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Effectiveness of Health Awareness Programme on Knowledge Regarding Cervical Cancer and Human Papilloma Vaccine among Adolescent's Girls at Waghodia Taluka

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Abstract

Background: Cancer is group of disease involves abnormal cell growth with capacity to invade or spread to other parts of body. Cancer is class of disease in which unite of cells exhibit uncontrolled growth**,** human papilloma vaccine and cervical cancer prevention practice and policy among the adolescent girls. In this study an evaluative research approach with pre-experimental research design was used, data was collected from 80 adolescent's girls belongs to Waghodiya, taluka village,A structured questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine.

Result: The health awareness programme is effective to improve the knowledge and brings regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine among the adolescent's girls.

Objectives:

- Assess the existing knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine (HPV)
- Assess the effectiveness of health awareness program on knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine.
- Find out association between pre-test knowledge score and demographic variables.

Material and Method: In this research study an evaluative research approach with pre- experimental one group pre-test-post-test design is used. The sampling techniques was probability convenience sampling is used to collect the 80 samples of adolescent's girl's data collection done by administering the structured questionnaire and Likert scale. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and interferential statistics such as standard deviation, chi- test, and paired 't' test.

Result: With regards to the pre test assessment, the score of 18 (3%) adolescent's girls was having moderate level of knowledge and 30 (37.5%) were having inadequate

The association of pretest knowledge score was only associate with the age, education level, Gender and source of information others are not associate. Hence, H_2 is rejected.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Health awareness Programme, on Knowledge, regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine & its prevention.*

Introduction

"*The best protection for public health is prevention not clean up*"

— John, MeNabb

Women are becoming more and more aware of their health status as a result of modern education, electronic print media and health agencies. While women have made progress in most the field but still, she tends to inexplicably neglect her own health though in the present age women are aware in the problem, the readiness to seek help from health personal is hindered by economic construction, social stigma and rigid superstitious beliefs regarding their health problems. Hence, it is necessary to provide information to women regarding their health problem though the available community resources. [1]

Cancer is group of disease involves abnormal cell growth with capacity to invade or spread to other parts of body. Cancer is class of disease in which unite of cells exhibit uncontrolled growth, invasion (intrusion on and destruction of adjacent tissues) and metastasis (sometimes spreads to other organs in the body via lymphatic circulation and blood circulation). These three characteristics of cancer differentiate them from non-cancerous tumors, which are self-limited and do not invade or metastasize.[2]

Worldwide, Cervical cancer is the commonest diagnosed and major gynecological cancer in Asia and Africa. Globally the annual incidence of cervical cancer is 4,71,000 among them 1,30,000 occurring in India.[3]

Need for the Study

"*One of the important keys to good health is good information*"

— Dr. Danny Welch

Women's health issues have become a focus for science and politics. Women's work roles, possible exposures to workplace hazards, social class, social roles, social stress to health care and health behaviors are the factors that act together to help determine women's health and wellbeing. Cervical cancer is third most common form of gynecologic cancer advanced disease often has post coital bleeding, sciatica pair and thin watery discharge. Guidelines recommend that screening begins when a woman becomes sexually active or by age 18 years.[4]

Cancer is one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide, with an estimated 14 million new cases and & million deaths in 2012 projected to rise by at least 70 % by 2030. Timely and accurate cancer statistics are crucial to identify priorities for cancer control strategies at the international level. Yet, only 34 of 194 World Health Organization Member States presently report high quality national mortality data, while 63 countries provided high-quality incidence data for the last volume of Cancer incidence in five continents. As a result, many policy-makers rely on national cancer incidence and mortality estimates of variable precision to inform cancer control priorities.[5]

Each year, the American cancer society estimates the numbers of new cancer cases and deaths that will occur in the United States in the current year and compile the most recent data on cancer incidence, mortality, and survival. Mortality data collected by the national center for health statistic. In 2016, 1,68,520 new cancer cases and 9,690 cancer deaths are projected to occur in the united states.[6]

Statement of Problam

A study to assess the effectiveness of health awareness programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine among Adolescent girls in Waghodiya Taluka, Vadodara.

Objectives

- Assess the existing knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine (HPV)
- Assess the effectiveness of health awareness programon knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine.
- Find out association between pre-test knowledge score and demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H_1: There will be significant difference between pre test and post - test score knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine.

H_2: There will be significant association between pre test knowledge score with socio - demographic variable.

Material and Method

Research design: In This Study, The Research Design Was Pre Experimental One Group Pre-Test And Post Test Design

Setting: Waghodiya taluka Vadodara.

