

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFICIACY OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING HPV VACCINATION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN SELECTED COLLEGE, KANPUR U.P.”

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Abstract

The present study is to A study to assess the efficacy of video assisted teaching programme regarding HPV Vaccination among adolescent girls in selected college Kanpur u.p. . The objectives of the study are to assess the pre test knowledge score regarding HPV Vaccination among adolescent girls and to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding HPV vaccination among the adolescent girls and to find out the association between the post test knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variables. The research approach adopted for this study was quantitative evaluative approach. The research design adopted for this study was Quasi - experimental post tests only control group design. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used in this study.

The main aim of this study is to identify the level of knowledge on HPV Infection and its prevention among girls between the age group of 13-18 years. Through evaluative approach pre-experimental design of one group pre-test and post-test design was selected and adopted purposive sampling technique. Tools like structured questionnaire and Video Assisted Teaching on HPV infection and Vaccination its prevention were used. At the first day, pre-test was conducted and Video Assisted Teaching on HPV Infection and its prevention was administered for 20-25 minutes for two batches. In pre-test among the adolescent girls, 36 (60%) had inadequate level of knowledge, 19 (31.67%) had moderate and only 05 (8.33%) had adequate level of knowledge. In post-test among the adolescent girls, 7 (11.67%) had inadequate level of knowledge, 12 (20%) had moderate and 41 (68.33%) had adequate level of knowledge. At the fifth day, post-test was conducted by same tool to assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on HPV infection and its prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Human papilloma virus infection (HPV infection) is caused by a DNA virus from the Papillomaviridae family. Many HPV infections cause no symptoms and 90% resolve spontaneously within two years. In some cases, an HPV infection persists and results in either warts or precancerous lesions. These lesions, depending on the site affected, increase the risk of cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus, mouth, tonsils, or throat. Nearly all cervical cancer is due to HPV, and two strains - HPV16 and HPV18 - account for 70% of all cases. HPV16 is responsible for almost 90% of HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancers. Between 60% and 90% of the other cancers listed above are also linked to HPV. HPV6 and HPV11 are common causes of genital warts and laryngeal papillomatosis.

Key words: Assess, Effectiveness, Infection, Vaccination, Administered, Prevention, .

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Nearly every sexually active individual is infected by HPV at some point in their lives. HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI), globally. High-risk HPVs cause about 5% of all cancers worldwide and about 37,300 cases of cancer in the United States each year. Cervical cancer is among the most common cancers worldwide, causing an estimated 604,000 new cases and 342,000 deaths in 2020. About 90% of these new cases and deaths of cervical cancer occurred in low- and middle-income countries. Roughly 1% of sexually active adults have genital warts. Cases of skin warts have been described since the time of ancient Greece, but it was not until 1907 that they were determined to be caused by a virus.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Cervical cancer is serious public health problem. Globally, every year around 4, 90,000 women develop cervical cancer and almost 2, 74,000 of them die from the disease. It is the second most common cancer among women and the most common in under developed and developing countries which bear more than 80% of the global burden of the disease.

In India, more than 130,000 cases are reported every year and more than 70,000 deaths occur due to cervical cancer, which is higher than maternal deaths. India accounts for about 20% of cervical cases globally. Wide ranging ASRs of 9 and 40 per 100,000 women indicates lack of data and differential access. No systematic cervical cancer screening programs are available at the national level.

cervical cancer is a preventable cancer with effective population-based screening and effective community-based follow-up. DNA-based HPV screening and VIA triage are evidence-based strategies for low-resource settings. Involvement of community-based workers in developing rapport with the community and screening/follow-up process will increase participation of eligible women in the elimination of cervical cancer. The incidence of cervical cancer will not reduce unless low-resource settings such as India strive to eliminate cervical cancer employing evidence-based screening strategies.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: A study to assess the efficacy of video assisted teaching programme regarding HPV Vaccination among adolescent girls in selected college Kanpur.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the Pre- test Knowledge score regarding HPV vaccination among adolescent girls.
- To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding HPV Vaccination among the adolescent girls.
- To find out the association between the post-test knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1 - The mean Post- test knowledge will be significantly higher than their mean Pre- test knowledge score.

H2 - There will be a significant association between Post-test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables

VARIABLES:

Independent Variables: In this study, the independent variable is video assisted teaching program knowledge regarding the cervical cancer and hpv vaccination Dependent variable.

