Effectiveness of Educational Interventional Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer among School Teachers

*Sofia, **Dr.Sanjay M. Peerapur
*Lecture, Dept of Medical Surgical Nursing St. Johns Institute of Nursing Sciences, Bangalore
**Principal / Head of Dept. of Medical Surgical Nursing KLES Institute of Nursing Sciences, Hubli

Abstract:-

➢ **Background of the Study:**
Cervical Cancer is one of the leading suit of morbidity and death cosmopolitan. It is compulsory for females to be watchful about the disease and its stoppage. Vaccines against hominal papilloma poison (HPV) implication have the potentially to impair the overload of Cervical Cancer. School-supported parturition of HPV vaccines is detriment-energetic and successful help impend on school arrow-finger's notice and acceptability of the vaccine.

➢ **Objectives:**
1. To assess the scholarship about determent of cervical cancer among teachers. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Educational Interventional Programme on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical growth among teachers in stipulation of dexterous in knowledge behalf. 3. To find out an union between pre-test knowledge behalf concerning prevention of cervical neoplasia among teachers and their selected socio-demographic variables.

➢ **Methodology:**
An evaluative muse was conducted among 50 teachers of choice tutor Hubballi. Non- Probability, purposive sampling technique was custom to selected the sample. The data was cool worn structured notice questionnaire. The research design interest for the ponder was for--trial, one group for--experience post-test designate.

➢ **Results:**
The terminate of the study divulge that the level of learning on cervical malignancy prevention in front of and pillar touchstone. Most of the prone 33 (66%) had average knowledge, 09 (18%) had good knowledge and 08 (16%) had poor wisdom in front of discrimination. Where as in post-test all 50 (100%) had fit knowledge. The calculated paired 't' value (tcal=32.806*) was greater than tabulated' luminosity (ttab= 2.680). Hence H1 was understand. This designate that profitable in knowledge reason was statistically important at 0.05 level of importance. There was no statistical union between selected socio-demographic variables and their notice account at 0.05 flat of import.

➢ **Conclusion:**
The study concluded that the educational interventional programme was effective in terms of gain in knowledge scores of the subjects regarding prevention of cervical cancer among school teachers.

Keywords:- *Cervical Cancer; Female School Teachers; Knowledge; Effectiveness; Educational Interventional Programme.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Women's health is a unique speciality of eucrasy direction. Women are proper more and more apprised of their eucrasy status as a terminate of up-to-the-minute teaching, electronics, print media and eucrasy agencies. While ladies have made circuit in most of the fields but still they tend to unexplainably neglect their own health. Though in propitious age women are aware of their problems, their readiness to seek serve from the haleness personnel is hindered by economic constraints, familiar stigma and severe superstitious beliefs concerning eucrasy problems[3].

Reproductive health overwhelm all of the reproductive advance, functions and systems at all stages of mortal biography. Reproductive hardiness is a unlimited concern, but is of appropriate importance for ladies especially during the generative yonks. Reproductive sanity is a cardinal constituting of an individual's everywhere tone condition and a pivotal determinant of nature of life[4.]

Cancer is a tough disease entangle numerous tempo spatial diversify in loculus physiology, which ultimately allure to malicious tumors. Abnormal cell growth (neoplasia) is the biological endpoint of the disease6. Cervical growth is a emblem of growth that appear in the cells of the cervix the humble part of the womb that link to the vagina7.

Cervical cancer ranks as the second most reason of feminine neoplasia deaths in India and is the second hint inducement of growth deaths in ladies aged 15 to 44 ages in India9.

Cervical Cancer is a unsymmetrical burden conveyed in the underdeveloped the. Over 85% of the women 2,75,000 hazard every year from Cervical Cancer. If sinister untreated by 2030 Cervical Cancer will kiln as many as 4,30,000 females, virtually all living in-low-profit countries.18

Infection with the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) can cause changes in the epithelial tissue of the cervix, which can pass to growth of the cervix. Cervical cytology experience can often perceive cervical malignancy and its precursors, and endow timely successful usage. Ways to avoid HPV conclude sure sexual intercourse, second-hand condoms, and HPV vaccination. HPV vaccines were developed in the not late 21stcentury which subject the risk of cervical growth by intercept infections from the chief cancer-causing race of HPV12.

➢ *Statement of the Problem:*
"A study to evaluate the Effectiveness of Educational Interventional Programme on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among school teachers of selected Schools, Hubballi"

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

➢ To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among teachers.

➢ To evaluate the effectiveness of Educational Interventional Programme on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among teachers in terms of gain in knowledge scores.
➢ To find out an association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding prevention of cervical cancer among teachers and their selected socio-demographic variables.

III. METHODOLOGY

➢ *Research Approach :* Evaluative Research Approach
➢ *Research Design:* Pre Experimental; One group pretest post test design.
➢ *Sampling Technique :* Non probability; Purposive Sampling
➢ *Sample Size :* 100
➢ *Setting of the Study:* Selected schools Hubballi.
➢ *Description of the Tool:* Structured knowledge questionnaire.

