



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN AT AGE ABOVE 35 YEARS IN VEDIVACHANKOILWARD

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women at age above 35yrs in vedivachankoil ward. The objectives of study was to assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women before and after structured teaching programme and to find out the association between pre test knowledge score regarding cervical cancer with selected demographic variables. The data was collected from 30 samples through convenient sampling technique to assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer using structured questionnaire. Out of 30 samples taken 46.6% had adequate knowledge, 33.3 % had poor knowledge and 20% had good knowledge before structured teaching programme and after structured teaching programme 60% had good knowledge, 26.6 % had adequate knowledge, 10% had average knowledge and 3.3 % has poor knowledge. There is a significant difference found between pre test and post test knowledge scores and there is no significant association found between the pre test knowledge when compared to demographic variables.

KEYWORDS : Assess, Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Cervical Cancer, Women of age above 35 yrs in vedivechankoil ward.

INTRODUCTION

The female reproductive system is made up of the internal and external sex organs that function in the reproduction of new offspring. In humans, the female reproductive system is immature at birth and develops to maturity at puberty to be able to produce gametes, and to carry a fetus to full term. Cervical Cancer is a significant health issue worldwide. Improving women knowledge and attitude regarding cervical cancer has a pivotal role in reducing risks and had prognosis of cervical cancer. Women should be equipped with sufficient knowledge regarding early detection and prevention of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is the cancer of the cervix. Extending into the upper end of the vagina. Cervical Cancer is mainly caused by persistent infection with certain types of human papilloma virus (HPV) which include 16 and 18 types responsible for approximately 70% of cervical cancer cases in all countries around the world. It is second most cancer worldwide in women above 45 years of age. It is still the major health burden for women over that age. Although cervical cancer is acknowledged as a preventable disease. It is still the major health burden for women in many developing countries because an adequate role of screening program is lacking.

Statement Of The Problems:-

A Study to assess the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women at age above 35 years in Vedivachankoilward

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women before and after Structured Teaching Programme.
2. To find out the association of family members stress with their variables such as age, sex, education, family income, relationship, marital status, Nature of diseases, Type of family.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A quantitative approach was used in this study. The research design used for this study is one group pre-test post-test design. The study was conducted in Veduvachankoil ward. The population for this study is women above 35 yrs. The sample of this study is 30 non probability convenient sampling is used.

The tool consists of two sections A and B.

Section 'A' consists of variable such as age, sex, education, marital status, language, occupation, income, relationship, economic status and of disease etc

Section B' Structured questionnaire regarding cervical cancer. It consists of 25 question for assessing the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women. Each question carries one mark and wrong answer carries zero mark

RESULTS

among 30 women 33.33% women comes under the age group of 35-40 years 26.66% women are between 46-50 years 23.33% women are between above 60 years and 16.66% are comes under 41-45 years.

30 people majority 30 (100%) of them residing in rural area.

Among 30 people majority 29 (96.6%) of them doesn't have any history of cancer 1(3.3%) have family history of cancer.

70% women belongs to middle class and 30% belongs to low class

Among 30 women 21(70%) of them are mixed dietary pattern and 8(26.6%) are non vegetarian and 1(3.3%) are vegetarian.

Majority of the sample 26(86.6%) were literate and 4 (13.3%) were illiterate.

Regarding the level of knowledge majority of the sample 18(60%) had good knowledge 8(26.6%) had adequate knowledge 3(20%) had average knowledge and 1(3.3%) had poor knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

The association between knowledge level on cervical cancer and selected demographic variables reveals that there was no significant Association between age, religion, domicile, education, occupation per capita monthly income, type of family, dietary pattern with the level of knowledge.

CONCLUSION

This chapter deals with the result of the study it mean all the objectives of the study and the study finding accepted the research assumptions that women at age about 35 years have good knowledge regarding cervical cancer. No significant Association found between level of knowledge and demographic variables. Saw the overall experience to conduct the study was satisfying and enriching.

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