Dependent Variables: In this study, the dependent variable is awareness of cervical cancer.

Extraneous variable: In this study, demographic variable is age, religion, educational qualification, family history of girls and previous exposure to educational programmes regarding cervical cancer and HPV vaccination.

METHODOLOGY- MATERIALS AND METHODS

SOURCE OF DATA: The data was collected in Arya Kanya Inter College which is situated in Govind Nagar, Kanpur

Inclusion criteria: Adolescent girls

1. Age group between 13 to 18 years studying 9th - 12th standard.

2. Able to understand Hindi and English.

Exclusion criteria

1. Adolescents girls who were not to participate.

2. Adolescent girls age above 13 and below 18 years.

3. Adolescent girls are on leave or not available during data collection.

RESEARCH DESIGN: The research design adopted for the study was Quasi Experimental one group pre-test and post test research design

RESEARCH APPROACH: An evaluative approach was used in this study

SETTINGS OF THE STUDY: The study was conducted in in Arya Kanya Inter College which is situated in Govind Nagar, Kanpur

POPULATION: adolescent girls aged 13-18 years studying in the selected school.

TARGET POPULATION: adolescent girls aged 13-18 years studying in the selected school

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION: adolescent girls in Arya kanya Inter College, Govind Nagar, Kanpur Nagar.

SAMPLE: Adolescent girls aged 13-18 years studying in in Arya Kanya Inter College which is situated in Govind Nagar, Kanpur who fulfils the inclusion and exclusion criteria

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE: Non Probability convenient sampling was used to collect samples

SAMPLE SIZE: The sample size comprised of 60 adolescent girls studying in the Arya Kanya Inter College Govind Nagar Kanpur

TOOL OF RESEARCH: The tools used for the study was a structured questionnaire. The techniques used for data collection was interview. The structured questionnaire consisted of two parts.

PART - I: This part was designed to collect demographic data which include variables like age,

family income, parental education, parental occupation, family habits and habits of the students. PART - II: This part was designed to assess the efficiency of video assisted teaching programme regarding HPV vaccination. There were 25 questions that were focused on different aspects such as facts cervical cancer and its prevention, factor influencing about HPV cervical cancer and information on effects, treatment & prevention. The questions were of multiple response and multiple-choice type.

RESULTS:

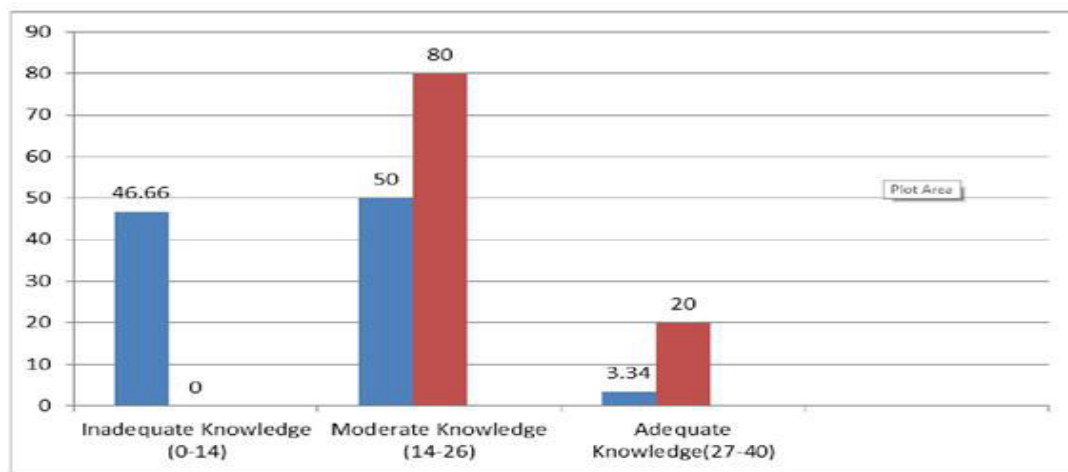
SECTION A: Distribution of adolescents according to their demographic variables

1. highest 53.33 percentage adolescents' girls were aged 15-16 years between 17-18 years were 31.66 percentage and lowest 15 percentage were 13-14 years.
2. highest 68.33 percentage of adolescents belong to Hindu religion, 23.33 percentage belong to

3. Muslim religion, 5 percentage Sikh religion and lowest 3.33 percentage adolescents belong to Christian religion.
4. highest and equal percentage of 11th and 12th standard were 33.33 %, 10th standard were 25 percentage and lowest percentage where 9th standard was 8.33 %.
5. according to their source of information highest percentage of television were 53.33 percentage, social networking sites and mass and media were 31.67 percentage and lowest percentage of newspaper was 0.
6. according to their previous knowledge of cervical cancer show that there 65 % girls have previous knowledge and 35% girls have no previous knowledge.
7. family history of cervical cancer shows that majority 100 percentage of adolescents was not.