Section I: Demographic Proforma.
Section II: Structured Knowledge Questionnaire.

IV. RESULTS

Analysis and interpretation of knowledge scores of school teachers, regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer.

Area of analysis	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	Range
Pre-test	19.04	19	20	5.198	23
Post-test	43.82	45	45	1.962	8
Difference	24.78	26	25	3.236	15

Table 1:- Mean Median, Mode, Standard Deviation and Range of Knowledge Scores of Subjects Regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer (n = 50)

Table No 1 reveals that pre-test mean knowledge scores were 19.04, median 19, mode 20, standard deviation 5.198 and range 23, where as in the post-test the mean knowledge score was 43.82, median 45, mode 45, standard deviation 1.962 and range 8. The overall difference in mean knowledge score was 24.78, median 26, mode 25, standard deviation 3.236 and range 15.

Level of knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Good (25 and above)	09	18%	50	100%
Average (14 to 24)	33	66%	00	00%
Poor (13 and below)	08	16%	00	00%

Table 2:- Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Knowledge Scores of Subjects Regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer (n=50).

Table No 2: shows the level of knowledge on cervical cancer prevention in pre and post test. Most of the subjects 33 (66%) had average knowledge, 09 (18%) had good knowledge and 08 (16%) had poor knowledge in pre-test. Where as in post- test all 50 (100%) had good knowledge.
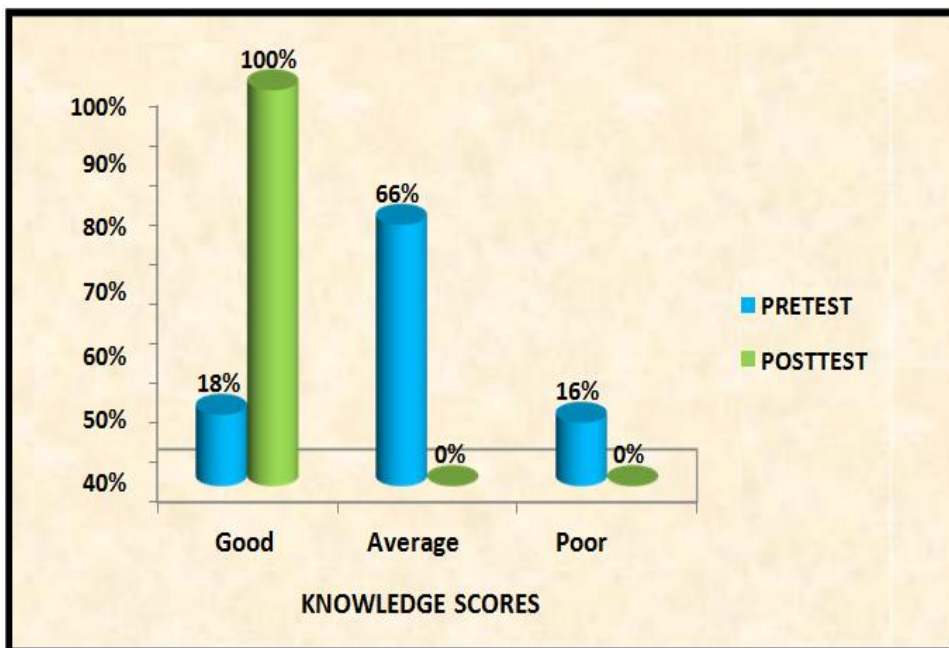
Fig 1:- The Cylindrical Graph Represents Percentage Distribution of Subjects According to Their Level of Knowledge Scores in Pre and Post-Test

Items	Total Score	Mean % of Knowledge scores of subjects		
		Pre-test	Post-test	Gain in knowledge
Structured knowledge questionnaire	2350	40.51	93.23	52.72

Table 3:- Pre-Test, Post-Test Percentage of Knowledge Scores of Subjects Regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer (n = 50)

