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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HPV INFECTION AMONG ASHA WORKERS IN SELECTED RURAL AREA AT BANGALURU.

Mrs. Geetha.N
Lecturer, Community Health Nursing Department,
SEA College of Nursing, Bangalore-49
Email:geethanaganna87@gmail.com, Mobile:9035341753

Abstract

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching Programme on knowledge regarding HPV Infection among ASHA workers in selected rural areas, Bengaluru. Evaluative research approach and one group pre-test post-test Quasi experimental study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding HPV infection among ASHA workers in selected rural area at Bengaluru. Sixty ASHA workers were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The mean score of knowledge in pre-test was 8.80 and post-test was 24.67. It revealed that there was a significant difference between the pre-test post test knowledge scores and mean percentage was 48.37.

The results concluded that video assisted teaching programme had a significant effect in improving the knowledge level among ASHA workers regarding HPV infection. Chi square test was used to determine the association between the post-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables and measured at 5% level ($P < 0.05$). There was a significant association between age in years ($\chi 2 = 9.85$), education qualification ($\chi 2 = 5.55$) and experience of ASHA workers ($\chi 2 = 7.55$) and there were no significant association between other variables like religion, marital status, type of family, do you attended any training programme regarding HPV infection and source of information.

Key words: Knowledge, Video assisted teaching programm, HPV infection, ASHA workers

Introduction

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is a family of closely related non-enveloped, double stranded DNA viruses with currently more than 200 different sequenced genotypes. HPV infection is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections affecting both genders equally in worldwide. HPV is responsible for almost all the cases of cervical cancer and as many as five other cancers including the head, neck, vulva, vaginal, penile and anal cancers.

Cervical cancer remains a leading cause of cancer deaths among women caused by HPV infection and also due to lack of pap smear screening of susceptible women. The constant campaign on cervical cancer has reduced the impact of morbidity and mortality. HPV causes cervical cancer which is the second most common cancer in the world.

Presently, it is estimated that, nearly 132,000 newly diagnosed cases and annually 74,000 deaths in India, contributing approximately one third of the deaths worldwide by cervical cancer which rise to an aggregate lifetime risk of 2.5% and collective death risk of 1.4% which are faced by the Indian women. It is calculated that in general population, about 6.6% of women are risk of HPV infection at any time. It is also estimated that about 20 million women are infected with HPV in the United States and 6.2 million are newly diagnosed annually.

HPV is a necessary cause of cervical cancer, but it is not a sufficient cause. Other cofactors are necessary for progression from cervical HPV infection to cancer. Long-term use of hormonal contraceptives, high parity, and early initiation of sexual activity, multiple sex partners, tobacco smoking and co-infection with HIV have been identified as established cofactors; co-infection with Chlamydia trachomatis and herpes simplex virus, immune-suppression, low socioeconomic status, poor hygiene and diet low in antioxidants are other probable cofactors. Genetic and immunological host factors and viral factors such as variants of type, viral load and viral integration are likely to be important, but have not been clearly identified.

ASHA workers are the activists and facilitators that work for the healthcare of the community, they act as mediators between the public health and community. Under the National Rural Health Mission, an ASHA is a community health worker sport at grassroots level. In 2016 ASHA workers were designated as the key investigators for screening and to detect cervical cancer among women. Knowledge on HPV infection can be disseminated through ASHA workers in the rural areas that will limit the occurrence of HPV infection in society. Hence, the investigators felt that there is a need to conduct the study and give more awareness on HPV infection to ASHA workers.

Methodology: Methodology refers to a rationale and philosophical assumption that underlie a particular study relative to a scientific method. Methodology includes collection of theories, concepts or ideas related to particular discipline or field of inquiry. Methodology is a systematic procedure to solve research problems. It helps the researcher to project a blue print of the research undertaken. It starts from initial identification of the problem to its final conclusion.

Evaluative research approach and one group pretest posttest Quasi experimental study was adopted to determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching Programme on knowledge regarding HPV Infection among ASHA workers in selected Rural area at Bengaluru.

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding HPV infection among ASHA workers in selected rural areas at Bangalore.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching Programme on knowledge regarding HPV infection among ASHA workers in selected rural areas at Bangalore.
3. To find the association between the posttest knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables.

Research Hypothesis:

H1: There will be a significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge regarding HPV infection among ASHA workers in selected rural area at Bangalore. .

H2: There will be a significant association between posttest knowledge level regarding HPV infection and selected variables of ASHA workers.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted in selected rural areas at Bangalore.

Samples of the study: ASHA workers in selected rural areas at Bangalore.

Sampling technique and sample size: Sixty ASHA workers were selected by purposive sampling technique.

Review of literature: based on the objectives of the study the literatures from various sources have been reviewed and arranged under following section:

Section I: Reviews related cervical cancer.

Section II: Reviews related to incidence and prevalence of HPV infection.

Section III: Reviews related to knowledge on HPV infection.

Section IV: Reviews related to video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding HPV infection.

Result:

Part I: Analysis of demographic variables of ASHA workers:

In the present study the frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of respondents revealed that majority of ASHA workers 21(35%) were belongs to the age group 31 to 35 years, based on the religion most of the ASHA workers 41(68.33%) were belongs to Hindu, based on the marital status 41 (68.33%) ASHA workers were married, based on the education qualification of ASHA workers 38(63.33%) were studied PUC 18, based on the types of family 41 (68.33%) were belongs to nuclear family, based on the experience of ASHA workers 24 (40%) ASHA workers had 4 to 6 years' experience, experience based on the do you attended any training Programme regarding HPV infection 50(83.33%) ASHA workers not attended any training Programme regarding HPV infection and Based on the sources of information 20(33.33%) ASHA workers were got information from mass media and TV.

Part II: Distribution of pre-test and post test scores on level of knowledge regarding HPV infection among ASHA workers:

The pre test knowledge on HPV infections among ASHA workers 45 (75%) of the ASHA workers had inadequate knowledge, 15(25%) of them had moderate adequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge about HPV infection and post test knowledge 50(83.33%) were had adequate knowledge, 10(16.66%) were had moderate adequate and none of ASHA workers had inadequate knowledge regarding HPV infection.

Part III: Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme:

The mean score of knowledge in pre-test was 8.80 and post-test was 24.67. it reveals that there was a significant difference between the pre-test post test knowledge scores and mean gain percentage were 48.37, the results concluded that video assisted teaching programme has a significant effect on improving the knowledge level among ASHA workers regarding HPV infection and not by chance.

Level of knowledge	Pre test			Post test		
	Mean	SD	Mean%	Mean	SD	Mean %
Overall	8.80	2.5	36.00	24.67	3.0	84.37

Table: Mean, SD and Mean% of the pre and posttest knowledge on HPV infection among ASHA workers

Part IV: Testing the hypothesis

Chi square test was used to determine the association between the post-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables and measured at 5% level ($P< 0.05$). There was a significant association between age in years ($\chi2 = 9.85$), education qualification ($\chi2 = 5.55$) and experience of ASHA workers ($\chi2 = 7.55$) and there were no significant association between other variables like religion, marital status, type of family, do you attend any training Programme regarding HPV infection and source of information.

Conclusion:

The main objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching Programme on knowledge regarding HPV infection among ASHA workers in selected rural area. Teaching was given through the video which helps the ASHA workers to gain the knowledge regarding the HPV infection. The overall findings of the study indicate there is a lack of knowledge among ASHA workers regarding the HPV infection so the teaching Programme was an important source to them to improve their knowledge levels about the HPV infection.

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