



**ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER**

**Nursing**

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER IN TERM OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG FINAL YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS OF SURAT CITY.”**

**KEY WORDS:** Cervical Cancer, Planned teaching programme, Prevention

**Ms. Swati J. Gamit\***

Assistant Professor \*Corresponding Author

**Mr. Jimmyjames J. Mogaria**

Principal

**ABSTRACT**

Cervical cancer is a major cause of cancer mortality in women and more than a quarter of its global burden is contributed by developing countries. In India, cervical cancer contributes to approximately 6–29% of all cancers in women. Cervical cancer ranks as the 1st most frequent cancer among women in India, and the 1st most frequent cancer among women between 18 and 44 years of age. So, the knowledge for prevention of cervical cancer is very vital part. A study to assess effectiveness of PTP on prevention of Cervical cancer in terms of knowledge among final year college students of Surat city. The objectives were to assess the knowledge of final year college students before and after the administration of PTP. Pre experimental research approach used with one group pre- test and post- test design. The investigator used multi stage random Sampling technique for selecting the 30 samples. Planned teaching programme on prevention of cervical cancer was prepared for the samples. A structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge of the samples. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data. The mean pre - test knowledge score was 13.25 and the mean post -test knowledge score was 16.38 with 3.13 significant mean difference. Hence it was concluded that PTP was effective in improving the knowledge of final year college students of Surat city.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Around the world, a woman dies from cervical cancer every two minutes. Without action, cervical cancer deaths will almost certainly rise a further 50% by 2030. Nine out of 10 deaths occur in low and lower-middle-income countries. In high income countries, girls have the opportunity to be vaccinated against the human papillomavirus (HPV) and women are screened regularly and treated early for any pre-cancerous lesions – two important preventive measures of cervical cancer. As a result, up to 80% of cervical cancers can be prevented. Cervical cancer is highly preventable and curable type of cancer. Every woman should have access to the necessary prevention, screening and treatment to save lives.

Indian government has introduced a variety of a national health programs and screening camps in various states in order to fight against the rising numbers of incidence and mortality among women due to cervical cancer. In spite of all these measures the no of incidences is not coming down rather increasing hence the researcher felt that there is an eminent need to find out, the women, in selected community possess what level of understanding about this dreadful disease and how necessary it is to provide information regarding cancer of cervix and its prevention to women. Hence researcher interested to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among final year college students.

**Problem Statement:**

A study to assess effectiveness of planned teaching programme on prevention of cervical cancer in term of knowledge among final year college students of Surat city.

**Objectives OfThe Study:**

1. To assess effectiveness of planned teaching programme on prevention of cervical cancer among final year college students of Surat city.
2. To assess knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among final year college students of Surat city.

**Hypotheses:**

**H1:** The mean post-test knowledge score is significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score after administration of Planned teaching programme on prevention of cervical

cancer among final year college student of Surat city , at the 0.05 level of significance.

**Research Methodology**

**Research Approach & Design:**

Pre experimental research approach was used with one group pretest and posttest design.

**Research Setting:**

The study was conducted at J.Z arts & H.P Desai Commerce college, Amroli, Surat.

**Sample & Sample Size:**

30 final year college students from J.Z arts & H.P Desai Commerce college were selected.

**Sampling Technique:**

Multistage random sampling method was used to select 30 samples.

**Tool:**

Structured knowledge questionnaires was used to assess the knowledge regarding prevention cervical cancer.

**Validity & Reliability:**

It was determined by 'split half method using 'spearman brown formula.

**Data Analysis:**

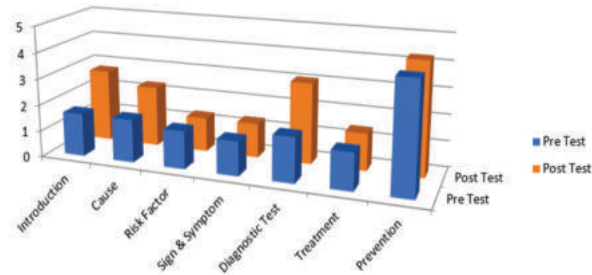
Collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequencies, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and 't' test.

**Data Analysis**

- Personal data to be analyzed using frequency and percentage and presented in the form of the tables and graphs.
- The data from questionnaire before and after administration of planned teaching programme to be analyzed using mean, Standard Deviation (S D) and 't' test and presented in the form of tables and graphs.

