



# “A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION PAMPHLET” ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER AMONG UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE GIRLS IN SELECTED COLLEGE OF INDORE (M.P).”

**GUIDED BY: Miss Manu Sagar maravi (Assistant Professor)  
RENAISSANCE UNIVERSITY, INDORE**

**Students Name - Miss Sangeeta Dawar  
(Bsc 4<sup>th</sup> Year**

**Miss Manisha Chouhan**

**(Gnm IIIrd Year) Mr. Pradhyuman meshram (Bsc 4<sup>th</sup> Year)**

## ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer develops in a woman's cervix (the entrance to the uterus from the vagina). Almost all cervical cancer cases (73%) are linked to infection with high-risk human papilloma viruses (HPV), an extremely common virus transmitted through sexual contact. Although most infections with HPV resolve spontaneously and cause no symptoms, persistent infection can cause cervical cancer in women. There is a need of extensive and intensive research in this topic, so that to develop new strategies for educating under graduate college girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer can be made.

The finding of the study shows that 73% under graduate college girls have good knowledge, 11% under graduate college girls have average knowledge and 4% under graduate college girls have poor knowledge. Among selected 45 under graduate college girls 73% were have positive attitude and 33% were having neutral attitude regarding prevention of cervical cancer. Finding of the study shows that 4% among the selected sample had poor level of knowledge and attitude.

*“Awareness, prevention and detection is what we are striving for to deal with cancer”*

## KEY WORDS

Cervical cancer, knowledge, attitude, under graduate college girls, health information Pamphlet, prevention of cervical cancer.

## BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of information on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among undergraduate college girl in a selected college in Indore. The results demonstrated a significant improvement in knowledge scores after the implementation of the PTP. This study highlights the significance of health education interventions in enhancing awareness and knowledge about prevention of cervical cancer among undergraduate college girls. Cervical cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer and the third leading cause of cancer death in women worldwide. In 2023, an estimated that there were new Cervical cancer disease diagnosed. in India,.

In 2020, an estimated 89800 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer in the Region and more than 47 500 women died from the disease.

## NEED FOR STUDY

Cervical cancer is preventable and curable if diagnosed early. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of a Planned Teaching on knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer among undergraduate college girl in a selected college at Indore. A pre-experimental one-group pre-test and post-test design was employed. A convenience sample of 45 undergraduate college girls participated in the study. There is a need of extensive and intensive research in this topic, so that to develop new strategies for educating under graduate college girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer can be made.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge level of undergraduate college girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer in selected college of Indore.
2. To assess the attitude of undergraduate college girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer in selected college of Indore.
3. To find out association between knowledge of undergraduate college girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer with selected demographic variables.
4. To find out association between attitude of undergraduate college girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer with selected demographic variables.
5. To find out correlation between the knowledge and attitude of undergraduate college girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer.
6. To develop a health information pamphlet on prevention of cervical cancer.

## HYPOTHESIS

H<sub>0</sub> : There will be no significant relationship between pre test and post test score with knowledge and Attitude regarding prevention of cervical cancer among undergraduate college girls.

H<sub>1</sub> : There will be significant association between pre test and post test score knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables.

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology of research indicates the general pattern of organizing the procedure of gathering reliable data for the purpose of investigation of present study is conducted. It includes overall plan for obtaining answers to the researchers questions and it is adequate and it spell out strategies that the researcher adopt to develop information that is adequate, accurate, objective, and interpretable. Cross sectional assessment test with selected group approach was to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of cervical cancer among under graduate college girls. It was a comparative study and the sample size consist of 45

under graduate college girls with one group assessment of selected group approach and the samples were selected by non probability purposive sampling technique. A well prepared open ended questionnaire was used to collect data, which comprised of Section A which deals with socio demographic data of under graduate college girls, Section B deals with knowledge questionnaire regarding prevention of cervical cancer, and deals with attitude questionnaire regarding prevention of cervical cancer.

## RESULT AND INTERPRETATION

Pre-test	Post-test	T-TEST
Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
9.08889± 0	17.3111±2.12132	8.53188E-16

45 Girls were included in the study . Age of participants ranged from 17 - 25 years . The finding of the study shows that 73% under graduate college girls have good knowledge , 17% under graduate college girls have excellent knowledge 11% under graduate college girls have average knowledge and 4% under graduate college girls have poor knowledge.45 under graduate college girls 73% were have positive attitude and 25% were having neutral attitude regarding prevention of cervical cancer. Finding of the study shows that 100% among the selected sample had poor level of knowledge and attitude.(53%) of samples belongs to 23-25 years of age, (33%) of samples are widow,(33%) of samples belongs to Hindu religion,(48%)of samples belongs to III year of under graduation , (42%)of samples belongs to extended family,( 66%)under graduate college girl were HPV vaccinated. 9.08889± 0 mean and stander deviation of pre-test analysis reported were out of 45 students,17.3111±2.12132 mean and stander deviation of post-test analysis reported,(P-vale 0.05), (tabular value-9). There is no significant association between knowledge of under graduate college girls with age, marital status, religion, type of family and HPV vaccination. There is no significant association between knowledge of under graduate college girls with any of selected demographic variables. Association between knowledge and attitude of undergraduate college girls about prevention of cervical cancer. There is moderate positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of under graduate college girls regarding prevention of cervical cancer and Conduct the health Information pamphlet on prevention of cervical cancer was prepared and distributed to the under graduate college girls.

## CONCLUSION

Effective information, education and communication strategies are required to improve the level of awareness of girls . 45 Girls were included in the study . Age of participants ranged from 17 - 25 years . The finding of the study shows that 73% under graduate college girls have good knowledge , 17% under graduate college girls have excellent knowledge 11% under graduate college girls have average knowledge and 4% under graduate college girls have poor knowledge.45 under graduate college girls 73% were have positive attitude and 32 % were having neutral attitude regarding prevention of cervical cancer. Finding of the study shows that 27% among the selected sample had poor level of knowledge and attitude.

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