

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING
THE PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER AMONG GNM
STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES AT KANPUR
UP”**

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ABSTRACT:

Cervical cancer is a growth of cells that starts in the cervix. The cervix is the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina. Cervical cancer associate with human papilloma virus in women. it works by initiating a mild infection to stimulate the body's immune system to produce antibodies to protect against any future infections. a quasi-experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among GNM students in selected nursing colleges. A total 100 samples were collected by using non- probability purposive sampling technique through self-structured knowledge questionnaire, the data collected and analyzed and descriptive on inferential statistics. The results of the study showed that post-test mean score (21.5) was high when compared to the pre-test mean score at (13.91). the obtained “t” value 17.44 was greater than t-value (2.00) & which was $p < 0.05$ level which shows significance differences between pre- test and post-test level of knowledge hence the formulated research hypothesis H_1 was accepted. The test revealed that there was no significant association of knowledge with selected demographic variables such as source of information so there were significant with association with, age group, religion, mother qualification, habits, age of menarche, health access, type of family, family monthly income, previous knowledge, but there was no significant with other selected demographic variables, were found no significant at < 0.05 level of significance. the study concluded that information book let was effective and improve knowledge regarding prevention of the cervical cancer among GNM students.

Introduction

Various strains of the human papillomavirus, also called HPV, play a role in causing most cervical cancers. HPV is a common infection that's passed through sexual contact. When exposed to HPV, the body's immune system typically prevents the virus from doing

harm. In a small percentage of people, however, the virus survives for years. This contributes to the process that causes some cervical cells to become cancer cells.

Cervical cancer is the 5th most typical cancer in humans and the second most common cancer in women worldwide. Infection with certain high-risk strains of human papillomavirus is a common cause of cervical cancer. It is the common cause of cancer in developing countries. Sexually transmitted HPV is the predominant risk factor for cervical intraepithelial neoplastic and cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is one of the common cancers in Indian women or girls. In India, approximately 365.71 million women aged 15 years and above are at risk of developing breast cancer. It is estimated that approximately 132,000 new cases and 74,000 deaths occur annually in India. The human papilloma virus vaccine is a vaccine against specific types of human papillomavirus.

Need for study

All cervical cancer deaths worldwide, in India accounts for about one-fourth of with a disproportionately high prevalence among females residing in rural regions and those having low-income status is largely asymptomatic, making it difficult to recognize and detect among the general population, which will limit any behaviors modification. Vaccinations may thus provide a solution for prevention. Two different vaccines that have been developed to prevent infection from 16 and 18 Type. Gardasil has been developed that protects against the two high-risk types (types 16 and 18), which cause 70% of cervical cancers in women. It also protects against two low-risk types (types 6 and 11), which cause 90% of genital wart prevention and control should be coordinated to support women's knowledge of primary and secondary prevention strategies and their access to treatment and palliative care. The strategy is important to achieve the world health organization's goal of eliminating cancer by 2030. on the basis of above finding and also enormous increase in cervical cancer rates the researcher felt need to improve the knowledge and bring awareness regarding prevention of cervical cancer.

Problem statement:

“A study to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among GNM students in selected nursing colleges Kanpur UP”.

Objectives of the study

- A. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among the

GNM students in selected nursing college at Kanpur UP.

- B. To evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among the GNM students in selected nursing college at Kanpur UP.
- C. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding prevention of cervical cancer with their selected socio demographic variables.

Hypothesis :(It will be tested at 0.05 level of significance)

- **H₀₁**- There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of cervical cancer among the GNM students in selected nursing colleges at Kanpur UP.
- **H₀₂**- There is no significance association between pre-test knowledge score regarding prevention cervical cancer among the GNM students in selected nursing colleges at Kanpur UP.
- **H₁**- there is a significant difference between pre- test and post-test knowledge score among the GNM students in selected nursing colleges regarding prevention for the cervical cancer with their selected socio- demographic variables.
- **H₂**- there is a significant association between pre- test knowledge score regarding prevention of cervical cancer with their selected socio demographic variables.

Methods and materials:

- **Research approach**- The research approach used for the present study was quantitative evaluative research approach **research design**-
- **Research design**- The research design used in the study was **quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test** without control research design.
- **Variables**-
 - **Independent-variable**- In the present study, independent variable was informational booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer.
 - **Dependent variable**- In the present study, dependent variable was level of knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among GNM students.
- **Demographic variables**- In this present study socio-demographic were age, gender, religion, type of family, habits, health access, family monthly income, previous

knowledge, and source of information.

