



A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among nursing students

Josna Shaji¹, Juliya Saviour¹, Mariya Saju¹, Martina Ann Abraham¹, Kumuda K¹, Hemalatha G²

¹ Department of Nursing, Athena College of Nursing, Mangalore, Karnataka, India

² Professor and HOD, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Athena College of Nursing, Mangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction: Cervical cancer is the second most common female reproductive cancer. It can be spread through direct extension, through lymphatics, through blood stream. The treatment for carcinoma is done by primary surgery, radiation therapy, combination therapy, chemotherapy. The surgical management done for cervical cancer is microinvasive cancer.

Objectives: To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among GNM nursing students in terms of gain in post-test level of knowledge score. To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among GNM nursing students in terms of gain in post-test level of knowledge score.

Methodology: A pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for study. The sample consisted of 40 GNM students were selected by using simple random sampling from a selected college of nursing, Mangalore. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used and the data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: The result of the study showed that, the mean pre-test knowledge among GNM nursing students about Cervical Cancer is 9.65 and post -test mean score is 17.87. Structured teaching found to be effective in increasing the knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

Conclusion: Findings of the study revealed that the need of improving the knowledge of student nurses through planned teaching programme.

Keywords: Effectiveness, knowledge level, students, planned teaching programme

Introduction

Carcinoma of the cervix is predominantly squamous cell cancer. Cervical cancer is a cancer arising from the cervix. It is due to the abnormal growth of cells that have the ability to invade or spread to other parts of the body.¹ There are many factors contributing to cervical cancer. They are multiple sex partners, early age less than 20 at first coitus, exposure to human papilloma virus, infection, smoking and exposure to second hand smoke, family history.³

Cervical cancer can be spread through direct extension, through lymphatic's, through blood stream. The treatment for carcinoma is done by primary surgery, radiation therapy, combination therapy, chemotherapy. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding Cervical Cancer among women. The pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for study. The sample consisted of 40 students of GNM selected by simple random sampling. On the 7 th day post test was conducted with the same questionnaire. The collected data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean post test level of knowledge scores obtained by subjects (23.22) was higher than the mean pre test level of knowledge score (13.10) paired ' t ' test was done to find out the significant difference and was found highly significant $t = 17.108$.

So the investigation decided to create awareness regarding cervical cancer among the nursing students to unroll the awareness, they are considered as the sample for the study.

Objective

- To assess the pre-test and post- test level of knowledge score regarding cervical cancer among GNM nursing students using structured knowledge questionnaire.
- To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among GNM nursing students in terms of gain in post test level of knowledge score.

Methodology

A pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for study. The sample consisted of 40 GNM nursing students selected by simple random sampling. Pre test was done using a structured knowledge questionnaire on day one, and after that PTP was administered to the students and on the 7 th day post test was conducted with the same questionnaire. The collected data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result

The Data collected were organised and presented under the following headings:

Section 1: Knowledge regarding Cervical cancer among samples before and after PTP.

Section 2: Effectiveness of PTP in terms of gain in mean post-test level of knowledge score.

Section 1: Knowledge on Cervical cancer among sample before and after PTP

This section deals with the knowledge of nursing students regarding cervical cancer before and after the PTP

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score regarding Cervical Cancer among students N=40

Grading	Score Range	Pre-test		Post-test	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	1-10	9	22.5	0	0
Average	11-20	31	75.6	7	17.5
Good	21-30	0	0	33	82.5

It is evident from Table and Figure 2 that in the pre-test most of them (22.5%) had poor level of knowledge and only 75.6 % had average level of knowledge. In the post test majority (82.5%) had good level of knowledge and (0%) had poor level of knowledge. This shows that PTP on cervical cancer was useful in enhancing the knowledge of students regarding cervical cancer.

Table 2: Range, mean, mean percentage, SD and mean percentage gain in knowledge score.

Area	Range	Mean	Mean	SD
Pre test	1-10	13.10	67.5%	3.326
Post test	21-30	23.22	75%	3.337

Data presented on table 2 shows that the mean pre-test level of knowledge score was (67.5%) and in the post test level of knowledge score was (75%). It can be incurred that PTP was useful in improving the knowledge of students regarding cervical cancer.

Section 2: Effectiveness of Planned Teaching on Cervical Cancer of gain in post-test knowledge score

In order to test the effectiveness of PTP, the following hypothesis was formulated.

H₀: the mean post test level of knowledge score of nursing students regarding cervical cancer will not be significantly higher than mean greatest level of knowledge at 0.05 level of significance

Table 3: Paired t test was used to find out the difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score of students regarding cervical cancer

Area	Mean score	Mean difference	SD	't' value
Pre test	13.10	10.12	3.326	14.396
Post test	23.22		3.377	

Data presented in table shows that the obtained t value (t=17.108) is higher than table value (t=2.712) at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. It can be inferred that planned teaching programme r was highly effective in improving the knowledge of students.

Discussion

Finding of the study revealed that the mean post-test level of knowledge of score (23.22) was higher than the mean pre-test level of knowledge score (13.10). The study conducted at Mangalore among 40 nursing students to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer. The findings of the present study revealed that the mean post -test level of

knowledge score (23.22) was higher than the mean pre- test level of knowledge score (13.10); Effectiveness of PTP regarding cervical cancer in terms of gain in knowledge. These findings were statistically significant at (0.05) level of significance obtained 't' value (17.108) more than the table value (2.45). This shows that the planned teaching programme was highly effective in improving the knowledge of students regarding cervical cancer.

Conclusion

Finding of the study showed that knowledge score of students were less before the introduction of PTP. The PTP facilitated them to gain more knowledge regarding cervical cancer which was evident in post- test level of knowledge scores. Hence PTP was effective strategy for providing information and to improve knowledge of students.

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