treat cancer, since cancer cells grow and multiply much more quickly than most cells in the body. Many different chemotherapy drugs are available. Chemotherapy drugs can be used alone or in combination to treat a wide variety of cancers. Though chemotherapy is an effective way to treat many types of cancer, chemotherapy treatment also carries a risk of side effects. Some chemotherapy side effects are mild and treatable, while others can cause serious complications.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

An evaluative study was conducted by MS. Kusum 2017 effectiveness of self-instructional module (SIM) in terms of knowledge and attitude regarding home care management among patients with cancer objective of study: (1) To prepare and validate of SIM regarding home care management among cancer patient. (2) To evaluate the level of knowledge and attitude regarding home care management among patient with cancer before and after administration of SIM. (3) To find out the correlation between post test knowledge and post test attitude score regarding home care management among patient with cancer. (4) To find out the association between selected demographic variables with post test knowledge and post test attitude score regarding home care management among patient with cancer. Research design: Pre experimental research design. Material: Non probability Purposive Sampling, Sample: 50 cancer patients, Result: The mean difference knowledge score and attitude score was found to be statistically significant.

**OBJECTIVES**

- 1) To assess the pretest knowledge score on home care management of chemotherapy among cancer patients.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on home care management of chemotherapy among cancer patients.
- 3) To find out the association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

**Hypothesis**

1. H<sub>01</sub> – There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding home care management of chemotherapy among cancer patients.
2. H<sub>A1</sub> – There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding home care management of chemotherapy among cancer patients.
3. H<sub>02</sub> – There will be no significant effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding home care management of chemotherapy among cancer patients.
4. H<sub>A2</sub> – There will be significant effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding home care management of chemotherapy among cancer patients.
5. H<sub>03</sub> – There will be no significant association between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding home care management of chemotherapy among cancer patients with selected demographic variables.
6. H<sub>A3</sub> – There will be no significant association between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding home care management of chemotherapy among cancer patients with selected demographic variables.

**METHODOLOGY**

Research approach evaluative with One group pre –test, post-test quasi experimental design was selected for the study by including the Self-Instructional Module as an intervention among chemotherapy patients. The conceptual framework is based on Callista Roy's General System Theory. Research Setting was the selected hospitals for the pilot study and main study the setting was different. The population comprised chemotherapy patients after diagnosis by physician and attending day care centre of oncology department of above settings. Sample size was 40 cancer patients.

**RESULTS**

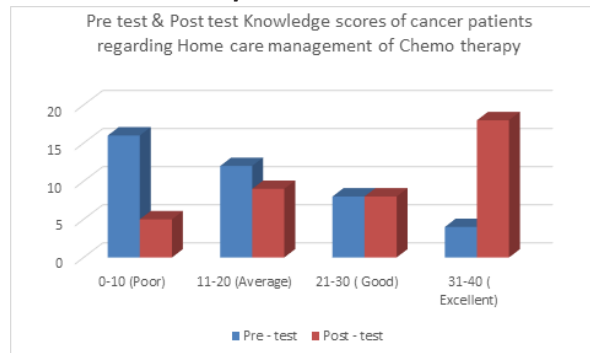
1. Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics-
  - A) 42.5% were in the age group more than 50 years, 30% were between the age group of 41-50 years and 10% were in the age group of between 31-40 years and 17.5% were in the age group of below 30 years.
  - B) 52.5% of cancer patients were Male and remaining 47.5% cancer patients were Female.
  - C) 37.5% had studied up to middle school, 27.5 % had higher secondary, 22.5% had done graduation and post-graduation, and 10% who had specific professional education.
  - D) 32.5% cancer patients were laborer, 22.5% from service class and other 20 % were housewife and unemployed and 25.0% from business class.
  - E) 25% had an income less than Rs-3000/- per month, 40% had income more than 7000/- per month and 22.5% had income between Rs-3001-5000/- per month and 12.5% had income between Rs- 5001-7000/- per month.

F) 30% cancer patients had the history of smoking, 42.5 had nonalcoholic, 17.5 had tobacco chewing and 10% had alcoholic.  
 G) 32.5% of cancer patients had previous experience of home care management of chemo therapy and 67.5 % of cancer patients had no any previous experience of home care management of chemo therapy.

2) The study was conducted on small sample size so limits on generalization.  
 3) No control group was used in research study which imposes threat to internal validity.

**Table - 1 Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Selected Demographic Variables-**

S.No.	Selected Demographic Variables	Frequency Total	Percent age
1.	Age in years-		
	• < 30 years	7	17.5
	• 31-40 years	4	10.0
	• 41-50 years	12	30.0
	• > 50 years	17	42.5
2.	Gender-		
	• Male	21	52.5
	• Female	19	47.5
3.	Educational Qualification –		
	• Middle School	15	37.5
	• Higher Secondary	11	27.5
	• Graduate & Above	9	22.5
	• Specific professional Education	4	10.0
4.	Occupation –		
	• Service	9	22.5
	• Business	10	25.0
	• Laborer	13	32.5
	• Others	8	20.0
5.	Family Income /per Month-		
	• Rs. < 3000	10	25.0
	• Rs. 3001-5000	9	22.5
	• Rs. 5001-7000	5	12.5
	• Rs. > 7000	16	40.0
6.	Personal History –		
	• Tobacco chewing	7	17.5
	• Alcoholic	4	10.0
	• Smoker	12	30.0
	• Non alcoholic	17	42.5
7.	Any previous experience in home care management of chemotherapy-		
	• Yes	13	32.5
	• No	27	67.5



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**Table no.2 Mean, Median, standard deviation (S.D.) and 't' value computation to determine the difference between mean pretest and posttest knowledge scores regarding home care management among patients with cancer.**

Result showed that the mean posttest knowledge score (21.54) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (10.03). the dispersion of pretest score (S.D. ± 2.101) is more than that of their posttest score (S.D. ± 0.901) and the computed 't' value shows that there is a highly significant differences between pretest and posttest mean knowledge score (t39 = 41.74, p ≤ 0.05 level).

Knowledge Score	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	't' value
Pre - Test	10.03	2.101	7.66	41.74
Post - Test	21.54	0.901		

**CONCLUSION**

The self-instructional module was effective in enhancing the knowledge on cancer patients regarding chemotherapy and its home management and was a high level of acceptability of SIM by the cancer patients.

**Limitations**

1) The Study was confined to specific geographic area which imposes the limits of generalization.