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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER AMONG ANM STUDENT IN SELECTED NURSING SCHOOL (M.P.)

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ABSTRACT

A quasi experimental design with pre & post test without control group with experimental approach was used. A study to assess the effect of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding cervical cancer among ANM student in selected nursing school (M.P.). Reliability of the tool was tested by implementing the closed ended questionnaire on 3 ANM students studying other than the sample place. Karl men method was used to find out the reliability of the close ended questionnaire where spearman's brown correlation formula were used(r=0.65). Percentage wise distribution of ANM students regarding cervical cancer according to their age group depicts that highest percentage (76.67%) of them belong to the age group of 18-20 year & lowest percentage (3.34 %) of them belong to the age group 22-24 year. It reveals that highest percentage of them were 18-20 year (fig no : 4.1). show the effectiveness of structure teaching program according to pre & post test SD , mean value, there is pretest SD 7.18, Pretest mean 7.37 & post test SD 1.79, mean 24.93, combine SD 1.5 & in these study significant error is 0.27 ,DF is 29, inference of the study is significant 0.005.

Chi- square was calculated to find out the association between the post test knowledge score of ANM students. There was significant association between knowledge score of ANM students in post test when compared with age, type of family, monthly income, religion, residential area, source of information. Regarding knowledge about cervical cancer.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a malignant tumor that develops from cells within the cervix uteri. Abnormal vaginal bleeding often serves as a prominent symptom; however, in certain instances, the cancer may advance without presenting noticeable symptoms. This disease involves the uncontrolled multiplication of cells within the cervix, leading to the destruction of healthy tissue and posing a significant threat to life. While cervical cancer is not communicable, it is rooted in genetic factors.

Cervical cancer prevention is action to lower the chance of getting cancer. by preventing cervical cancer the number of new cases of cancer in group (or) population is lowered. This will lower the number of deaths caused by cervical cancer, anything that decreases your chance of developing cancer is called a cancer protective factors.

In India cervical cancer death rate is 74,000 per year. Cervical Cancer is a leading cause of cancer death among women living in low-resource setting.In India carcinoma of the cervix is the most common malignancy in female and a major public health problem. This disease is caused by certain high-risk HPV types that can cause the cells in the lining of the cervix to change from normal to precancerous lesions. If these precancerous lesions are not diagnosed early and treated, they may turn cancerous after a few years.

The main causes of cervical cancer are HUMAN PAPPILLOMA VIRUS. The signs and symptoms of cervical cancer is vaginal bleeding after sex, between periods or after menopause, foul smelling watery or blood vaginal discharge, pelvic pain and pain during sex. The risk factors for cervical cancer are anything that increases the chance of getting a disease. Such as smoking and sexual behavior that can lead to HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS infection. The factors include-HPV, smoking, HIV, Chlamydia, infection, diet, oral contraceptives, multiple pregnancies, low socioeconomic status, diethylstilbestrol and family history of cervical cancer.

Now-a-days cervical vaccination is available to prevent cervical cancer. GARDASIL AND CERVARIX is the first vaccine to prevent cervical cancer.Indian women face a 2.5% cumulative lifetime risk and 1.4% cumulative death risk from cervical cancer. At any given time, about 6.6% of women in the general population are estimated to harbor cervical HPV infection. HPV serotypes 16 and 18 account for nearly 76.7% of cervical cancer in India. Warts have been reported in 2-25% of sexually transmitted disease clinic attendees in India; however, there is no data on the burden of an genital warts in the general communication. By 2030, cervical cancer is expected to kill over 474,000 women per year over 95% of these deaths are expected to be in low- and middle-income countries.According to WHO about 5, 10,000 new cases of cervical cancer are detected during each year. WHO estimates that each year over 1.30 lacks Indian women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and over 74,000 die of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer can be prevented with certain food types owing to their cancer fighting properties and antioxidants,

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NEED FOR THE STUDY

HPV vaccination is for primary prevention (serotype-specific with limited cross- protection) of carcinoma cervix. HPV vaccination has also been found to prevent nearly 100 percent of the precancerous cervical cell changes that would have been caused by HPV 16/18.
The data so far show duration of production for up to 6.4 years with Cervix and for up to 5 years for Gardasil—in women who were not infected with HPV at the time of vaccination.

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** and other health institutions now advocate for the introduction of HPV vaccine as part of a national cervical cancer control strategy in countries where it is feasible and cost-effective, and where the vaccine can be delivered to adolescent girl's effectively. About 500000 new cases and 290000 deaths occurring worldwide per annum.[19] The majority of these women live in developing countries, including over 100,000 in India alone. New vaccines to prevent infection with the human Papilloma virus (HPV), the primary cause of cancer of the cervix, have the potential to protect new generations of adolescent girls.

