"Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Cervical Cancer Vaccination Among Adolescent Students in Selected High School Aizawl, Mizoram".

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer vaccination is a preventative measure that protects against human papillomavirus (HPV), a common sexually transmitted infection that can cause cervical cancer. The vaccine works by stimulating the body's immune system to produce antibodies that recognize and combat HPV, preventing infection and reducing the risk of developing cervical cancer and related cancers.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program regarding the knowledge of Cervical Cancer Vaccination among selected adolescent High School students of Aizawl, Mizoram.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Quantitative research approach, Pre-experimental one group Pre-test Post-test design was used. The study was conducted at St. Joseph Higher Secondary School, Aizawl among 100 adolescent students within the age group 13-18 years by purposive sampling technique. The tools used for data collection were self-administered structure questionnaire. Validity was ensured through consultation with experts. Reliability of knowledge Questionnaire was established by Spearman Brown Prophecy formula which was found to be r=0.88.

RESULTS:

Finding of the study revealed that majority 95% adolescent students were within the age group of 13-15 years and remaining 5% were within the age group 16-18 years. Majority 52% were female adolescent students and 48% were male adolescent students. Results further illustrated that 48% adolescent student had adequate knowledge while remaining 26% had moderate and inadequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer vaccination respectively. There was significant association between level of knowledge with type of family (P=0.009) at 0.05 level of significance. Effectiveness of an educational intervention by comparing scores of knowledge gained from Pre- Post test conducted was found to be statistically significant as evident by (P=0.001) at 0.05 level of significance.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, the result shows that the Structured Teaching Programme was effective on knowledge regarding **c**ervical cancer vaccination among adolescent students in selected high school of Aizawl, Mizoram **.**

KEYWORDS:

Evaluate, Effectiveness, Structured Teaching Programme, Knowledge and Cervical Cancer Vaccination.

INTRODUCTION

Gardasil was the first FDA-approved HPV vaccine. It became available in 2006. Gardasil protects against infections associated with: HPV-16 & HPV-18 .HPV is a virus – a member of the Papovavirus group – that causes warts, including genital warts. There are over 50 strains of HPV: certain strains are considered to be causative factors in the

development of anal and genital cancers, especially cervical cancer, but additional factors are necessary before the cells become malignant. HPV is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections. HPV vaccination can be given starting at age 9. It is also recommended for every age through 26 years. Incidence rate of cervical cancer varies widely among registries, highest is 23.07/100,000 in Mizoram. And the lowest is 4.91/100,000 in Dibrugarh district. Conducting this study is essential to understand how best to implement cervical cancer vaccination among adolescent students in Mizoram.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A study to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on knowledge regarding cervical cancer vaccination among adolescent students in selected high school Aizawl, Mizoram".

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding cervical cancer vaccination among adolescent students in selected high school Aizawl, Mizoram.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge score regarding cervical cancer vaccination among adolescent students in selected high school Aizawl, Mizoram.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on knowledge regarding cervical cancer vaccination among adolescent students in selected high school Aizawl, Mizoram.
4. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score regarding cervical cancer vaccination with selected demographic variables among adolescent students in selected high school Aizawl, Mizoram.

HYPOTHESIS

H_1: There is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding cervical cancer vaccination among adolescent students in selected high school Aizawl, Mizoram.

H_2: There is significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding cervical cancer vaccination with selected demographic variables among adolescent students in selected high school Aizawl, Mizoram.

METHODS

Quantitative research approach, Pre experimental one group Pre-test Post-test design was used. The study was conducted at St. Joseph Higher Secondary School, Aizawl among 100 adolescent students within the age group 13-18 years by purposive sampling technique. The tools used for data collection were self-administered structure questionnaire.

RESULTS

The data is analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency distribution, chi square and percentage.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of Demographic variables.

(n=100)

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage(%)
Age in years		
13-15	95	95
16-18	5	5
Gender		
Male	48	48

Female	52	52
Education status		
Class IX	98	98
Class X	2	2
Type of family		
Nuclear family	64	64
Joint family	36	36
Religion		
Christian	92	92
Hindu	5	5
Others	3	3
Sources of Knowledge regarding Cervical Cancer		
Health professional	6	6
Friends/Relatives	24	24
Neighbours	6	6
Mass media	10	10
No information	54	54

The data in Table1 reveals that majority 95% adolescent students were within the age group of 13-15 years. 52% were female adolescent students, 98% were Class IX, 64% were Nuclear family, 92% were Christian and 54% have no information regarding knowledge of cervical cancer.

Figure 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding cervical cancer vaccination among adolescent high school students.