Table No 3 reveals that there was 52.72% gain in knowledge after administration of educational interventional program.
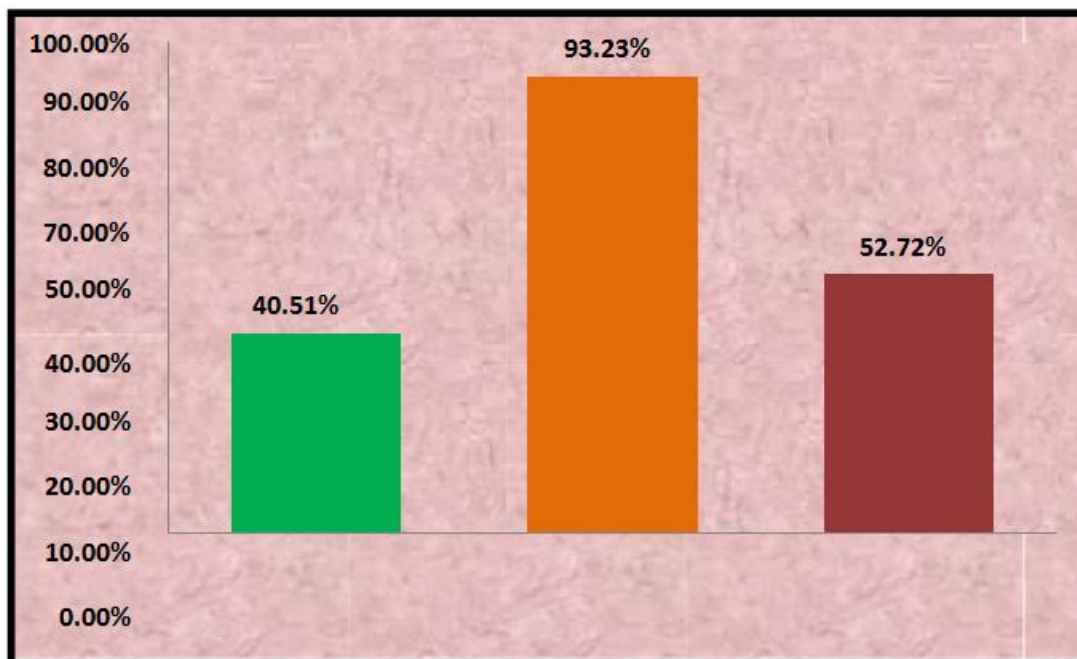

Fig 2:- The Pyramid Graph Represents the Mean Percentage Gain in Knowledge Scores of Subjects According to their Knowledge Scores.

> *Testing Hypotheses*

H$_1$: The mean post test knowledge scores of the teachers receiving educational interventional programme on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer will be significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge scores at 0.05 level of significance.

Mean difference (d)	Standard Error of difference (SEd)	Paired 't' values	
		Calculated	Tabulated
24.72	0.785	32.806*	2.680

Table 4:- Mean Difference (D), Standard Error (Sed) and Paired 'T' Values of Knowledge Score of Subjects (n = 50).

Table No 4: reveals that calculated paired 't' value (t_{cal}=32.806*) was greater than tabulated' value (t_{tab}= 2.680). Hence H$_1$ was accepted. This indicates that gain in knowledge score was statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the educational interventional programme was effective in terms of gain in knowledge scores of the subjects.

H$_2$: There will be statistical association between pre-test knowledge scores and their selected socio demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

The calculated chi-square value is less than the tabulated chi-square value. Hence there was no statistical association between pre-test knowledge scores of the subjects and their selected socio demographic variables such as, Age, Marital status, Years of married life, Religion, Area of residence, Educational qualification, Years of work experience as teacher, Previous vaccination with HPV, Heard about cervical cancer and Source of information. **Hence H$_2$ was rejected.**

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn.

> The overall pre-test knowledge scores of the subjects were average.
> The post-test knowledge scores of the subjects after administration of the educational interventional programme were significantly higher than the pre-test knowledge scores.
> Post-test knowledge results showed that gain in knowledge score of subjects was statistically significant at 0.05 levels.
> Thus it is concluded that the educational interventional programme was effective in terms of gain in knowledge scores of the subjects.

REFERENCES

[1]. Health .World Health Organization [Online]. [Cited 2017 Feb 8]; Available from URL:http://www.who.int/goverance/eb/who-constitution_en_pdf

[2]. Emson HE. Health, Disease and Illness CMAJ [Online].1987 Apr 15[cited 2017 Feb(136):[81113]AvailablefromURL:http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1492114.

[3]. Harita P. A study to Assess the barrier to cervical cancer screening among women attending gynecology, OPD. Journal of Nurse midwifery & Maternal Health, 2016 May-Aug;2(2);p.91-92.

[4]. Introduction to reproductive health [Online]. [Cited on 2017 Dec 10]. Available from URL: https://www.who.int/ceh/capacity/introduction_repro.pdf

[5]. Seyfried TN, Shelton ML, cancer as a metabolic disease [Online]. 2010 [Cited on 2017Feb8];AvailablefromURL:http://www.nutritionandmetabolism.com/7/1/7.

[6]. Primary Prevention with cervical cancer vaccines [Online]. [Cited Feb 8]; Available fromURL:http://www.foundationforwomenscancer.org/types-of-gynecologic-cancers/cervical/screening and-prevention/primary-prevention-with-cervical-cancer-vaccines/

[7]. Bright M, Linnette JD . Evaluation of an Educational Program on Cervical Cancer for Rural women in Mangalore, Southern India. Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention .15(16):6603 -6608.

[8]. Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, et al, Globocan 2012 v1.0, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide; IARC cancer Base No.11 (Internet) Lyon France; International Agency for Research on cancer. Available From: http://cancercontrol.info>uploads

[9]. HPV Vaccine [Online]. [Cited on 2017 Dec 8]; Available from URL: http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/prevention/HPV-vaccine