The **American cancer society** most recently estimated that 11,270 new cases of invasive cervical cancer will be diagnosed and about 4,070 women's will die from cervical cancer in the year of 2009.

Not many known that, with a population of 365.71 million has women's aged between 15 years and above who stands at the risk of developing cervical cancer. A **world health organization** study reveals that every year 1,32,082 women are diagnosed with this particular kind of cancer and 74,118 die from the disease. The growing risk of cervical cancer in women's in India (aged 0-64) is 2.4% compared to 1.3% for the world.

In India the cervical cancer is most common cause in women. The number of cervical cancer deaths is likely to rise to 79,000 by the year of 2010.

According to WHO about 5, 10,000 new cases of cervical cancer are detected during each year. WHO estimates that each year over 1.30 lacks Indian woman's are diagnosed with cervical cancer & over 74,000of women were died. In world approximately among 4, 93,000 cases of cervical cancer are registered newly among that in India 1,32,000 new cervical cancercases were registered that is about 27%. Death due to cervical cancer in world 2, 73,000 among that in India 74,000.That is approximately about 27%.

According to **WHO** cervical cancer incidence & mortality rate are among 470 females mortality was 233. Cervical cancer was registered in Bangalore-21%, Barshi-22.0%, Chennai- 29.8%, Delhi-24% & Mumbai - 17.0% in the year of 2000.

In India about 2.5% of women's are risk to get cervical cancer during their life compared to the data worldwide about (1.3%).

A comparative study was conducted regarding the impact of cervical cancer vaccination (cervarix) among women 15-25 years of age in USA. Cervical cancer of both squamous and adenocarcinoma types is considered virtually 100% attributable to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. The study result showed that HPV-16 and -18 are the predominant type worldwide accounting for over 70% of all cervical cancer. When the two studies are combined and the respective populations are evaluated, vaccine efficacy against HPV-16 and -18 related CIN2+ remains at 100%. The study concluded that the vaccine is used over time in universal prophylactic HPV-16/18 vaccination of girls and women, reductions in cervical cancers at both the individual and public health levels will be appreciated. A descriptive study was conducted to determine the prevention of cancer among women in India. The study result showed that the vaccine have been shown to confirm nearly 100% protected against cervical pre-cancer & genital warts caused by HPV types 16 & 18 in HPV population with few or no side effects. The study concluded that the Vaccination & screening which are complimentary & synergistic now constitute the new paradigm for prevention of this disease.

PROBLEM STATMENT

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER AMONG ANM STUDENT IN SELECTED NURSING SCHOOL (M.P.).

OBJECTIVE

- To assess the pre test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
- To assess the effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding cervical cancer among ANM students.
- To compare the pre test & the post test knowledge score of the ANM students regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
- To find out the association between pre test & the post test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention with selected socio demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS

H_0 : There will be no significant relationship between pre test and post test knowledge scores of ANM Students regarding prevention of cervical cancer.
H_1 : There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge scores of ANM Students regarding prevention of cervical cancer.
H_2 : There will be a significant association between pre test knowledge scores of ANM Students regarding prevention of cervical cancer with their selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS

- ANM students may have previous less knowledge regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer.

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- Structured teaching program may increase the knowledge level regarding prevention of Prevention of Cervical Cancer among ANM Students.
- After post test knowledge will be increased regarding Cervical Cancer among ANM Students.

LIMITATIONS

- The period of the study will be limited to 3 weeks.
- The sample size is limited to 30.
- The study is limited to ANM Students those who are studying in nursing institute.
- Willing to participate in the study.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A framework is the overall conceptual index planning of a study. Every study has a framework a theoretical rationale in a study based on a theory. The framework is refereed as the theoretical framework. (Polite D.F. and beck C.T. 2007).

Theoretical framework for this study was based on open system theory of J.W. Kenny's (1998). In these main fours is on the part and this inner relationship which make up and describe the whole. He defines system‖ as a complex interaction which means that system consists of two or more concerted elements which from a as organized whole & which interact with each other‖, in the present study. The ANM students are considered as a system with the elements with various factor related to knowledge regarding cervical cancer which interacted with the ANM student in determining their knowledge.

INPUT

According to her ―in put‖ refers to mater and information. All system must receive varying type and amount of information the environment , the system uses the input to maintain its homeostasis in the present study input is considered to be the pretest which included:-

- Close ended multiple choice questionnaires regarding cervical cancer,
- Structure teaching (STP) includes-introduction regarding cervical cancer practices regarding preventive measures etc.

THROUGH PUT

According to the theory ―throughput‖ refers to are process by which the system processes input release an output of function and information. In the present study, the throughput refers to a process by which the knowledge regarding cervical cancer was tested and presentation of teaching program (STP) was done structured.

