



The Evaluative Study To Assess The Effectiveness On Structured Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding Cervical Cancer Among Adolescent Girls In Selected School Of Amritsar, Punjab.

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Abstract

The present study is aimed to enhance the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among adolescent girls. On Inclusion criteria, 200 adolescent girls were selected from Khalsa College Girls Senior Secondary School Amritsar, Punjab. Total enumerative sampling technique was used to select the sample. Personal information was assessed by using socio-demographic profile and structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of adolescent girls. Study finding revealed that in the pre-test maximum (97%) had average knowledge, however in post-test (75.5%) had very good knowledge regarding cervical cancer. After comparing between pre-test and post-test knowledge of adolescent girls, the post-test mean score (20.41) was higher than pre-test mean score (13.06) at $p < 0.01$ this showed that structured teaching program had significant effect in increasing the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among adolescent girls. The association of post-test knowledge with age, stream of class, source of information, family history of cervical cancer found statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. Hence it can be concluded that cervical cancer is an important factor to be discussed with the adolescent girls of Khalsa College Girls Senior Secondary School, Amritsar. So, it is important to organize the teaching programme to enhance the knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

Keywords : knowledge, cervical cancer, adolescent girls.

Introduction

Adolescence is considered as period of transition from childhood to adulthood .They are no longer children yet not adults. It is characterized by rapid physical growth, emotional and psychological changes. It is transitional stage of physical growth, emotional and psychological human development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood.

Health is state of physical, mental, social well being not merely the absence of any disease. The meaning of health has evolved overtime. The state of physical health implies the notion of perfect functioning of the body. Adolescent girls who make 10% of total population and 20% of female population have a wide spectrum of gynaecological problems. The health status of women represents the health status of any country. Health status of women is more important because her health status directly affects whole family's health. Women during motherhood become vulnerable or special risk group. The risk is connected with child bearing and nurturing. Cervical cancer in women is second most common cancer worldwide, next only to breast cancer. In India, cervical cancer is the most common women-related cancer followed by breast cancer. Every year about 500,000 new cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed worldwide and are responsible for about 2,80,000 deaths and 80% of total cases occur in developing countries. India contributes to about 1/4th of the world's registered cervical cancer cases by having 1,32,082 newly diagnosed cases per year and 74,118 deaths because of same. In India 366.58 million women are at risk of cervical cancer. Currently every year 1,344,20 women are at risk of developing cervical cancer and 72,875 women are diagnosed with cervical and 72,825 deaths from the disease. Cervical cancer rank as the 1st most frequent cancer among women between 15 to 44 years age group. The main cause of cervical cancer are human papillomavirus. The signs and symptoms of cervical cancer is vaginal bleeding after sex, between periods after menopause, foul smelling watery vaginal discharge, pelvic pain during sex. The risk factors for cervical cancer are anything that increase the chance of getting a disease such as smoking, HIV, chlamydial infection, diet, oral contraceptives, multiple pregnancies, low-socioeconomic status, diethylstilbestrol and family history of cervical cancer. World Health Organization (2009) explained that India has more cervical cancer than other country in the world and estimated that only 5% of women in the developing world have been screened for cervical cancer in the previous 5 years (2003-2008) compared to 40-50% in developed world." Unhygienic conditions of poor people is the prime culprit for rise of cervical cancer," says Dr Amit Bhar, Medical Oncologist, Max Hospital. Lack of awareness, multiple sexual partners and unhygienic living conditions are mainly attributed for the rise of disease which causes largest number of deaths among women worldwide.

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding cervical cancer among adolescent girls.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge regarding cervical cancer among adolescent girls.
3. To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding cervical cancer among adolescent girls.
4. To determine the association of post-test knowledge regarding cervical cancer with selected socio-demographic variables.

Methodology:

In present study evaluative research design was used. This study is conducted in Khalsa College Girls Senior Secondary School Amritsar, Punjab. The population in study included 200 adolescent girls in Khalsa College Girls Senior Secondary School were drawn by enumerative sampling techniques. A self-structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among adolescent girls. The data analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Findings

- According to age majority 87.5% of subjects were in age group of 17 years and 12.5% in 18 years of age.
- In stream of class 31% were in arts followed by more than one-fourth(26%) were in commerce one-fourth(25.5%) in non-medical followed by 17.5% in medical stream of class.
- With regard to source of information nearly half of 49.5% got information from friends/relatives followed by 36% from newspaper and 14.5% from T.V Radio.
- According to family history of cervical cancer ,Majority(97.5%) had no family history of cervical cancer followed by(2.5%) had history of cervical cancer.

Conclusion

The major goal of nursing practice is to impart the knowledge regarding the cervical cancer. The study concluded that cervical cancer was an important disease to be discussed with adolescent girls. So it, was important to organize the teaching programme to enhance their knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

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