International Journal of Advance Research in Medical Surgical Nursing

Anuradha Pandya
Assistant Professor,
Department of Medical
Surgical Nursing, College of
Nursing Ujjain, Madhya
Pradesh, India

Dr. Peter Jasper Youtham
Assistant Professor,
Department of Medical
Surgical Nursing, College of
Nursing Ujjain, Madhya
Pradesh, India

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme (PTP) regarding the knowledge on early detection and prevention of cervical cancer among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Ujjain, M.P.

Anuradha Pandya and Dr. Peter Jasper Youtham

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33545/surgicalnursing.2024.v6.i1a.158

Abstract
Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer death in women in the developing world.
Aim: The aim of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) regarding the knowledge on early detection and prevention of cervical cancer among nursing students in selected nursing college of Ujjain, M.P.
Objectives: 1. To assess the existing knowledge level of nursing students regarding early detection and prevention of cervical cancer 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of PTP on early detection and prevention of cervical cancer by comparing pre and post-test knowledge. 3. To find the association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables.
Methodology: An evaluative approach was adopted for the study with single group pretest post- test design. 60 samples from selected nursing colleges of Ujjain, (M.P.).
Results: From the findings it was obvious that the mean posttest Knowledge scores (76.57%) was significantly higher than the pretest Knowledge scores (58.67%).

Keywords: Planned teaching programme, early detection, cervical cancer

Introduction
Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer death in women in the developing world. The primary underlying cause of cervical cancer is infection with human papilloma virus (HPV), a very common virus that is sexually transmitted. Most HPV infections resolve spontaneously; those that persist may lead to the development of pre cancer and cancer. It usually takes 10 to 20 years for precursor lesions caused by HPV to develop into invasive cancer. Effective interventions against cervical cancer exist, including screening for, and treatment of, pre cancer and invasive cancer. (WHO report 2005).

Need of the study: One of each five ladies on the planet experiencing this infection has a place with India. It is assessed that there were 112,609 new cervical cancer in 2004 and this number is required to ascend to 139,864 out of 201510. Cervical disease positions as the first most incessant malignancy among ladies in India and the first most regular malignant growth among ladies somewhere in the range of 18 and 44 years old. About 7.9 % of ladies are assessed to hold cervical HPV contamination at a given time, and 82.5% of obtrusive cervical malignant growths are ascribes to HPVs.

Statement of the problem
A study to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) regarding the knowledge on early detection and prevention of cervical cancer among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Ujjain, (M.P).

Objective
- To assess the existing knowledge level of nursing students regarding early detection and prevention of cervical cancer.

Corresponding Author:
Anuradha Pandya
Assistant Professor,
Department of Medical
Surgical Nursing, College of
Nursing Ujjain, Madhya
Pradesh, India

- To evaluate the effectiveness of PTP on early detection and prevention of cervical cancer by comparing pre and post test knowledge.
- To find the association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Delimitation
- The study is delimited to nursing students who are studying in selected nursing colleges at Ujjain, (M.P.)
- Study is limited to students who are willing to participate in the study.
- The study is limited to students who are available during the period.
- The duration of study is only for a period of 4-6 weeks.

Methodology
Research approach
The research approach adopted for this study was an evaluative approach.

Research design
The research design selected for the present study was the pre-experimental study with single group pretest posttest design.

Variables
In this study 3 types of variables are used. They are;
Independent variable
In this study the independent variable refers to Planned Teaching Programme on early detection and prevention of cervical cancer.

Dependent variable
In this study the dependent variable refers to knowledge of nursing students. Extraneous variable.

Demographic variables
Demographic variables such as age, gender, type of family, Religion, Family history of cervical cancer, source of information.

Setting of the study
This study was undertaken in different selected nursing college at Ujjain.

Target Population: In the present study, population consists of nursing students in selected nursing students will be sample for the present study.

Assessable Population: The 60 nursing students who meet the inclusion criteria.

Sample
In this study samples were the nursing students studying in selected nursing college of Ujjain.

Sample size
The sample consists of 60 nursing students studying in selected nursing college of Ujjain**.**

Sampling technique
In the present study non-probability convenient sampling technique was adopted.

Criteria for sample selection
Inclusion criteria
- Nursing students who were willing to participate in the study.
- Nursing students who know read and write English.

Exclusion criteria
- Nursing students who were on leave during the time of data collection.
- Nursing students who were not willing to participate in the study.

Description of tool
Part I: It deals with the socio-demographic variables.

Part II: Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge.

Data analysis and discussion: Post test knowledge score on different aspects of early detection and prevention of cervical cancer-

Table 7: Post-test knowledge score on different aspects of early detection and prevention of cervical cancer

Knowledge	N	Mb-Max score	Mean	Mean %	SD
Items related to Anatomy of Female reproductive organs	7.00	0-7	5.58	79.71%	0.93
Items related to general information of cervical cancer	8.00	0-8	6.00	75.00%	1.19
Items related to diagnosis , prevention and treatment of cervical cancer	15.0	1-51	11.38	75.87%	1.51
Over-All	30	0-30	22.97	76.57%	2.40

