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Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge of Cancer Cervix Among Women

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Abstract

Background: Cervix cancer remains the number one cancer death for women in developing countries including India. However incidence of cancer cervix has declined steadily over the years, which is possible through improving the knowledge among women.

Aim: To assess the effectiveness video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding cancer cervix among women.

Material and Method: A true-experimental study was conducted among 60 women (30-experimental & 30 control) selected by using simple random sampling.

Results: The study results showed that 56.67% of women had moderately adequate knowledge in the post test and 40% of women had adequate knowledge. The calculated 't' value was 19.92 ($p<0.001$) which showed statistically significant difference in the level of knowledge among women between experimental and control group.

Keywords: Effectiveness;Video Assisted Teaching Programme; Knowledge; Cancer Cervix.

INTRODUCTION

The state of women in India has been subjected to many great changes over the past few millennia. It is also reported that cancer is the cause of one tenth of all death, and in developing countries it is the second most frequent cause of death.[1,2,3]

Globally, it is estimated that there are 7.6 million new cancer cases, of which 52% occur in developing countries. 6.5 lakh of new cases of cancer is estimated in India. Cancer of cervix is one of the leading causes of cancer death among women worldwide.[4,5]

American Oncology Institute estimated that cancer is the cause of one tenth of all deaths. Globally it is estimated that 5,00,000 cases of cervix cancer being diagnosed and 2,80,000 deaths are occurring every year.[6,7,8]

World Health Organization reported that 1.3 lakh new cervix cancer cases are diagnosed in India every year, nearly one fourth of world's deaths due to cervical cancer. More than 74,000 women in India died of cervical cancer per year. Women in India have 2.5% lifetime risk to get cervical cancer which is double the risk compared to the worldwide data of 1.3%.[9,10,11,12] Early detection of cervix cancer is 50% curable, so the investigator felt the need to provide important clues to develop knowledge for

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controlling the incidence of cervix cancer.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

An experimental study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge of cancer cervixamong women in selected village at Kancheepuram.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre and post test level of knowledge of cancer cervix among women in experimental and control group.
- To determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge of cancer cervix among women between experimental and control group.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research design adopted for this study was true experimental pretestpost test design. The study sample comprises of women between the age group of 20-60 years. The study was conducted in selected villages (Padur experimental & Natham control) at Kancheepuram District. The total sample size for this study was 60 (Experimental 30 & Control 30).

Women selected by simple random sampling technique by using lottery method. The tool was developed by the investigator. It consists of 2 section i.e demographic data and structured knowledge questionnaire. Researcher obtained ethical clearance from the Institutional Ethics Committee and written informed consent from the women.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In the experimental group, 14(46.67%) women were aged between 20-30 years, 11(36.67%) had primary education, 23(76.67%) had family monthly income of less than Rs. 3000/month, 27(90%) belonged to Hindu religion, 28(93.33%) attainedmenarche at the age of 15-17 years, 22(73.33%) were married at the age of 15-20 years, 27(90%) had excessive white discharge with foul smell, 15(50%) were using cloth and sanitarypads at the time of menstruation, 25(83.33%) did not use any contraceptives, 10(33.33%) had no children and 25(83.33%) had no previous history of reproductive tract infection.

In the control group, 17(56.67) women were aged between 20-30 years, 15(50%) had secondary education, 21(70%) had family monthly income of Rs. 3001 to 5000. 22(73.33%) women belonged to Hindu religion, 27(90%) attained menarche at the age of 15-17 years, 18(60%) were married at the age 21-25 years, 11(36.67%) had source of information gained previously through newspaper/television, 26(86.67%) had no excessive white discharge with foul smell, 19(63.33%) were using sanitary pads at the time of menstruation, 26(86.67%) had not used any contraceptives, 15(50%) had more than two children and 29(96.67%) had no previous history of reproductive tract infection.

Table 1: Comparison of pretest and posttest level of knowledge on cancer cervix among women in experimental and control group.

Group	Knowledge	Mean	SD	Paired 't' test
Experimental	Pretest	3.27	2.40	T=19.992*** P=0.001, S
	Post test	15.03	2.52	
Control	Pretest	3.46	2.66	T=0.000 P=1.000, NS
	Posttest	3.47	2.66	

Table 2: Comparison of posttest level of knowledge on cancer cervix among women between experimental and control group.

Post test	Mean	SD	Unpaired 't' value
Experimental	15.03	2.52	t =17.266*** p=0.001, S
Control	3.47	2.66	

Table 3: Pre test level of knowledge of cancer cervix among women in experimental and control group.

Pretest	Inadequate (<50%)		Moderately Adequate (50-75%)		Adequate (>75%)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Knowledge of experimental group						
Knowledge on cancer cervix	29	96.67	1	3.33	0	0
Knowledge on prevention	29	96.67	1	3.33	0	0
Overall	29	96.67	1	3.33	0	0
Knowledge on cancer cervix	27	90.0	3	10.0	0	0
Knowledge on prevention	29	96.67	1	3.33	0	0
Overall	28	93.33	2	6.67	0	0

Table 4: Posttest level of knowledge on cancer cervix among women in experimental and control group.

Post test	Inadequate (<50%)		Moderately Adequate (50-75%)		Adequate (>75%)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Knowledge of experimental group						
Knowledge on cancer cervix	1	3.33	11	36.67	18	60.0
Knowledge on prevention	3	10.0	19	63.33	8	26.67
Overall	1	3.33	17	56.67	12	40.0
Knowledge on cancer cervix	27	90.0	3	10.0	–	–
Knowledge on prevention	29	96.67	1	3.33	–	–
Overall	28	93.33	2	6.67	–	–

The mean post test level of knowledge of the experimental group (Mean=15.03 with SD 2.52) was higher than the control group (Mean=3.47 with SD 2.66) which was statistically significant.

The demographic variable source of information ($\chi 2=3.203$, $p<0.05$) had shown statistically significant association with the post test level of knowledge of cancer cervix among women and other demographic variables had not shown any statistically significant association with the post test level of knowledge ofcancer cervix among women with their selected demographic variables.

The study findings are consistent with the study conducted by Rezaei MB, Seydi S on effects of two educational methods on the knowledge, attitude, and practice of female high school teachers in prevention of cervix cancer. The study was conducted among 129 female teacher and they are divided into 3 group (2-experimental & 1-control group). Results revealed that the knowledge in experimental group is higher than the control group.[13] Another study conducted by Shyla Issac on effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of cancer cervix among 60 women in selected rural area and results revealed that there was a significant difference in knowledge of women regarding cancer cervix before and after the intervention. Another study conducted by Philomena Fernandes on effectiveness of planned teaching programme on prevention of cancer cervix among 50 women. The study was concluded that the teaching programme is very effective in improving the knowledge of the women.

CONCLUSION

Cancer cervix is the most common problem among women. The present study assessed the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledgeof cancer cervix among women in experimental and control group. The study results showed that the video assisted teaching is an effective intervention in improving the knowledge among women regarding cervix cancer.

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