**Table-1: Area wise mean, percentage, standard deviation and actual gain of pre test and post test knowledge score of prevention of cervical cancer.**

NO	AREA OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE-TEST		SD	POST TEST		SD
		MEAN	%		MEAN	%	
1	Introduction	1.63	65.33%	0.71	2.76	97.26%	0.43
2	Cause	1.63	65.33%	0.88	2.3	92.00%	0.79
3	Risk Factor	1.3	57.33%	0.72	1.3	57.33%	0.76
4	Sign & Symptom	1.3	78.00%	0.53	1.3	78.00%	0.66
5	Diagnostic Test	1.7	51.00%	1.05	3.06	91.00%	0.76
6	Treatment	1.4	84.00%	0.72	1.4	84.00%	0.62
7	Prevention	4.16	62.50%	1.17	4.26	64.00%	1.48

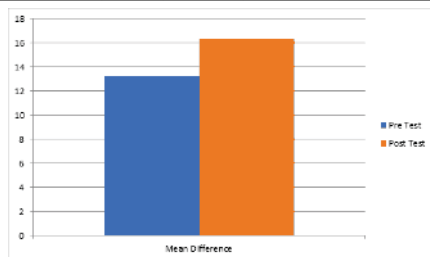


**Figure 1:- Bar graph showing the comparison between the area wise mean score of pre-test and post-test knowledge score on prevention of cervical cancer.**

Table 1 shows that total mean score of pre-test is 13.25 and post-test mean score was 16.38. It was concluded that there is increase in mean post-test knowledge score as compared to mean pre-test knowledge score after the administration of planned teaching programme on prevention of cervical cancer.

**Table 2: Shows comparison between pretest and posttest knowledge score of final year college students regarding prevention of cervical cancer.**

Group	Mean Knowledge Score		Mean Difference	Calculated T-Value	Level Of Significant	Tabulated Value
	Pre-Test	Post-Test				
Final Year College Students	13.25	16.38	3.13	12.63	P<0.05 significant	T=2.05



**Figure: 2 Bar graph Showing comparison between pretest and posttest knowledge score of college students regarding prevention of cervical cancer.**

Table 2 shows that calculated 't' value (t =12.63) was greater than tabulated 't' value (t =2.05) which was statistically proved. This indicated that the difference obtained in the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score was a real difference and not by a chance. Hence the null hypothesis  $H_0$  was rejected and research hypothesis  $H_1$  was accepted. So, it was concluded that the Planned Teaching Programme on

prevention of cervical cancer is effective in terms of knowledge.

**CONCLUSION**

1. The Planned teaching Programme was found to be effective in enhancing the knowledge of the samples regarding Prevention of cervical cancer.
2. Samples gained significant knowledge after exposed to Planned teaching Programme.
3. The findings indicate that the Planned teaching Programme developed by the Investigator was effective in enhancing the knowledge of the samples regarding prevention of cervical cancer. Thus, the Planned teaching Programme can be used for the large population in different settings.

**Recommendation:**

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the findings of the present study.

- A similar study can be replicated on a large sample covering the different stream colleges.
- A similar study can be undertaken with a control group design.
- Similar study can be conducted on high school girls and on community women of urban and rural areas of the Surat city.
- A similar study can be done with using descriptive survey design.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Shastri A, Shastri SS: Cancer screening and prevention in low-resource setting. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2014;14:822-829.
2. WHO guidance note: comprehensive cervical cancer prevention and control: A healthier future for girls and women. WHO, 2013, p 2.
3. G.Alsbih, "HPV infection in cervical and other cancers in Saudi Arabia: implication for prevention and vaccination," *Frontiers in oncology*, Vol.4, p.65, 2014.
4. "Gardasil prescribing information," 2018, <https://www.fda.gov/downloads/biologicsbloodvaccines/vaccinesapprovedproducts/ucm112663.pdf>.
5. "Cervarix prescribing information," 2018, <https://www.fda.gov/downloads/biologicsbloodvaccines/vaccinesapprovedproducts/ucm112663.pdf>.
6. H.Jardi and A. Bawazir, "Knowledge, attitudes and practices among Saudi women regarding cervical cancer, human papillomavirus (HPV) and corresponding vaccine," *vaccine*, vol. 37, no. 3, pp. 530-537, 2019.
7. Bhatla N, Modan N: The clinical utility of HPV DNA testing in cervical cancer screening strategies. *Indian J Med Res* 2009;261-265.
8. WHO guidelines for screening and treatment of precancerous lesions for cervical cancer prevention, WHO, 2013.