In this study the throughput refers to:-

- Pretest through the close ended multiple choice questionnaires on cervical cancer.
- Presentation of structure teaching program.
- Post test by the some pretest questionnaires.

OUTPUT

According to the theory the ―output‖ refers to matter, energy and information that have a system. The expected outcome of the study is information received from the ANM students as system. Which is assessing their knowledge regarding cervical cancer?

FEEDBACK

Feedback as per theory refers to the output that is returned to the system, which allows it to monitor if self overtime in attempt to move closer to a study state known as equilibrium. It may positive negative or neutral. In the present study the feedback is process of maintain the effectiveness of structured teaching program (STP) the formula y-x=E was used (y=post test score) x=pre test score E=effectiveness of structured teaching programmed (STP) to assess theeffectiveness structured teaching module regarding cervical cancer knowledge
among ANM students.

The level of knowledge considers very poor, poor, average, good and very good. Further, the feedback is assessed by comparing the post test knowledge with demographic variables. The demographic variables age qualification. Type of family, income, source of information, religion, regarding cervical cancer. it conceptualized that the demographic variables may change the knowledge of ANM students .It is also considered that the feedback will be returned groom the system can be measured by comparing with the through put.

Review of literature

Review of literature is a key step in research process. It refers to an extensive exhaustive and systematic examination of publications relevant to the research project. The researcher analysis existing knowledge before developing into a new area of study while conducting a study, when interpreting results of the study, when making judgments about applications of new knowledge in nursing practice. The review of literature is defined as a broad, comprehensive in-depth, systematic and critical review of scholarly publications, unpublished scholarly print materials, audiovisual materials and personal communications.

SECTION - 1: Studies related to general information about cervical cancer.

SECTION - 2: Studies related to prevention of cervical cancer.

SECTION -3: Studies related to structured teaching programme regarding prevention of cervical cancer among students.

The methodology of research indicates the general patterns of organizing the procedure of tethering valid and reliable data for the purpose of investigation.(Kothari 2004).

The methodology of this study include research design research approach sampling technique , development of tools ,data collection procedure and method of analysis based on the statement and objective of study .

Research Design and Approach

Research design is systematic inquiry that uses disciplined methods to answer questions or solve problem. (Pilot & beak 2004)

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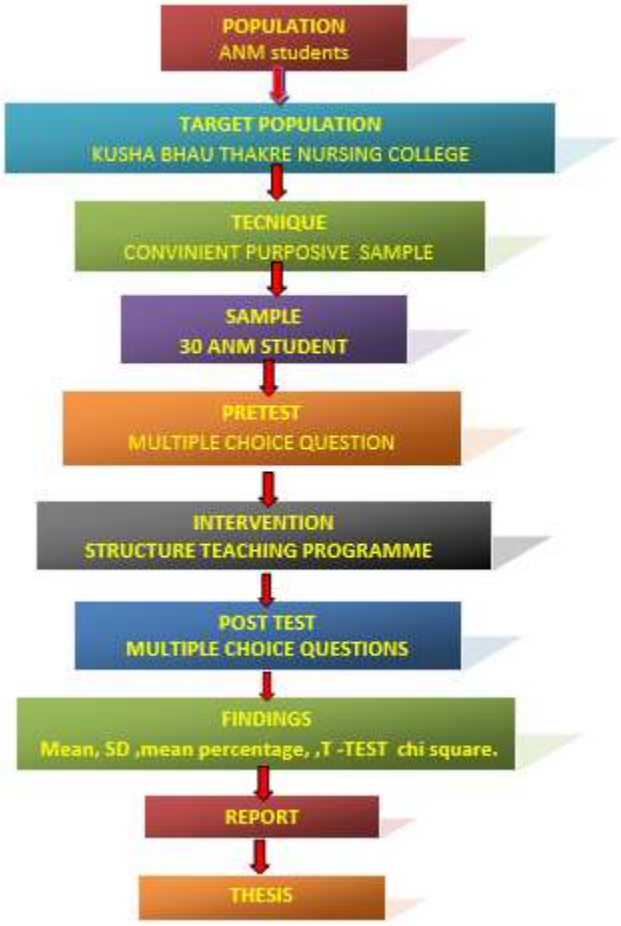
Quasi experimental designs with pre & post test without control group with experimental approach were used

Figure no. 3.1-RESEARCH DESIGN



KEY VARIABLES

Independent variables: - Structure teaching program on cervical cancer.

Dependent variables: - Knowledge of ANM student on cervical cancer.

Extraneous variables: - Age, education status,occupation, type of family, Family income.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in the Kusha Bhau Thakre nursing college Bhopal.

POPULATION

The term population includes all people as events and objects under study (kulkarni A.P.2003).

The population year the present study was 30 students of ANM in Kusha Bhau Thakre nursing college Bhopal.