SECTION-B: Distribution of adolescent girls according to the pre test and post test level of knowledge on hpv infection and its prevention

S. No.	Level of Knowledge	Pre-test		Post Test	
		F	%	F	%
	Inadequate Knowledge (0-13)	28	46.66%	00	0.00%
	Moderate Knowledge (14-26)	30	50%	48	80%
	Adequate Knowledge (27-40)	02	3.34%	12	20%
	Total	60	100%	60	100%



Bar diagram showing percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge of HPV infection and its prevention in pre test and post test .

SECTION-C: Effectiveness of video on knowledge regarding the cervical cancer and HPV Vaccination

the mean post knowledge score (16.5) was greater than the mean pre test score (11.05). The mean difference between pre test and post test score was (5.3). Paired 't' test knowledge score was 17.23 and it was significant at $p < 0.05$ level (2.00). Hence research hypothesis H1 was accepted and null hypothesis H01 was rejected. This indicates that the video assisted teaching was effective in increasing the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding cervical cancer and vaccination

SECTION-D: Association between regarding of HPV Infection and demographic variables

S. No.	Socio Demographic Variables	Adequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Inadequate Knowledge	Chi Square Value	Significant/ Non Significant
1	Age In years					
	a) 13 - 14	3	2	4	$\chi^2 = 5.78$ df=4 P=0.05	NS
	b) 15- 16	16	4	12		
	c) 17-18	7	8	5		
	d) 18 - above	0	0	0		
2	Religion					
	a) Hindu	19	12	10	$\chi^2 = 3.93$ df=6 P=0.05	NS
	b) Muslim	4	8	2		
	c) Sikh	1	1	1		
	d) Christian	1	1	0		
3	Standard of studying					
	a) 9 th std	3	1	1	$\chi^2 = 6.96$ df=6 P=0.05	NS
	b) 10 th std	4	5	6		
	c) 11 th std	6	11	3		
	d) 12 th std	9	5	6		
4	Source of Information					
	a) Massed Media	3	2	4	$\chi^2 = 5.78$ df=4 P=0.05	NS
	b) Television	16	4	12		

	c) Social networking sites	7	8	5		
	d) Newspaper	0	0	0		
5	Any previous knowledge					
	a) Yes	16	12	11	$\chi^2 = 1.61$ df=2 P=0.05	NS
	b) No	8	4	9		
6	Family history of cervical cancer					
	a) Yes	0	0	0	$\chi^2 = 5.99$ df=2 P=0.05	S
	b) No	28	12	20		

SUMMARY:

The result shows that in the pre test out of 60 adolescent girls 28(46.66%) had inadequate knowledge ,30(50%) Moderately adequate knowledge 2(3.34%) had adequate knowledge. After the pre test „Video Assisted Teaching“ was provided to the adolescent girls. After that in the post test out of 60 adolescent girls 48(80%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 12 (20.0%) had adequate knowledge. The mean score of post test (16.35) was, more than the pre test mean score (11.05). So, here Null Hypothesis H01 was rejected H1 was accepted. „ Video Assisted Teaching „ was very helpful to increase the knowledge of adolescent about cervical cancer and vaccination. In the association of socio demographic variable with the pre test knowledge score of previous knowledge, there were significant association with the pre test knowledge score . so here Null hypothesis was rejected and research hypothesis H2 was accepted.

CONCLUSIONS:The present study was aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding cervical cancer and vaccination among adolescent girls in Arya Kanya Inter College Govind Nagar Kanpur. The design selected for this particular study was Quasi Experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design with evaluative approach and non-probability convenience sampling technique. In pre-test among the adolescent girls, 36 (60%) had inadequate level of knowledge, 19 (31.67%) had moderate and only 05 (8.33%) had adequate level of knowledge. In post-test among the adolescent girls, 7 (11.67%) had inadequate level of knowledge, 12 (20%) had moderate and 41 (68.33%) had adequate level of knowledge.

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