- **Population-** The population of present study was GNM students.
 - **Target population-** The target population of present study was GNM students at selected nursing colleges at Kanpur, UP.
 - **Accessible population-** Accessible population of present study was GNM students who are studying at Rama nursing college, Kanpur UP.
- **Sample-** The sample used for this study was GNM students who are meeting the inclusion criteria.
- **Size-** The sample size of this study was 100 GNM students.
- **Sampling technique-** In this study non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.
- **Criteria**
 - **Inclusion criteria:** The study includes the GNM students in nursing college at Kanpur
 - a) GNM students who are willing to participate.
 - b) GNM students who did not attend.
 - **Exclusion criteria:**
 - a) GNM students who are not available at the time of data collection.
 - b) GNM students who had taken cervical vaccination
 - c) GNM students who knew about cervical cancer vaccine

Methods of data collection

In this study, self-structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among GNM students at selected nursing colleges, Kanpur UP.

Development and description of tools-

A tool was developed to assess nursing colleges Kanpur UP as well as to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among GNM students in selected nursing colleges at Kanpur UP.

Tool consists of two sections:

- Section A: socio-demographic variables.
- Section B: self-structured knowledge questionnaire.

Result and findings

- **Section A:** The major findings of the present study were:

- Majority of GNM students 56.66% (57) were in the Age
- Majority of GNM students 60% (60) were in the Gender.
- Majority of GNM students 90% (94) were from Hindu religion.
- Majority of GNM students 61.67% (62) were in the rs10k-15k monthly income.
- Majority of GNM students 50% (50) were in the nuclear type of family.
- Majority of GNM students 81.66% (82) were having previous knowledge.
- Majority of GNM students 54.54% (56) were in the mass media sources of information.
- Majority of GNM students 96.66% (97) were in the habits.
- Majority of GNM students 86.66% (87) were in the private hospital health access.

- **Section B:** Distribution of GNM students in nursing college according to their pre-test and post-test level of knowledge prevention of cervical cancer.

n=100

S. No.	Level of knowledge	pre-test		post-test	
		f	%	f	%
1.	Inadequate knowledge (0-14)	63	63.33%	00	00%
2.	Moderate knowledge (15-22)	37	36.67%	30	30%
3.	Adequate knowledge (23-30)	00	00.00%	70	70%
Total		100	100.00%	100	100.00%

- **Section C:** Comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among GNM students in nursing colleges. *n=100*

S. No	Knowledge level	Mean	Mean difference	Mean percentage %	Standard Deviation
1	pre-test	13.91	7.59	23.18%	4.43
2	post-test	21.5		35.83%	4.09

- **Section D:** Effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among GNM students in nursing colleges.

Table-2: Frequency, Mean, Mean difference, paired “t” test of self-structured questionnaire **n=100**

S. No.	Knowledge level	mean	Meandifference	Standard Deviation	paired "t" value	level significance
1	pre-test	13.91		4.43		
			7.59		17.44	0.05
2	post-test	21.5		4.09		

Association between the level of pre-test knowledge score and the selected demographic variables of GNM students

The result shows the association between the level of pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables like age group, religion, mother education, family monthly income, type of family, previous knowledge, health access, habits, age of menarche, but there was no significant with source of information. Here calculated value of chi-square was less than table value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, there were significant association with, age group, religion, mother education, and family monthly income, type of family, previous knowledge health access, habits, and age of menarche but there was no significant with other selected socio-demographic variable. Hence, positive hypothesis (h₂) was accepted and null hypothesis (h₀₂) was rejected.

Conclusion

Based on findings of the study following conclusion were drawn. in the pre-test knowledge based on selected nursing colleges at Kanpur UP regarding prevention of cervical cancer so that among GNM students in nursing college 63(63.33%) had inadequate knowledge 37 (36.67%) had moderate knowledge and one had adequate knowledge in pre-test and 70 (70%) had adequate knowledge 30 (30%) had moderate knowledge and no one had inadequate knowledge in post-test. it was inferred that, most of the GNM students in nursing college had moderate knowledge in pre-test and most of had adequate knowledge in post-test.

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