SAMPLING & SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Purposive convenient Sampling includes selecting group of people events with which to conduct a study.(kulkarni A. P. et at 2005)

SAMPLING SIZE

Sampling size was 30 ANM students in Kusha Bhau Thakre nursing college
Bhopal.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

According to polite and hunger (1999) sampling refers to the process of selecting the population to represent the entire population. Purposive convenient sampling techniques were used to select the sample of the present study.

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CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLING

Inclusion criteria

ANM students who are –

- Student of Kusha Bhau Thakre nursing college Bhopal.
- Present during the period of data collection.
- Willing to participate in the study.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TOOL

A close ended questionnaire was prepared based on the review literature & in consultation with the guide.
The tool consist of two section A,B.

Section A: - It consist of demographic character age, education status, religion , residential area, family income & source of information on cervical cancer.

Section B: - It consists of area pertaining to effectiveness of structure teaching program of ANM student on cervical cancer. The content of this section divided in introduction, definition, risk factor, etiology, sign & symptoms, preventive measure & management.

Table no. 3.1: Description of multiple choice questionnaires to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program among ANM student regarding cervical cancer.

S. No.	CONTENT	No. of items
1.	Introduction & definition	5
2.	Risk factor & etiology	6
3.	Sign & symptom	6
4.	Diagnosis & complication	5
5.	Preventive measure & management	8
TOTAL ITEMS		30

SCORING: In each item there were 4 options, the correct responses carry the score one and wrong responses zero score.

Table No. 3.2 Scoring of Knowledge of ANM student regarding cervical cancer.

Knowledge Level	Actual Score	Percentage
Very poor	1-6	0-20
Poor	7-12	20-40
Average	13-18	40-60
Good	19-24	60-80
Very good	25- 30	80-100

DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME

First drafts of structured teaching programme were developed keeping in mind the objective, literature and opinion of experts.

Steps for preparing structured teaching programme

1 Referred related literature
2 Organization of content
3 Establishment of the content validity STP.
4 Preparation of final draft
5 Editing STP

Organization of the content of structure teaching programme

The structured teaching programme will be titled as ―structured teaching programme on cervical cancer‖, it will be organized into various sub heading:

- Introduction
- Definition
- Risk factor
- Sign & symptoms
- Prevention measure
- Complication
- Management
- Health education

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL

Validity

Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it supposed to measure (laura Talbot, 2004).
The content validity of the tools and STP were established in consultation with guide and 2 experts from gynecologist & biostatistics.

PILOT STUDY

Pilot study a small preliminary investigation of the general character as the major study, which is designed to acquaint the researcher with the problem that can be corrected a preparation for a larger research project.

After having obtained formal administrative approval, a pilot was conduct for five days from 7th February to 12th February 2014

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between 10 am to 1 am at Mansarovar College of nursing Bhopal, to describe the demographic variable & knowledge regarding cervical cancer.
ANM students were selected for the pilot study & they were excluded in the actual study.

Reliability
Reliability is the degree of consistency with which it measure the target attribute (polite & beck, 2004).
Reliability of the tool was tested by implementing the closed ended questionnaire on 3 ANM students studying other than the sample place. Split half method was used to find out the reliability of the close ended questionnaire where spearman's brown correlation formula were used(r=0.65).

PREPARATION OF FINAL DRAFTS
Final draft of the closed ended questionnaire & structure teaching programme was prepared after testing the reliability & validity.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE
Data were collected by the investigator through closed ended questionnaire.

PERMISSION FROM THE CONCERNED AUTHORITY
Prior to collection of the data, permission were obtain from the principle & consent from the participant of ANM student in Batra nursing college Bhopal.

PERIOD OF DATA COLLECTION
The expected date of data collection will be in the month of 21 April 2014.

IMPLIMENTATION OF STP
Closed ended questionnaire on assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme among ANM student on cervical cancer. The time period was 30-45 minutes.

EVALUATION OF STP
Evaluation of STP were done by post test after 5 days of teaching of STP post test will be conducted by using the same closed ended questionnaire

PLAN FOR THE DATA ANALYSIS
The collected data will be organized, tabulated & analyzed by using descriptive statistics
i.e. percentage, mean & standard deviation. The inferential statistics such as chi-square test paired t' test will be used. The paired t' test will be used to find out the differences in knowledge between pre & post test. The chi –square was used to find out the association between the demographic variables with knowledge scores. The data will be presented in the form of tables & figures.

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION
Kerlinger (1998) defines analysis is the categorizing, ordering, manipulating & summarizing of data to obtain to research question. The purpose of analysis is to reduce the data in to intelligence & interpretable from so that the relations of research problem can be studied & tested.

The present study is designed to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching programme (STP) regarding cervical cancer among ANM students in Kusha Bhau Thakre nursing college BHOPAL. Collected data were tabulated, organized, analyzed & interpreted using descriptive & inferential statistics.

