



“STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF ORAL CANCER AMONG THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS, AT SELECTED ONCOLOGY HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.”

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Abstract: A descriptive study to assess the knowledge on prevention of oral cancer among family members at selected oncology hospital, Bangalore. Research hypothesis was formulated to the effectiveness. The research design was on group in descriptive design. This study was conducted in ward settings. The sample size for the study was 60. Sample for this study through convenience sampling. Hence this study concludes that, the analysis of the data collected from 60 adults on prevention of oral cancer. Regarding knowledge level, (40%) of adults had inadequate knowledge, (60%) of adults had moderate knowledge, (0%) of adults had adequate knowledge.

Keywords: effectiveness, knowledge, prevention of oral cancer, family members.

INTRODUCTION

According to the world health report 2014, cancer accounted for 7.1 million deaths in 2013 and it is estimated that overall number of new cases will rise by 50% in the next 20 years. Oropharyngeal cancer is more common in developing than developed countries.

Epidemiological studies have shown that in the United States, over 500,000 deaths are caused every year because of malignant neoplasms. India, which occupies 2.4% of the world's land mass, accommodating about 16.5% of the world population, is estimated to have 6 million cancer patients at any point of time and nearly 2 million new cases every year, which is a major cause of death.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among their family members, at selected oncology hospital, Bangalore.”

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge of their family members regarding prevention of oral cancer
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of oral cancer among their family members.
- To determine the association between the Post-test knowledge score and their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There was a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test levels of knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among their family members.

H2: There was a significant association between post-test levels of knowledge and selected demographic variables regarding prevention of oral cancer among their family members.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach: - Evaluative research approach

The present study aimed to assess the level of knowledge among patient and family members.

Research Design: -Pre-experimental one group pre-test, post-test design was used to this study

Variables: -

Independent variable: structured teaching program regarding the prevention oral cancer

Dependent variable: Knowledge of the oral cancer patient's family members on the prevention of oral cancer was the dependent variable in this study

Attribute variables: Age, Religion, Educational status, type of family, sex, any previous history of oral cancer, and source of information.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted at KIDWAI oncology hospital, Bangalore.

Population: oral cancer patient's family members in KIDWAI hospital at Bangalore.

Sample/ Sampling technique: - In the present study sample consists of 60 oral cancer patient's family members and a non-probability convenient sampling was used to select the sample for this study.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLE

Inclusion criteria

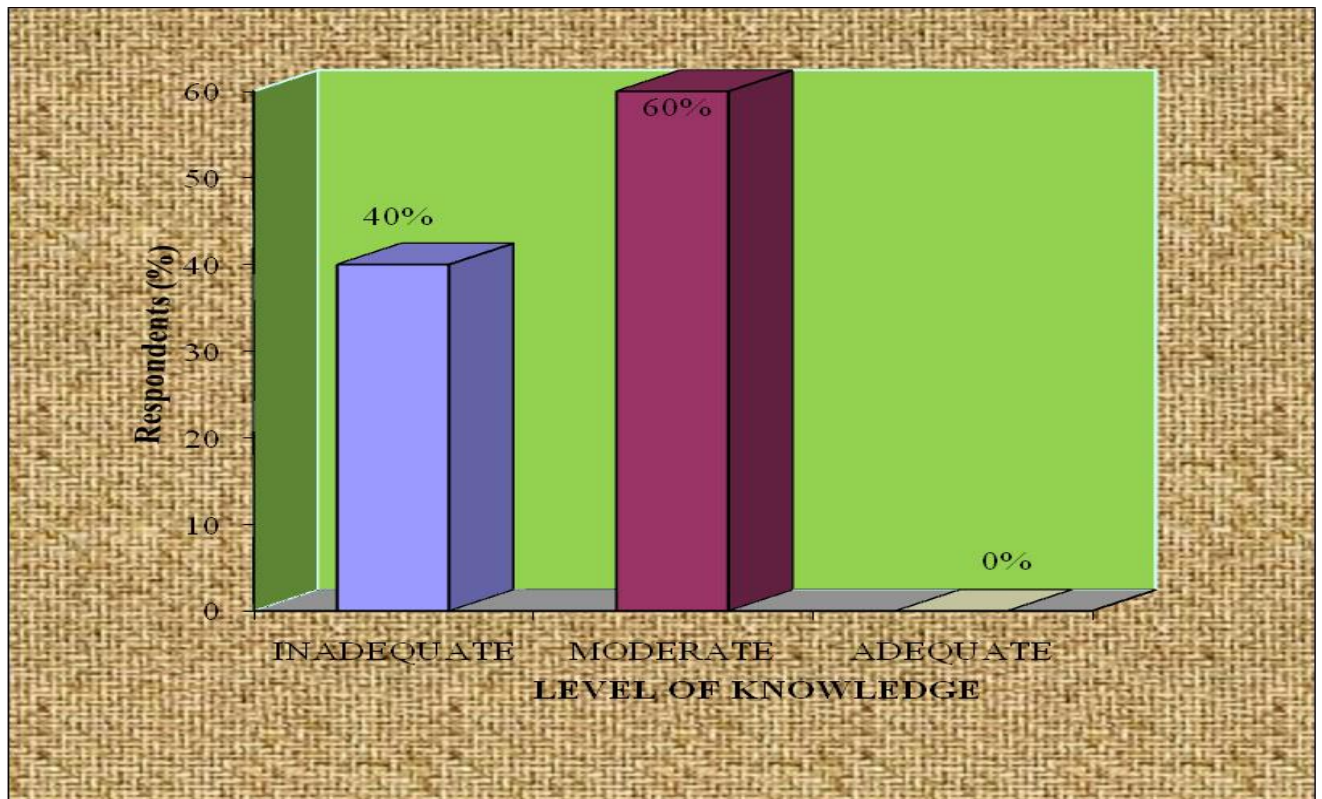
- Samples who are staying with the patients.
- Samples include both male and female above 18 years of age.
- Samples who can read or understand English.
- Patient with medical and surgical illness also included.

