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STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN (35-60 YRS) IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF CHITTOOR (DT) INDIA

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Abstract

Background of the Study: Cervical cancer is a malignancy of the cervix in which cell multiplies, destroys healthy tissue and endanger the life. It is not a communicable disease but it has genetic origin. Cervical cancer is mostly caused by human papilloma virus infection is leading cancer in Indian women, and Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women in India. The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60YRS) Objectives of the study: • To assess the level of pretest knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60 yrs). • To assess the level of posttest knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60 yrs). • To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60 yrs). • To determine the association between pretest and posttest knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables. Methodology: Quasi experimental Research design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. Research design for the present study was structured teaching program, Simple random technique, lottery method was adopted to select the sample. The sample size comprised of 100 women between the age group of 35-60 years. The setting of the study was selected rural areas of penumuru, Chittoor. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data. Chi square were applied to test the hypothesis. Conclusion: The findings of the study revealed that the knowledge among women regarding cervical cancer was (70%) of women had inadequate knowledge, (26%) of women had moderate knowledge, (4%) had adequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer in pretest. 2% of women had inadequate knowledge,25% had moderate knowledge,73% had adequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer. Mean value is 23.875 and the standard deviation is 3.836 in pre test and 2.846 in posttest. The above findings of the study need for conducting the structured teaching programme among women regarding cervical cancer.

Keywords: Early pregnancy care, Midwives, Registered nurses, Emergency department, Psychosocial support.

Research Article

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study:

Cancer is defined as excessive proliferation of abnormal cells. This is called as malignant tumors. Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. If the spread of abnormal cell growth is not controlled, it can leads to death. In 2025, India is projected to see a significant burden of cervical cancer, with estimates suggesting 203,757 new cases and 115,171 deaths, highlighting the need for increased screening and prevention efforts. Cervical cancer remains a significant health concern for women Globally, in 2024, often attributed to a lack of awareness regarding symptoms, risk factors and available screening methods. Cervical cancer is the most common cause of death among women in Worldwide, with about 570,000 cases, and 311,000 deaths, despite the fact that cervical cancer is preventable.

The cervical cancer prevalence rate in Global wise (18%) in India, State wise (9.81%) in Andhra Pradesh, District wise (60.6%) in Chittoor. So, women need awareness programme regarding cervical cancer. The investigator was interested to do this study to give knowledge on cervical cancer among women and decrease the mortality and morbidity rate. In summary, the 35-60 year age group is often selected for projects because it represents a time of professional maturity, established skills, and desire for personal and professional growth. This makes them a valuable asset in achieving project goals and creating a lasting impact.

The (WHO) World Health organization launched the global cervical cancer elimination initiative, aiming to reduce incidence to below 4 cases per 100,000 women years by 2030. The World Health Organization (WHO) has a global strategy to eliminate cervical cancer as a public health problem, focusing on prevention through vaccination, screening for precancerous lesions, and effective treatment, aiming for 90% vaccination, 70% screening, and 90% treatment by 2030.

There are two key pillars to achieve these objectives:

- **HPV Vaccination:** vaccinating girls against HPV is a crucial primary preventive measure.
- **Risk factors reduction:** Addressing risk factors like tobacco use and HIV infection is also important.

Problem Statement:

"Study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60 yrs) in selected rural areas of Chittoor (dt) India."

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the level of pretest knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60 yrs).
- To assess the level of posttest knowledge regarding cervival cancer among women (35-60 yrs).
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60 yrs).
- To determine the association between pretest and post test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis: -

H1: There will be a significant difference in the pretest and post test knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60 yrs).

H2: There will be a significant association between the levels of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women (35-60yrs) with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers to the study of procedures and methods used in the investigation of the variables it includes research approach, research design, variables, setting of the study, sample characteristics, method of data collection, development and description of tool, pilot study and plan for data analysis.

Research Approach

Quasi experimental Research design was used to achieve the objectives of the study.

Research Design:

The research design is the overall plan or obtaining answer to the research question or for testing the research hypothesis. The research design adopted for the present study is Quasi experimental research design.

Variables:

Variables are qualities, properties or characteristics of person, things or situation that may change or vary. In the present study the investigator has identified dependent variable and independent variable.

Independent variable is defined as a pre assumed cause. In this study the independent variables are age in years, religion, education, occupation, income of family per month, marital status, age at menarche, age in marriage, history of cancer in the family, parity, source of information.

Dependent variable is defined as the pre assumed effect. In this study the dependent variable is knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

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Setting of the Study

Setting is the physical location in which data collection take places to the study. The present study was conducted among women at selected rural area in Penumuru, Chittoor.