Analysis & interpretation of data are based on the objectives of the study. The data are presented under following section:
Section: I – Percentage wise distribution of ANM students according to their demographic variables.
Section : II- pre test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
Section: III- compare the post test knowledge score of the ANM students regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
Section: IV- Effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding cervical cancer among ANM students.
Section: V- To find out the association between pre test & the post test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention with selected socio demographic variable.

Section : I
Distribution of ANM students regarding cervical cancer according to their demographic variables:
TABLE NO. 4:1: Percentage wise distribution of ANM students according to their age:-

Age In Years	Frequency	Percentage
18-20 year	23	76.6%
20-22 year	06	20%
22-24 year	01	3.34%
24-26 year	0	0.0%

Table no.4.1 depicts that highest percentage (76.67%) of them belong to the age group of 18- 20 year & lowest percentage (3.34 %) of them belong to the age group 22-24 year. It reveals that highest percentage of them were 18-20 year (fig no : 4.1).

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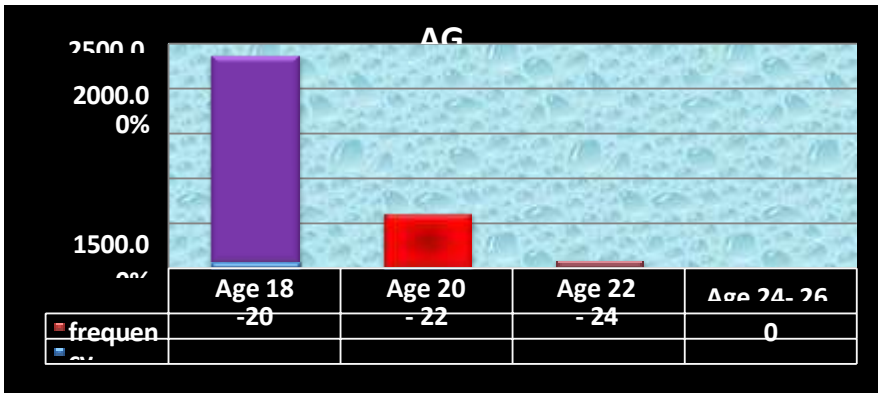

Figure no. 4:1: Bar diagram showing percentage wise distribution of ANM students according to their age.

Table. No 4:2: Percentage Wise Distribution of ANM students according to their type of Family:-

Type Of Family	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear	18	60%
joint	12	40%

Table no. 4.2 reveals that majority (60.00 %) of them were belongs to nuclear family whereas lowest percentage (40.00 %) of them was belonging to the joint family. It reveals that majority of them were from joint family (fig. no. 4.2).

Section: II- Table no. 4:7: Percentage distribution of pre test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.

S. No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient Variation
Pretest knowledge	7.37	7.18	0.97

Table no. 4.7: show the mean, standard deviation & conflict variation of the pre test knowledge ANM students. There is mean score(7.37), standard deviation is (7.18) & coefficient variation (0.97).

