

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING UTERINE CANCER AMONG COLLEGE GIRL OF AGE GROUP BETWEEN 18-21 YRS. IN SELECTED GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF HISAR (HARYANA)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : The word puberty is derived from the Latin word "Pubertas", which means 'age of manhood. It refers to the physical rather than behavioral changes which occur when the individual becomes sexually mature and is capable of producing off springs. The study on "A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program regarding uterine cancer among the college Girl of age group between 18-21 yrs in the selected government college of Hisar Haryana." was undertaken during the year 2019-2020.

Material & Method : Conceptual framework: The study was based on modified and first introduced by Ludwing. Approach: analytical approach was adopted for the study. Design: Single group pre-test -post-test Design Setting: selected government college of Hisar district Haryana Sample size: The sample size was 80 college going girl. Sampling Technique: The convenient sampling technique was used. Methods of data collection procedure: Data were collected from the girl of age group 18-21yrs to assess the level of knowledge by using structured knowledge questionnaire before and after the implementation of video assisted teaching programme. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics through SPSS.

Results : The pre-test level of knowledge regarding uterine cancer among girls in Government college reveals that 10(25%) had poor knowledge and 30(75%) had average knowledge with score range of 10-16 and an average mean and SD was 13.50 ± 2.230 . the post-test level of knowledge regarding uterine cancer among girls in Government college reveals 25(62.5%) had average knowledge and 15(37.5%) had good knowledge with score range of 18-24 and an average mean and SD was 20.18 ± 1.599 . The video teaching programme was effective in improving the post-test knowledge regarding uterine cancer college girl in government college.

Conclusion : The Video Assisted Teaching Programme was effective ($p < 0.05$) to improve the level of knowledge regarding uterine cancer among college girl of age group between 18- 21 yrs.in selected government school.

Keywords : Assess, Effectiveness, Uterine Cancer, video assisted teaching, Age Group

INTRODUCTION

"Yesterday's girl is today's adolescent and tomorrow's mother"

The word puberty is derived from the Latin word "Pubertas", which means 'age of manhood. It refers to the physical rather than behavioral changes which occur when the individual becomes sexually mature and is capable of producing off springs.

According to WHO, adolescent is the period of life extended from 10 to 19 Years(1). Puberty is an important period of biological changes that children go through as they move toward becoming adults. Nearly 50% of adolescent girls in India are unhealthy and 47% underweight with BMI 18.5%.

Uterine cancer is a global disease there is 100% cure when

diagnosed early .it is second most common cancer among female .Rates of UC have decreased over the last thirty years in most developed countries, probably due to screening and treatment. . It is noteworthy that there are also inequalities in the developed world, where women from rural or poor areas are at greater risk of facing the invasive type of UC.

There is a need of various action to break chain of the Disease(2) .There should be four basic elements to combat the UC ;Primary prevention, early detection ,diagnosis/ treatment and palliative care (1).Early detection is the best element of the care which includes systemic screening program at the appropriate age groups, with all level of care, there should be education of health professionals and women

giving the information about benefits of the screening examination in different age group which help to manifest cancer its sign and symptom, primary prevention ,early detection, treatment and care .

This study aimed to evaluate the literature regarding nursing intervention used for early detection of Uterine cancer .

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in selected government college of Hisar population is college going girl of 18 -21 yrs of age in Hisar Haryana. Structured questionnaire was developed

RESULT

Table1. Association between pre-test level of knowledge regarding uterine cancer among college going girls and their selected demographic variables in Government college. N=80

S.No	Demographic Variables	Average Knowledge	Good Knowledge	Chi value	df	p value
1.	Age in years a. 18 -19years b. 19-20 yeas c. 20 -21years	3 6 16	2 3 10	1.090	2	0.95 6 NS
2	Educational status a. B.A 1st yr std b. Bsc 1st yr std c. B.com 1st yr std	6 12 7	4 8 3	0.320	2	0.85 2 NS
3	Mothers education a. Primary b. Secondary c. Higher secondary d. Graduation	13 4 6 2	5 4 4 2	1.553	3	0.67 0 NS
4	Occupation of mother a. House wife b. Employed c. Self employed	14 6 5	7 4 4	0.267	2	0.83 2 NS
5	Type of family a. Joint b. Nuclear c. Extended	7 15 3	3 10 2	0.320	2	0.85 2 NS
6	Religion a. Hindu b. Christian c. Muslim	20 3 2	11 3 1	0.476	2	0.78 8 NS
7	Birth order a. I b. II c. III	5 16 4	6 6 3	2.431	2	0.29 7 NS
8	Source of information a. Family b. Friends c. Peer group d. None	4 5 4 12	3 6 0 6	3.983	3	0.26 3 NS
9	Place of living a. Urban b. Rural	19 6	10 5	0.410	1	0.52 2 NS

*p<0.05 level of significance NS-Non significant

and validated by experts in the field of obstetrics gynecology and community health nursing .The research tool was consist of socio demographic profile and questionnaire related to assess the knowledge of college girls (18-21 yrs)

After pre test intervention video assisted teaching regarding prevention and management of uterine cancer was given and after seven days post test was taken.

The study was limited to the college girls age (18-21) the data was compiled and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Table1. Present the statistical outcome of association between pre test level of knowledge regarding uterine cancer among college girls and their selected demographic variables in Government College. In order to examine the association between these variables the chi square test was worked out. The all characters were not found to be statically significant that is $p > 0.05$. It evidenced that the knowledge is not influenced by age, education, type of family, education and occupation of mother, source of information, and place of living in college going girl of Hisar

Table 2. Comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding uterine cancer among girls in Government College.

N=80

Level of knowledge	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	't' value	df	'p' value
Pre-test	13.50	2.230	6.68	19.39	39	0.001*
Post-test	20.18	1.599				

* $p < 0.05$ level of significance

NS-Non significant

Table 2 shows the comparison between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding menarche among college girls in government college, the result reveals that pre-test mean and SD was 13.50 ± 2.230 and in post-test mean and SD was 20.18 ± 1.599 . The pre- test and post-test knowledge score were compared using paired t-test, result shows that (t value=19.39 and $p=0.001$), indicates highly significant. The video teaching program was effective in improving the post-test knowledge regarding uterine cancer among college girls in Government College.

From table 2 It is observed that there is a comparative improvement in the knowledge of the college going girls after the administration of video assisted teaching programme the statically significance among the pre and post test score for knowledge in all cases the test is significant at ($p < 0.05$). Research hypothesis is accepted it is evidence support the statistical significance of VATP is promoting knowledge regarding prevention and management of uterine cancer in other word it is inferred that the interventional programme is effecting in increasing the knowledge regarding uterine cancer.

Table 2. Depicts that in pre test girls were having poor knowledge 13.50 and after post test it increase by 20.18

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study revealed that overall post-test mean knowledge scores (20.18) was higher than the

pretest mean knowledge score (13.50) of college girls regarding prevention and management of uterine cancer. These findings reveal that there is substantial increase in the knowledge after implementation of VATP.

These findings supported the other studies conducted among early adult women for knowledge of cervical and uterine cancer. These studies recommend that this type of educational programme should be provided to increase the knowledge among college girls.

The conclusion were drawn on the basis of findings of the study. The findings showed that post test knowledge scores was greater than the pretest knowledge score regarding uterine cancer among girls of age group 18-21 yrs. This will help them to gain knowledge in the area of "General Information regarding uterine cancer and knowledge related reproductive organs, changes during any abnormal gynecological condition, disorders with their symptoms, prevention of disorders, menstrual hygiene and nutrition. This will also helpful in improvement of health status of girls.

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