

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED
TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE
PREVENTION OF ORAL CANCER AMONG THE FIRST YEAR
NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE,
BENGALURU.”**

BY

MS.JYOTI CHHETRI

Research project work submitted to

Smt. Nagarathnamma College of Nursing, Bengaluru



Under the guidance of

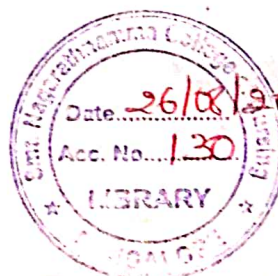
MRS. KAPU MANJULA

Assistant Professor

Department of Medical Surgical Nursing

Smt. Nagarathnamma college of Nursing

1



ABSTRACT

Cancer is a universal and non communicable disease that affects 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 STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF ORAL CANCER AMONG THE FIRST YEAR NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGE, 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.

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 data was collected by using self administered structured questionnaire to assess knowledge, attitude and practice of adolescents on prevention of oral cancer. Researcher himself collected the data and on an average 60 minutes were given to complete the tool and administered Structured Instructional Module.

Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data of the study, majority of the subjects were in the age group of 18-20 years . Majority of the subjects were from nuclear family. Majority of the subjects were Hindu and Christian. Majority of the subjects had two siblings. Majority of the subjects had little knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer.

The results of the study showed that there was a significant increase in knowledge and practice scores after administration of Structured Teaching Program as evident by the improvement knowledge mean percentage 27.7% with, t^c value 44.24 which is significant at 0.05 level in experimental group and improvement knowledge mean percentage 0.2% with, t^c value 1.37, which is nonsignificant at 0.05 level in control group. Experimental group knowledge shows highly positive correlation between attitude & practice ($r=0.8188^*$), Practice indicates moderately positive correlation between knowledge & attitude (0.7886^*) and Attitude has low positive correlation between knowledge and practice (0.6786^*). Where as in control group Practice has highly positive correlation between knowledge & attitude ($r=0.8618^*$), knowledge shows moderately positive correlation between attitude & practice ($r=0.8513^*$), and Attitude indicates low positive correlation between knowledge and practice (0.6525^*). There was significant association with post test knowledge level and demographic variables such as age, gender, class studying, branch in PUC and number of siblings and the demographic variables such as

age, gender, class studying, and type of family shows association with post test knowledge scores in control group.

The demographic variables such as age, gender, class studying, and religion shows association with post test attitude scores in experimental group. The demographic variables such as age, gender, class studying, and place of residence shows association with post test attitude scores in control group.

The demographic variables such as age, gender, combination in PUC and class studying shows association with practice scores in experimental group. The demographic variables such as gender, class studying, number of siblings and religion shows association with post test practice scores in control group.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter No	Title	Page no
1	INTRODUCTION	2-9
2	OBJECTIVES	11-17
3	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	19-36
4	METHODOLOGY	38-44
5	RESULTS	46-60
6	DISCUSSION	62-65
7	CONCLUSION	67-68
8	SUMMARY	70-73
9	BIBLIOGRAPHY	75-77
10	ANNEXURES	79-88