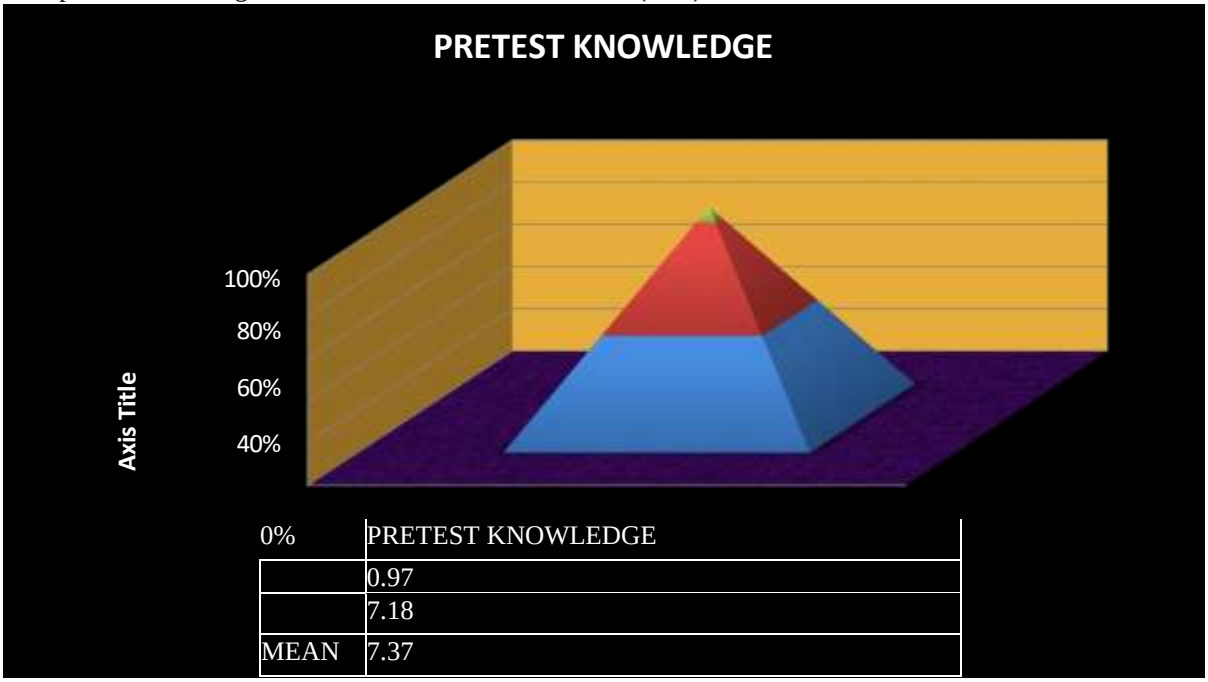

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Fig. no 4:7 Column diagram show the Pretest knowledge score of ANM student regarding cervical cancer.

Section: III- Table no.4:8: Compare the post test knowledge score of the ANM students regarding cervical cancer & its prevention

S.No	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient Variation
Post test knowledge	24.93	1.79	0.071

Table no. 4.8: show the mean, standard deviation & conflict variation of the pre test knowledge ANM students. There is mean score (24.93), standard deviation is (1.79) & coefficient variation (0.071).

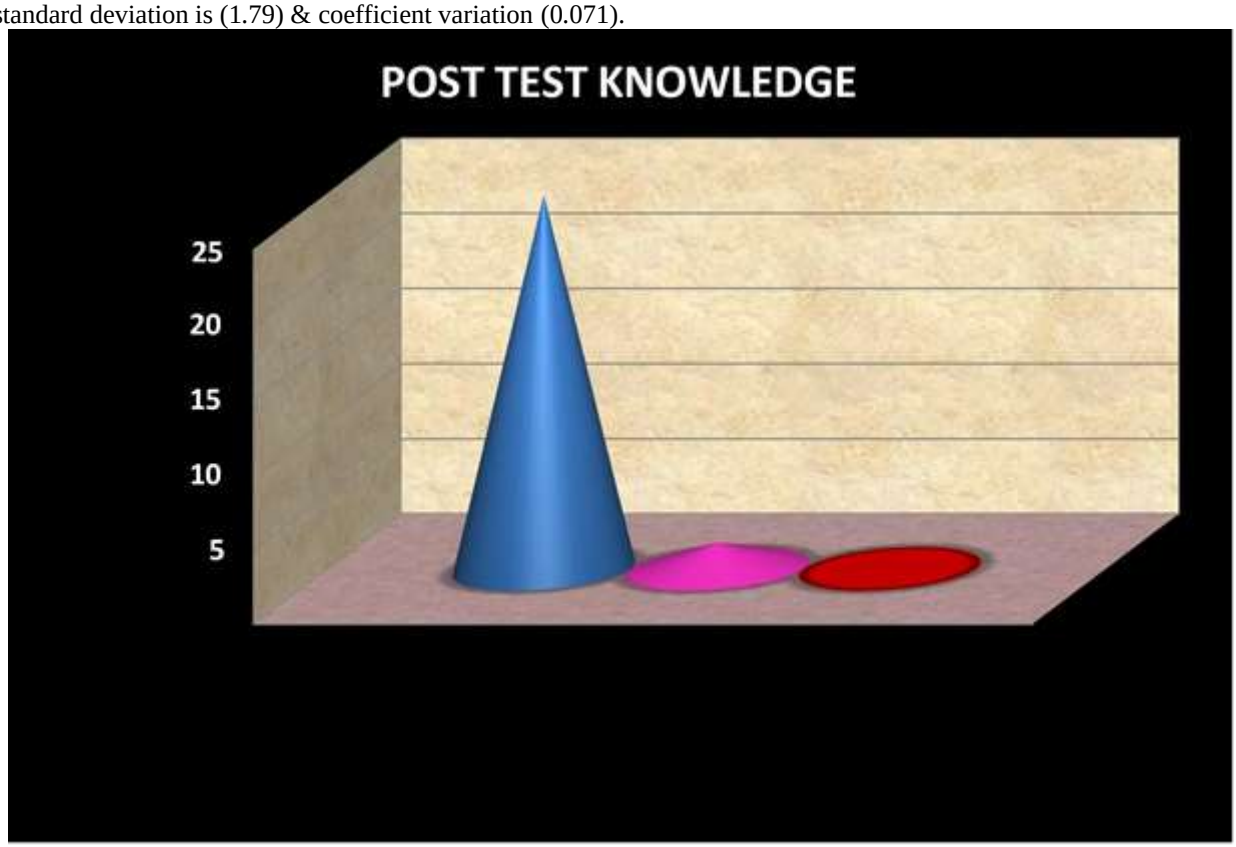

Fig. no 4:8 Column diagram show the Post test knowledge score of ANM student regarding cervical cancer.