Exclusion criteria:

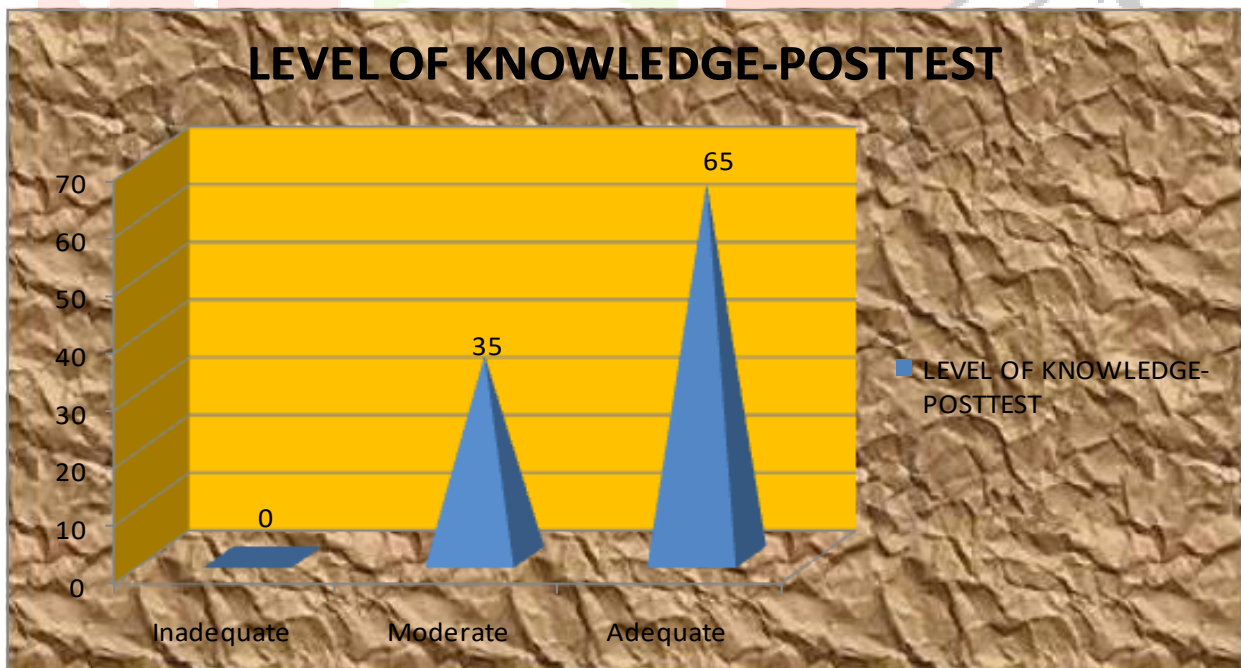
- Samples those are not willing to participate in the study.
- Temporary visitors' (friends, business personals) at selected hospital.
- Patients who have been diagnosed to have other types of cancer

