# Effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding primary preventive measures of cancer among Bachelor of Education Students of Rajeev College of Education at Hassan."

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### Abstract:

**Introduction:** The burden of cancer is still increasing worldwide. Each year it affects More than ten million people and kills six million people in the world<sup>1</sup>. The current study aims at improving the level of knowledge of B.Ed students about primary preventive measures of cancer with the purpose of assisting them to adopt a healthy lifestyle and communicating this information to others with whom they come in contact as teachers.

**Methodology:** The research design adopted for this study was pre-experimental design to assess the effectiveness of the self-instructional module on primary preventive measures of cancer among Bachelor of education students. The sample consists of 60 B.Ed students those who are studying in the Rajeev college of Education at Hassan, Karnataka. The investigator had utilized probability sampling in which simple random technique had been used for the selection of the subjects. The investigator had prepared the self-administered structured questionnaire to identify the knowledge of the Bachelor of education students in relation to primary preventive measures of cancer.

**Results :** The result of this study shows that in the pre-test the overall mean of knowledge was 13.52 and mean percentage was 37.56% where as in the post-test overall mean of knowledge was 25.42 mean percentage was 70.61%.

**Conclusion**: The findings of the study can be used by the nurse educator to highlight the importance of educating regarding primary preventive measures of cancer to the nurses.

**Key words:** Cancer, lifestyle, knowledge, Self-instructional module.

**Introduction**: Cancer is already emerging as major public health problem. Most of the cancers are lifestyle related, have a long latent period and need specialized infrastructure and human resource for treatment1. The impact of cancer is far greater than mere numbers. Its diagnosis causes immense emotional trauma and its treatment; a major economical burden<sup>2</sup>. The investigator felt the need to conduct a study on primary preventive measures of cancer as no such published studies could be found in Karnataka. It was thought that the bachelor of education students, who would become professional teachers in the near future, required information on healthy lifestyles which in turn may help the school students to modify their healthy behavior. Therefore, the study aims at improving the level of knowledge about primary preventive measures of cancer.

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### **Objectives:**

- 1) To assess the knowledge of Bachelor of education students regarding primary preventive measures of cancer before and after administration of selfinstructional module.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of the self-instructional module on knowledge of bachelor of education students by comparing pretest and posttest knowledge scores.

## Methodology:

A pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for the present study. The sample consists of 60 B.Ed students those who are studying in the Rajeev college of Education at Hassan, Karnataka. Samples were selected by using probability, simple random sampling technique. The instrument used for the data collection is organized into two sections: Section I: Socio-demographic data containing 10 items and Section II: 36 items (multiple choice questions) on five areas of commonly occurring cancers in India. The different areas covered were general aspects of cancer, risk factors, signs and symptoms, treatment and primary

preventive measures of cancer. The reliability value of the tool is 0.95 and hence the questionnaire was found to be highly reliable.

The information pertaining to socio-demographic data was collected. The pre-test was done to assess the subject's knowledge through self-administered structured questionnaire. The self-instructional module was administered to all the subjects at the end of the pre-test. The post-test of the study was carried out 7 days later, using the same tool as the pre-test. The collected data was summarized and tabulated by utilizing descriptive statistics (percentage, Mean and standard Deviation) and inferential statistics (paired 't' Test, Student't' Test and Chi Square test).

### **Results:**

The result of the study revealed that majority of the subjects (51.7%) of students in the age group of 20 to 23 years. The result of this study shows that in the pre-test the overall mean percentage was 37.56% where as in the post-test overall mean of knowledge mean percentage was 70.61%. Further computed paired 't' test value (26.252) in knowledge revealed that there was significant gain in the knowledge of B.Ed students after introduction of Self Instructional Module. Hence the research hypothesis  $H_1$  is accepted.

On clinical examination, the patient was irritable with distended abdomen. There was no guarding/ rigidity. There was no palpable mass. Clinical diagnosis of intestinal obstruction was done and was sent for radiological evaluation.

**Table 1: Effectiveness of the study** 

Mean % of knowledge scores of subjects		
Pre-test(x)	Post-test(y)	Gain in knowledge (y-x)
37.56%	70.61%	33.05%

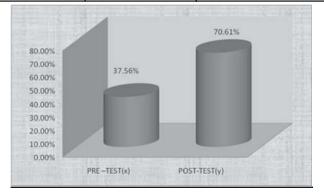


Figure 1: Cylindrical diagram showing comparison of pretest and posttest level of knowledge of B.Ed students.

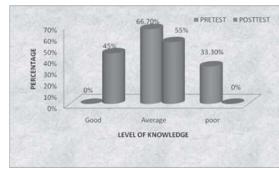


Figure 2: Simple cylindrical diagram showing the distribution of the overall Pre and posttest knowledge scores of B.Ed students.

**Discussion :** For this study data was obtained regarding effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding primary preventive measures of cancer among Bachelor of education students of Rajeev College of education at Hassan. The comparison of overall pretest and posttest percentage of B.Ed students reveals that the total effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding primary preventive measures of cancer was 33.05%. Further computed paired 't' test value (26.252) in knowledge revealed that there was significant gain in the knowledge of B.Ed students after introduction of Self Instructional Module. The above findings clearly indicated that SIM was an effective method of improving the knowledge level.

### **Conclusion:**

This study emphasize the need of strong knowledge base about cancer, there is urgent need of countrywide information, education and communication campaign about cancer. Educating students early in their careers may increase the number of people practicing cancer preventive measures. This study also concludes that self-instructional module is instructionally effective, appropriate for a wide and geographically diverse audience, and feasible for use in the ambulatory setting.

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