Major findings
1. The Pre-Test Knowledge score of nursing students regarding early detection and prevention of cervical cancer was 58.67%. Post-test Knowledge score was 76.57%.
2. The difference between pre-test and post-test Knowledge is 17.90%. This is due to effectiveness of PTP. The pretest and post-test level of knowledge on early detection and prevention of cervical cancer among nursing students before the PTP, in the pre-tests, 68.30% of sample are having moderate knowledge, 26.70% are having inadequate knowledge, 5% are having adequate knowledge.
3. After the administration of PTP, the post-test level of nursing students on early detection and prevention of cervical cancer after a structured training program. in post-test 58.30% of the samples having the adequate knowledge, 41.70 % of the samples having moderate knowledge, no one having inadequate knowledge, ϖ
4. Out of the several demographic variables family history of cancer $\chi 2=3.91$ (P=0.050 significance), were significantly associated with post-test Knowledge scores regarding early detection and prevention of cervical cancer
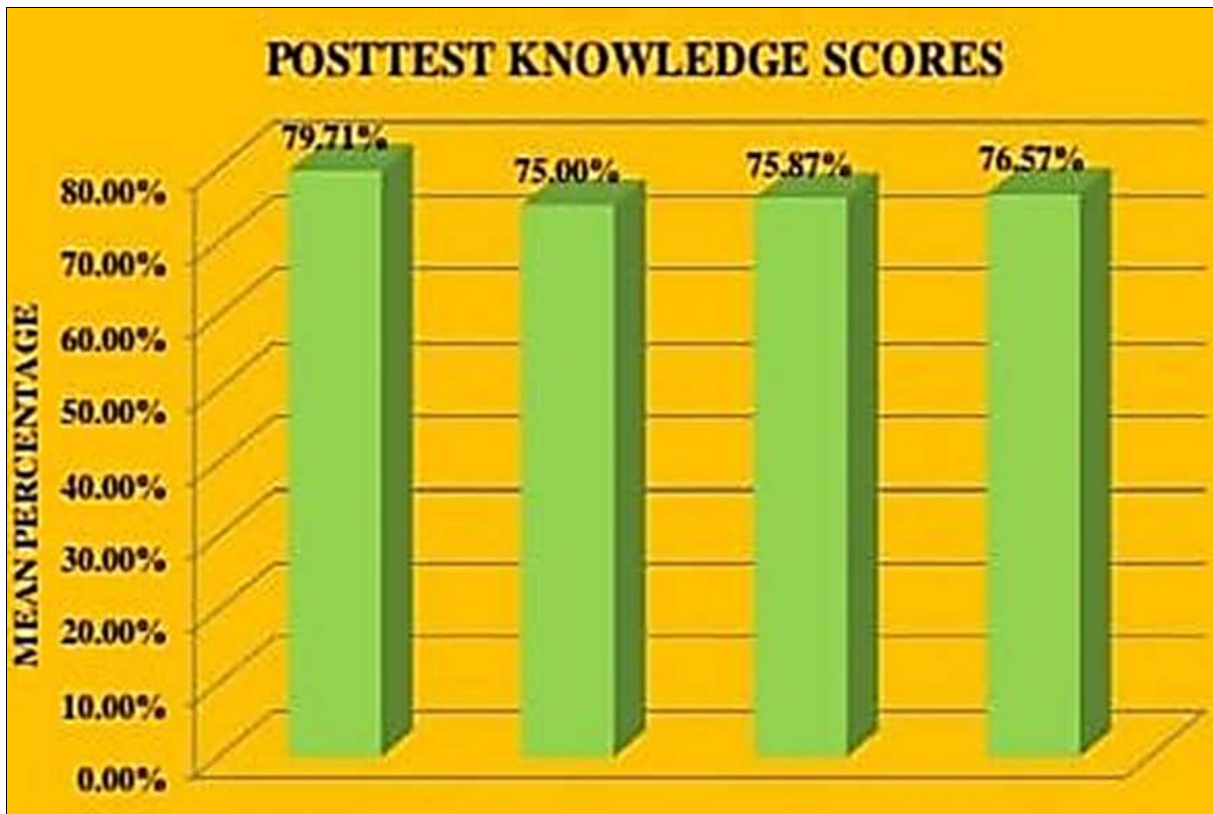
Fig 1: Bar Diagram Showing Post-Test Knowledge Scores Among Nursing Students Regarding Early Detection and Prevention of Cervical Cancer

Conflict of Interest
Not available

Financial Support
Not available

Conclusion: The overall pretest knowledge scores 58.67 % and the posttest knowledge scores 76.57% Knowledge level of nursing students regarding early detection and prevention of cervical cancer was less than 50% before the administration of PTP and more than 50% after the administration of PTP. This indicated that PTP was significantly effective in enhancing the knowledge of High school teachers.

References
1. Shingleton HM, Orr JW. Cancer of the cervix: diagnosis and treatment. Churchill Livingstone; 1987. Cited by 123.
2. Novak ER, Novak JD, Woodruff JD. Novak's Gynecologic and Obstetric Pathology: with Clinical and Endocrine Relations. Saunders; 1967. Cited by 274. Related articles.
3. American Cancer Society. Best chance network special touch training manual. Columbia, SC: American Cancer Society; c1997.
4. Goldman R, Ehrich B, Toohey H, Rakowski B, Goldstein N. Communication skills for breast and cervical cancer screening: a medical school curriculum. Providence, RI: Brown University; c1998.
5. Moore K. North Carolina Comprehensive Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program: lay health advisor training manual. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, Division of Adult Health; c1999.