Population:

The population selected for the present study is women (35-60 years) at selected rural area. Penumuru, Chittoor.

Sample:

Sample is the subject of population to participate in a research study the sample for the present study consists of women (35-60 Years) at selected rural area, penumuru, chittoor.

Sample Size:

100 women 35-60 year of age at selected rural area. Penumuru, Chittoor.

Sampling Technique:

Sampling refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population, for the present study "simple random technique, lottery method" was used.

Criteria for Sample Selection:
Inclusion criteria:
➢ Women 35-60 years, who are at selected in rural areas of penumuru, Chittoor .
➢ Who are willing to participate in the study.
➢ Who are able to speak, write and understand the Telugu and English.
➢ Who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria:
➢ Women below 35 and above 60 years in rural area of penumuru, chittoor.
➢ Who are not willing to participate in the study.
➢ Who are unable to speak, write and understand the Telugu and English.
➢ Who are not available at the time of data collection.

Development and Description of Tool

The method of data collection is the method of gathering the information from respondent in a standardized fashion, in this present study the investigator intended to collect the data by using the self-administered structured questionnaire. The questionnaire for the present study is divided in to three sections.

Section-I: Demographic variables
Section-II: Questionnaire related to knowledge on anatomy & physiology of uterus, cervical cancer & its incidence, risk factors, causes, warning signs, signs and symptoms.
Section-III: Questionnaire related to screening, managements & prevention of cervical cancer.

Content Validity

The questionnaire was validated by experts in the field of obstetrics and gynecological Nursing.

Reliability

The reliability of the tool was established by odd and even method for knowledge of cervical cancer. The scores abtained indicating that the questionnaire was reliable.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical clearance certificate was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee of Sri Venkateswara college of Nursing, RVS Nagar, Chittor. By explaining the nature and purpose of the study, inform consent was obtained from the women.

Pilot Study

Formal permission was obtained from Medical officer of Thumbapalyam PHC. Pilot study was scheduled and conducted 10 samples at selected rural areas at Chittoor. The questionnaires are administered to found feasible and could be easily understand by the respondents, which made the investigator to carry out main study.

Method of Data Collection

Formal permission was obtained from the medical officer of rural area Penumuru, Chittoor to conduct the study. Informed consent was obtained from the 100 samples. The investigator administered the structured questionnaire which contains demographic variables and questionnarie to assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women, the sampling technique was convenience sampling in nature. Each day 15 sample were administered with the structured quesstionnarie.

Plan for Data Analysis: -

The responses given by the respondents and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Descriptive statistics

Frequency percentage, mean and standard deviation was used to calculate the knowledge scores.

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Inferential statistics

Chi-square was used to analyse the association between socio-demographic variables with the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data for the study. The analysis was done with the help of structured questionnaire. The major findings of the study were organised in the form of tables and diagrams with appropriate statistical tool and are represented under the following sections.

SECTION I

It shows the frequency and percentage distribution of women according to demographic data.

SECTION II

It shows the frequency and percentage distribution of women according to level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

SECTION III:

It consists of association between the pretest and posttest knowledge of women with selected demographic variables

Section I

It shows the frequency and percentage distribution of women according to demographic data. The results shows that out of 100 women, Age 59(59%) belongs to the age group 35-40 years, where as 19% belongs to 41-45 years, and 21% belongs to 46-55years, and 1% of the women where belongs to 55-60years. Religion 46(46%) belongs to Hindu, 36 (36%) belongs to Christian, 18 (18%) belongs to Muslim. Education of women 60(60%) had secondary education, 20(20%) were illiterates, 17(17%) were graduates and above, 3(3%) had primary education. Occupation of women 75(75%) were home makers, whereas 17(17%) were private employees, 5(5%) were government employees, 3(3%) were self-employees. Income of the family (59%) were earning less than per month Rs 15,000 ,31(31%) had family income in between Rs 15,001-20,000, 5(5%) were between Rs 20,001-25,000, 5(5%) had more than Rs 25,000. Type of family 57(57%) belongs to small family, 41(41%) belongs to large family, 2(2%) were from joint family. Age at marriage (37%) belongs to the age group of < 20 years,(19%) belongs to the age group of 21-25 years, (2%) belongs to the age group of 26-30 years,(42%) of women belongs to the age group of none of the above. Source of information (60%) heard from health care personnel, whereas (26%) with others, (9%) friends and relatives, and (5%) with mass media.