RESULTS:

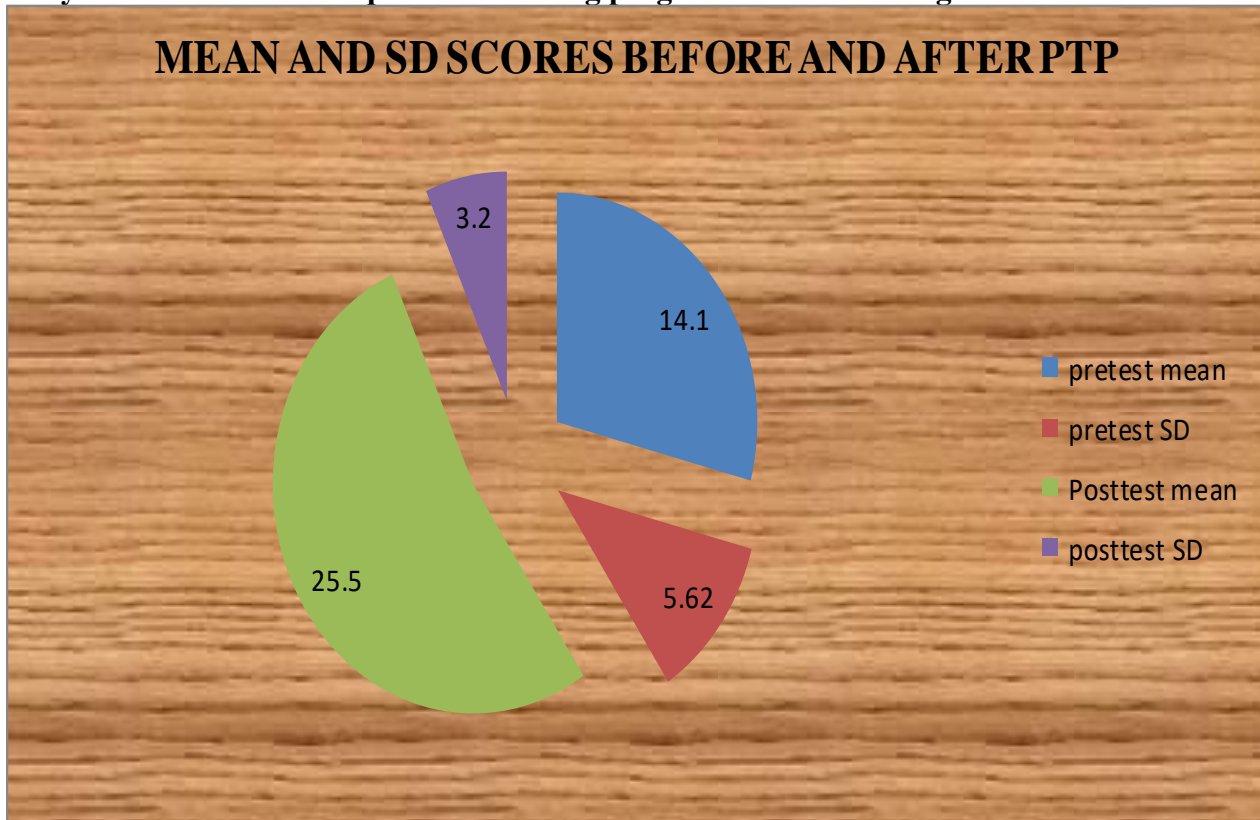
Pre-test mean level of knowledge



Post-test mean level of knowledge



Analysis of effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge



CONCLUSION

Analysis of pre-test mean level of knowledge among patient's family members indicates that 40 % of subjects had inadequate knowledge, 60 % of subjects had moderate knowledge and 0% of subjects had adequate knowledge. Analysis of post-test mean level of knowledge among patient's family members indicates that 65 % of subjects had adequate knowledge, 35% of subjects had moderate knowledge and 0% of subjects had inadequate knowledge.

The overall pre-test and post-test mean knowledge on prevention of oral cancer among patient's family members. The mean pre-test score was 14.1(47%) with a SD of 5.62 while the post-test mean was 25.5 (85%) with a SD of 3.20. The mean enhancement in knowledge was 11.4 (38%) with a SD of 2.42. The obtained 't' value was 27 and is found to be significant at $P < 0.05$ level of significance.

The Chi-square test was found significant for the selected variables with 21.1 for educational status, 28.8 for type of family, 4.67 for area of living, and 13.6 for Source of information.

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