(n=100)

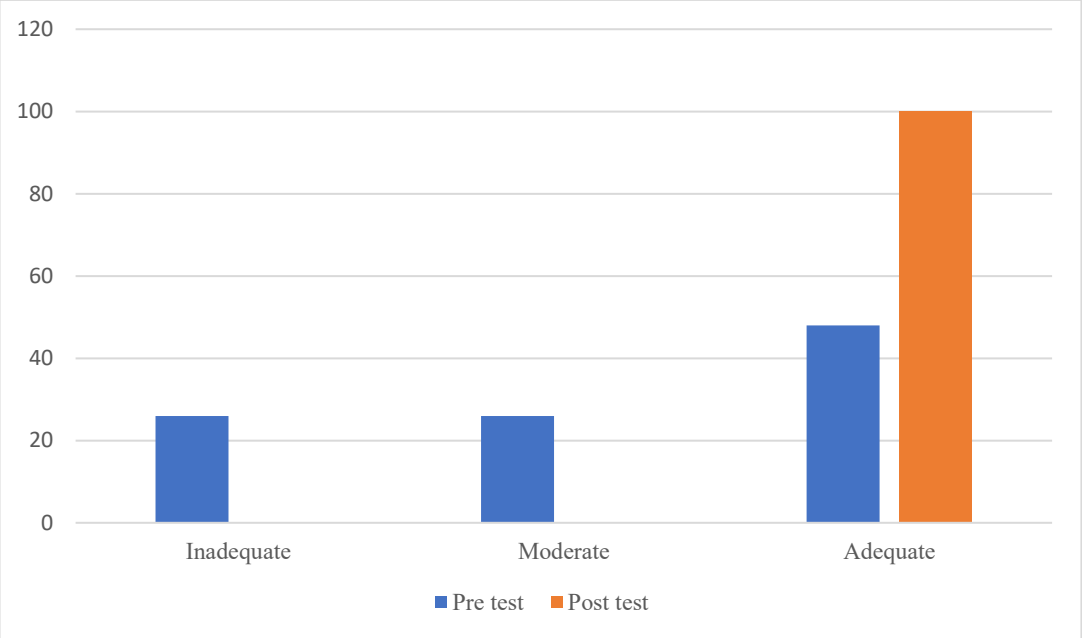

Figure 1 gives a clear indication of the distribution of the participants based on their current educational level. Of note is that all of the 100 participants, representing 100% of the entire sample, were in the process of undertaking Class IX, and there was no indication of Class X whatsoever. The mean education score computed was 1 and the standard deviation was ± 0, which indicates that there was an absolute consistency observed among the educational status of the participants.

Table 2: Paired t-test for comparing knowledge of adolescent high school students regarding cervical cancer vaccination. **(n=100)**

Knowledge	Score	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D)	Mean Difference	t-value	d.f	p-value	Remarks
Pre-test	1215	12.15	3.748	5.50	23.23	99	0.0001	Significant
Post-test	1765	17.65	1.381					

Table 2 shows that the mean score in pre-test is 12.15 and 17.65 in post-test with a mean difference of 5.50. The calculated t-value= 23.23 and p-value = (0.0001) is significant at 0.05 level of significance, thus the research hypothesis (H1) was accepted. Therefore, Structured Teaching Programme was proved to be effective among Adolescent High School Students.

Table 3 : Association between pre-test knowledge and selected demographic variables among adolescent high school students**.** **(n=100)**

S.I No	Demographic Variables	Knowledge Score			Chi-square	d.f	P-value	Remarks
		Inadequate (0-9)	Moderate (10-12)	Adequate (>12)				
1	**Age**				3.2726	2	0.194698651	NS
	13-15	25	23	47				
	16-18	1	3	1				
2	**Gender**				2.6390	2	0.267256295	NS
	Male	9	13	26				
	Female	17	13	22				
3	**Education status**				0.98443	2	0.611270246	NS
	Class IX	26	25	47				
	Class X	0	1	1				
4	**Type of family**				9.21586	2	0.009972457	S
	Nuclear Family	13	13	38				
	Joint Family	13	13	10				
5	**Religion**				1.62691	4	0.803946	NS
	Christian	23	24	46				
	Hindu	2	1	1				
	Others	1	1	1				
6	**Sources of Knowledge Regarding Cervical Cancer**				7.97365	8	0.436048629	NS
	Health professional	1	2	3				
	Friends/Relatives	7	5	12				
	Neighbour	1	0	5				
	Mass Media	1	2	7				
	No information	16	17	21				

Table 3 shows the Chi-square analysis results show a statistically significant association with type of family (p=0.009) at 0.05 level of significant; however, no significant associations were observed regarding age, gender, educational status, religion, any sources of knowledge regarding cervical cancer. Hence research hypothesis H_2 is accepted at 0.05 level of significance.

CONCLUSIONS

The study findings revealed that there was sufficient knowledge among the adolescent students in selected high school, Aizawl, Mizoram. Thus, the result shows that the Structured Teaching Programme was effective on knowledge regarding cervical cancer vaccination among adolescent students in selected high school of Aizawl, Mizoram .

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for further study based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations could be made-

1. Further studies with larger sample size and different settings are recommended to generalize the findings.

This study can be replicated on a larger scale.

2. A comparative study can be done to assess knowledge among adolescent high school students regarding cervical cancer vaccination.

3. A study on reasons for unmet need for cervical cancer vaccination among female adolescent student in selected high school.

4. A cross-sectional study can be carried out to assess the knowledge of adolescent high school students regarding cervical cancer vaccination.

5. A study to assess the knowledge and attitude among women in urban community Aizawl, Mizoram regarding cervical cancer vaccination.

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