Section: IV- Effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding cervical cancer among ANM students.

S .NO.	SD	Mean	Combine SD	SE	DF	T VALUE	P VALUE	INFERENCE
Pretest	7.18	7.37	1.5	0.27	29	3.7	0.005	Significant 0.005
Post test	1.79	24.93						

Table no. 4.9: show the effectiveness of structure teaching program according to pre & post test SD , mean value, there is pretest SD 7.18, Pretest mean 7.37 & post test SD 1.79, mean 24.93, combine SD 1.5 & in these study significant is 0.27 ,DF is 29, inference of the study is significant 0.005.

H_1 : is accepted There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge scores of ANM Students regarding prevention of cervical cancer

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Table no 4.10 Association between the post test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention with selected socio demographic variable.

S. NO.	Socio Demographic Data	Ve Ry Po Or	Po Or	Ave Rag E	Go Od	Ver Y Goo D	Df	Chi Square Value	Critica L Value	**Inte Rfe Ren Ce**
1.	AGE						3	3.06	0.25	N.S.
	18-20 YRS	-	-	-	7	16				
	20-22 YRS	-	-	-	3	3				
	22-24 YRS	-	-	-	1	-				
	24-26 YRS				-	-				
2.	TYPE OF FAMILY						1	69.78	0.005	SIG.
	NUCLEAR	-	-	-	8	10				
	JOINT	-	-	-	3	9				
3.	FAMILY INCOME						3	0.61	0.25	N.S.
	2000-3000	-	-	-	1	2				
	3000-4000	-	-	-	2	5				
	4000-5000	-	-	-	5	6				
	5000-6000	-	-	-	4	5				
4.	RILIGION						1	1.03	0.25	SIG
	HINDU	-	-	-	10	18				
	CHRITIAN	-	-	-	-					
	MUSLIM	-	-	-	-	2				
	SIKH	-	-	-	-	-				
5.	RESIDENC E						1	0.12	0.25	N.S.
	URBAN	-	-	-	6	9				
	RURAL	-	-	-	5	10				
6.	SOURCE OF INFORMAT ION						3	1.65	0.25	N.S.
	MASS MEDIA	-	-	-	**5**	**7**				
	PEER GROUP	-	-	-	**1**	**2**				
	FAMILY	-	-	-	**5**	**7**				
	MEMBER	-								
	HEALTH	-	-	-	-	**2**				
	MEMBER									

Chi- square was calculated to find out the association between the post test knowledge score of ANM students. There was significant association between knowledge score of ANM students in post test when compared with age, type of family, monthly income, religion, residential area, source of information. Regarding knowledge about cervical cancer.

DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Discussion

A quasi experimental research design with pre and post test without control group and an experimental approach was conducted to ―assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding cervical cancer among ANM student of Kusha Bhau Thakre nursing college Bhopal. ―from 06/04/2014 to 13/04/2014. The data was analyzed and the findings were presented in the form of tables and graphs in chapter IV

The chapter attempts to discuss the findings of the present study as per the objectives. The findings are discussed under the following heading:

- Percentage wise distribution of ANM students according to their demographic variables.
- Percentage wise distribution pre test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
- Percentage wise distribution post test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
- Effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding cervical cancer among ANM students.
- Association between post test knowledge score & demographic variables of the students related to cervical cancer.
- Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

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Volume: 10| Issue: 3| March 2024|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2024: 8.402 || ISI Value: 1.188

Percentage wise distribution of ANM students regarding cervical cancer according to their age group depicts that highest percentage (76.67%) of them belong to the age group of 18-20 year & lowest percentage (3.34 %) of them belong to the age group 22-24 year. It reveals that highest percentage of them were 18-20 year (fig no : 4.1).Percentage wise distribution of ANM students regarding cervical cancer according to their type of family reveals that majority (60.00 %) of them were belongs to nuclear family whereas lowest percentage(40.00 %) of them was belonging to the joint family. It reveals that majority of them were from joint family(fig. no. 4.2).