Section II

It shows the frequency and percentage distribution of women according to level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the women according to their level of Knowledge

Sl. No	Level of Knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inadequate	70	70.00	2	2.00
2	Moderate	26	26.00	25	25.00
3	Adequate	4	4.00	73	73.00
	Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

The above table shows that out of 100 women, (70%) of women had inadequate knowledge, (26%) had moderate knowledge, (4%) had adequate knowledge in pr00e test, and (73%) had adequate knowledge, (25%) had moderate knowledge, (2%) of women had inadequate knowledge in post test

Section III:

It consists of association between the pretest and posttest knowledge of women with selected demographic variables.
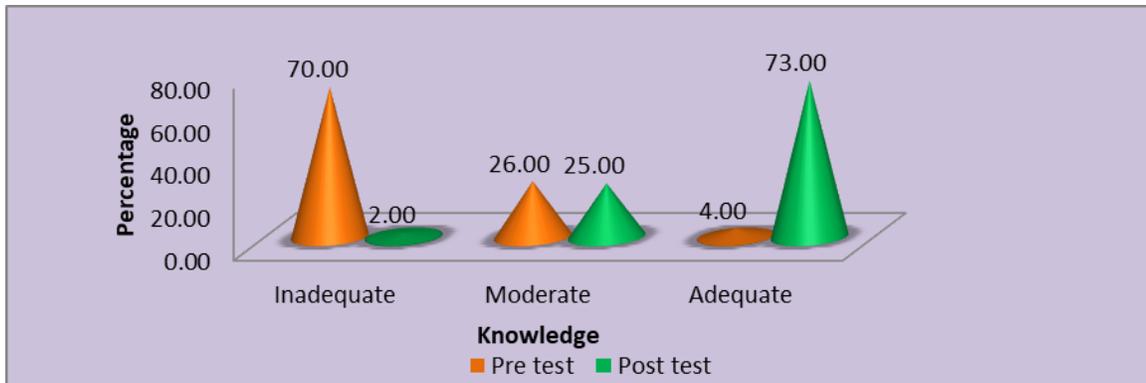
Table 2: Pretest Vs Post-test Difference: Mean, S.D and t-value

S.L NO		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t-value	p value	Sig
3	PRE test Knowledge	14.99	100	3.836	23.875	0.001	**
	POST test Knowledge	24.77	100	2.846			

In the above table shows that, in the pretest had mean value of 14.99, standard deviation is 3.836and the posttest had mean value of 24.77, and standard deviation had 2.846

P value is < 0.001**high significant

DISCUSSION

The discussion of the study findings was very much subject to section of your Research report than presentation of findings. The purpose of the study was regarding cervical cancer among women at selected rural area penumuru, chittoor. The assessment helped to determine the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

The content validity was obtained from the exports in nursing field. The collected data was analysed by the using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation) and inferential Statistics (chi square test).

Major findings of the study:

In this study Mean knowledge score of 100 women regarding cervical cancer was 14.99 and standard deviation value was 3.836 in pretest and the mean value in posttest was 24.77 and standard deviation 2.846. In pretest out of 100 women, 70% of women had inadequate level of knowledge, and 73% of women have adequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer. The major findings of the study revealed the overall knowledge the mean percentage was 23.875 and standard deviation value was 3.836 in pretest the standard deviation was 2.846 in posttest.

Nursing Implications

In order to improve the knowledge among women regarding cervical cancer, there exists a need for the provision of structured teaching programmes. The findings of the study have implications in various areas of nursing, nursing practice, nursing education. nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing is a dynamic process, which involves quality-based practice, scientific knowledge and dissemination of research knowledge in to practice. Nursing profession find that the health promotion is very relevant and it's useful in a variety of settings. So the present study adds major implications in to various areas of nursing to help women regarding cervical cancer.

Nursing Education

Nurse educators should encourage the nursing students to conduct structured teaching programmes regarding cervical cancer in the community as well as in the hospital. Nurse educator should motivate the learners to identify the warning signs of cervical cancer among women.

Recommendation

The descriptive study can be conducted to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer on large sample size.

➢ Comparative study can be carried out in between rural area and urban area.
➢ A Quantitative study can be carried out on cervical cancer among women.
➢ A Experimental research also can be carried out in women on cervical cancer.

A True experimental study also can be carried out in women on cervical cancer.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the study revealed that the knowledge among women regarding cervical cancer was (70%) of women had inadequate knowledge, (26%) of women had moderate knowledge, (4%) had adequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer in pretest. 2% of women had inadequate knowledge,25% had moderate knowledge,73% had adequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer. Mean value is 23.875 and the standard deviation is 3.836 in pretest and 2.846 in posttest.

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