Semple: 80 Adolescents girls Waghodiya taluka Vadodara.

Inclusion criteria: Adolescent girls who are able to speak & write in Gujrati & English.

Adolescent girls who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria: The girls age above 19 years.

Tool for Data Collection: This consists of three parts.

Section 1: Demographic variables such as age, educational status, family-income, knowledge regarding HPV vaccine. previous knowledge regarding cervical cancer and detected cervical cancer.

Section 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine.

Procedure Scoring:

For knowledge assessment-if answer right -1

If answer wrong-0

Scoring interpretation:

Inadequate knowledge: <33%

Moderate knowledge: 34 to 66%

Adequate knowledge: > 67 %

Reliability

"Reliability of an instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures the attribute it is supposed to measure." In this study the reliability was determine by administreting the tool among 8 adolecent's girls who are atteaining ropa village the realibility of tool establishsed by using kerl pearson formula (r- 0.89)

Data Collection Procedure

The formal permission was obtained for the approval of the study from T.D.O (taluka district officer) of waghodiya taluka from 27 Navember to 13 December. The data collection done within a given period of 2 weeks from Madheli, Limda, Goraj, Sangadol, Tavra, Waghodiya Taluka. The investigator selected 80 adolecent girl meeting the inclusion criteria for data collection by using non- probability convenient sampling. The investigator selected the subject and established the rapport by explaining purpose of the study, the co-operation required and the anonymity assured before obtaining verbal consent. Initially the demographic tool, self-structured questionnaire, to the sample to know existing level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine then health awareness programme was given to the samples of the study. After 7 days post test was administered to assess the effectiveness of the health awareness programme among adolencent girl.

Analysis

Table 1: Distributions of pre-test knowledge score of adolescent's girls regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine & its prevention. N=80

Sr. No.	Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inadequate	30	37.5%
2	Moderate	50	62.5%
3	Adequate	00	00%
Total		**80**	**100%**

Table 2: Distributions of pre test knowledge score of adolescent's girls regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine & its prevention. N=80

Sr. No.	Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inadequate	30	37.5%
2	Moderate	50	62.5%
3	Adequate	00	00%
Total		**80**	**100%**

Table No. 3: Association between Pre-test and Demographic Variable.

Variable & Sr. No.	0-10	11-20	Total	X^2	Df	Level of significance
Age				6.70	1	6.70>3.841 S
(a) 9-15	11	22	26			
(b) 15-20	19	28	54			
Total	**30**	**50**	**80**			
Education				6.99	1	6.99>3.841 S
(a) Primary	12	7	19			
(b) Secondary	18	43	61			
Total	**30**	**50**	**80**			

Cont... **Table No. 3: Association between Pre-test and Demographic Variable**

Income				4.68	1	4.68>3.841 S
(a) Below 10.00	12	8	20			
(b) 10.000-15.000	18	41	60			
Total	**30**	**50**	**80**			
Knowledge about immunization				0.086	1	0.086<3.841 NS
(a) Yes	13	20	33			
(b) No	17	30	47			
Total	**30**	**50**	**80**			
Living are				5.524	1	5.524>3.841S
(a)Urban	11	7	33			
(b) Rural	17	43	47			
Total	**30**	**50**	**80**			
Family history of cancer				6.036	1	6.036>3.841S
(a) Yes	13	9	22			
(b) No	17	41	58			
Total	**30**	**50**	**80**			
HPV vaccine						
(a) Yes	16	10	26	9.497	1	9.497>3.841S
(b) No	14	40	54			
Total	**30**	**50**	**80**			
Detected cervical cancer						
(a) Yes	11	22	33	0.416	1	0.416<3.841N
(b) No	19	28	47			
Total	**30**	**50**	**80**			

Discussion

The aim of the study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of health awareness programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer and HPV vaccine. It was found adolescent girl had inadequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer and HPV vaccine and health awareness programme is effective to improve the knowledge regarding human papilloma virus and HPV vaccine.

Conclusion

This study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of health awareness programme, regarding cervical cancer and human papilloma vaccine and its prevention, the study involves one group pre- test post-test pre experimental design with non probability convenient sampling technique, 80 samples of adolescent's girls was selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria. A conceptual framework used for this study is modified "king's goal attainment model." Analysis of obtained data was planned based on the objectives and hypothesis of the study, both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of the data. The data is interpreted in the forms of tables and graphs.

Conflict of Interest

There is a no conflict during the research study.

Source of Funding

Use a self-funding during the research study.

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