Percentage wise distribution on ANM students regarding cervical cancer according to their family income depicts that highest percentage(36.67%) of them had family income more than 4000-5000, whereas 30% of them had family income 5000-6000, & 26.67% of them had family income 3000-4000 however, 6.67% of them had family income 2000-3000. It reveal that highest percentage had family had income 4000-5000 (fig. no. 4:3)

Percentage wise distribution on ANM students regarding cervical cancer according to their religion depicts that highest percentage (93.34%) of them were Hindu whereas, 6.67% of them were Muslim. It reveals that highest percentage were hindu.(fig.no.4:4)

Percentage wise distribution of ANM students regarding cervical cancer according to their type of residential area reveals that majority 50% of them were living in rural area where as less percentage 50% of them was belonging from urban area (fig. no. 4:5)

Percentage wise distribution of ANM students regarding cervical cancer according to their source of information that highest percentage 53.34% of them had Information from their family member were as middle one 30% of them had information by news paper and lower middle 10% of them information from peer group and lowest 6.67% of them had information from health worker (fig. no. 4:6)

Percentage distribution of pre test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
show the mean, standard deviation & conflict variation of the pre test knowledge ANM students. There is mean score(7.37), standard deviation is (7.18) & coefficient variation (0.97).

Compare the post test knowledge score of the ANM students regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
show the mean, standard deviation & conflict variation of the pre test knowledge ANM students. There is mean score(24.93), standard deviation is (1.79) & coefficient variation (0.071).

Effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding cervical cancer among ANM students.
show the effectiveness of structure teaching program according to pre & post test SD , mean value, there is pretest SD 7.18, Pretest mean 7.37 & post test SD 1.79, mean 24.93, combine SD 1.5 & in these study significant error is 0.27 ,DF is 29, inference of the study is significant 0.005.

Association between the post test knowledge score of the ANM student regarding cervical cancer & its prevention with selected socio demographic variable.
Chi- square was calculated to find out the association between the post test knowledge score of ANM students. there was significant association between knowledge score of ANM students in post test when compared with age, type of family, monthly income , religion, residential area, source of information. Regarding knowledge about cervical cancer.

SECTION –I
Pre test Knowledge score of ANM students regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.
The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of ANM students regarding cervical cancer.
The finding of the study revealed the mean knowledge score of ANM students regarding cervical cancer
Mean- 7.37 SD - 7.18
CV - 0.97 Mean%-3.33%

SECTION II
Compare post test Knowledge score of ANM students regarding cervical cancer & its prevention.

The second objective of the study was to assess the post test knowledge of ANM students regarding cervical cancer.

The finding of the study revealed the mean knowledge score of ANM students regarding cervical cancer
Mean- 24.93 SD - 1.79
CV - 0.071 Mean%-0.03%

SECTION III
Effectiveness of knowledge score of ANM student regarding cervical cancer after getting pre & post test marks.
Third objective of the study was to check the effectiveness of STP significant p value- 0.005.

SECTION IV
Associate demographic variable with post test knowledge score of ANM students regarding cervical cancer.

The fourth objective of the study was to find out the association between the post test knowledge score of ANM students regarding cervical cancer With selected demographic variables such as age, religion, type of family, residential area, income, source of information.

Associate demographic variables with level of knowledge were done bychi -square test. Demographic variables such as age, religion, type of family, residential area, income, source of information, were evaluated.

Chi –square was calculated to find out the association between knowledge scores of ANM students in post test when compared with age , religion, type of family, residential area, income, source of information regarding cervical

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cancer.(p=0.005). hence it can be interpreted that the difference in mean score related to the demographic variables were only by chance & not true & the null hypothesis was accepted.

SUMMARY

A quasi experimental research design with pre and post test without control group and an experimental approach was conducted to ―‖assess the effectiveness of STP regarding knowledge on cervical cancer among ANM students in Kusha Bhau Thakre nursing college Bhopal MP‖ and obtained data was analyzed by using experimental and inferential statistics presented in chapter IV.

Based on the findings of the study it can be summarized that:

- Highest 76.6% of the ANM students were in the age group of 18-20 years.
- Only 40% of the ANM students were from joint family and 60% of them were from nuclear family.
- Highest percentage 36.66% of ANM students were from the income group of 4000-5000.
- Highest 93.33% of women were Hindu, Christian and Muslim 6.66% respectively.

CONCLUSION

From the findings of the present study it can be concluded that, most of the women the age group of 18-20 years are from the joint family, from the income group of 4000, were Hindu.

IMPLICATIONS

Nursing Practice

1. Nursing profession working in hospital and community to know the knowledge of ANM students regarding cervical cancer. The findings will help the nursing professionals to plan the health education programs on cervical cancer.
2. The content of the study will help the ANM students to increase their knowledge regarding cervical cancer.

Nursing Education

This can be utilized to prepare a health education material to educate the ANM students regarding cervical cancer.

Nursing Research

1. The findings can be utilized for conducting research to assess hygiene practice duringcervical cancer.
2. Each area of knowledge can be conducted on a separate study.
3. Structure teaching program can be prepared to management of cervical cancer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can be under taken with a large sample to generalize the findings.
- A comparative study can be carried out to find out the knowledge regarding cervical cancer between urban and rural women.
- A study can be done to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer among women.
- A similar study can be done for preadolescent girls.

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