"A study to assess the effectiveness of the structure teaching program on knowledge of adolescent boys regarding prevention of Oral Cancer in the selected PU college at Bengaluru"

By

SIMA SARKAR

SOMA MUDI

SREYA SAMANTA

SRIJITA MAZUMDER

SUMAN ROY

SWAGATA CHAKRABORTY

TIYASA DEY

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Mrs. Nirmala Reddy

Assistant Professor

Department of Medical Surgical Nursing

Smt. Nagarathnamma College of Nursing

Bangalore

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASH	**:**	Assisted Self – Help
ASIR	**:**	Applied Science And Innovative Research
CT	**:**	Computed Tomography
DF	**:**	Degree Of Freedom
EAS	**:**	Emergency Alert System
HPV	**:**	Human Papilloma Virus
HS	**:**	Highly Significant
KAP	**:**	Knowledge Attitude And Practice
KSA	**:**	Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia
MRI	**:**	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
NGOS	**:**	Non – Governmental Organizational
OAP	**:**	Old Age Pensioner
OED	**:**	Oral Epithelial Dysplasia
OSCC	**:**	Oral Squamous Cells Carcinoma
PIL	**:**	Public Internet Ligation
PV	**:**	Pre University
SCC	**:**	Squamous Cell Carcinoma
SD	**:**	Standard Deviation
SE	**:**	Standard Error
SFPS	**:**	Smoke Free Policies
SLT	**:**	Smokeless Tobacco
STP	**:**	Structured Teaching Program
TNF	**:**	Tumour Necrosis Factor
UK	**:**	The United Kingdom
US	**:**	United State Of America
WHO	**:**	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Cancer is a universal and noncommunicable disease that effects people without regard to race, gender, socio economic status or culture. It can occur at any site or tissue of the body and involves any type of cells. There are wide variations in the distribution of cancer throughout the world. Cancer is the second most common killer disease in the world. Cancer is known to be the most feared of all disease, and feared more than synonymous with death, pain and disfigurement.

According to UNICEF 2010 data base, the world is the home to 1.2 billion individuals aged 10 –19 years who are at risk of developing habits like smoking and tobacco chewing which may not cause problem in the early life but in the later life, hence they need education on prevention of oral cancer.

TITLE "**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDG OF ADOLESCENT BOYS REGARDING PREVENTION OF ORAL CANCER IN THE SELECTED PU COLLEGE AT BENGALURU"**

The importance of this study is to impart knowledge, improve healthy practices towards oral cancer. Since adolescent period is the age more influenced by the mass Media, peers, and family members and develop unhealthy habits later addicted and at the end suffer with health problem like oral cancer. This study helps them to be aware regarding prevention of oral cancer.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

A quasi-experimental design was used for the study. The subjects were selected by using proportionate stratified random sampling technique from selected colleges of Bengaluru, Karnataka. The date was collected by using

self-administered structured questionnaire to complete the tool and administered Structured Instructional Module.

• **Objectives of the study**

1. To assess the pre-existing knowledge regarding the early detection and prevention of Oral cancer among adolescent boys.
2. To plan and administer structured teaching programme regarding Oral Cancer among adolescent boys.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on early detection and prevention of Oral Cancer among adolescent boys by comparing pre-test and post-teat score.

• **Conceptual Framework:**

Conceptual frame of the study is based on Von Ludwig Bertalanffy's General System's theory. This is regarded as Universal grand theory because of its unique relevancy and applicability (Johnson & Weber, 2005)

The major concepts in this theory are input, throughput, output and feedback.

Methodology:

Based on the problem selected and objectives of the study quasi-experimental one group pre- test and post-test design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program (**STP)** regarding knowledge on "Oral Cancer" among adolescent boys. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data from 30 adolescent boys. Structure knowledge questionnaire and **STP** was used as the tool for the research study. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics and represented in graphs and tables.

Result:

The finding of the study with regard to pre-test revealed that majority of samples 42(70%) had inadequate pre-test knowledge and 18(30%) samples had moderate knowledge and only none of them had adequate pre-test knowledge. However, majority of samples (51.7%) had moderate post-test knowledge and 48.3% samples gamed adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge in post-test.

• Interpretation & Congratulation

The study shows that there was significant improvement in the knowledge scores of adolescent boys after administration of Structured Teaching Programme. Hence it is concluded that structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of adolescent boys on early detection and prevention of Oral Cancer.

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