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EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HUMAN PAPPILOMA VACCINE (HPV) AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS AT PAAVAI COLLEGE OF NURSING AND RESEARCH, NAMAKKAL

***Dr.A.Hepsi Rachel Chellarani Ph.D (N)**
Pincipal,
Paavai college of Nursing and Research,
Namakkal

**** Dr.U..Palaniyammal Ph.D (N)**
Professor
Paavai college of Nursing and Research,
Namakkal

ABSTRACT

Objective:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine adolescent among girls
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine among adolescent girls.
- To associate post test level of knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine among adolescent girls.

. **Methods:** The Quasi experimental study design with evaluative approach was conducted using a self-administered questionnaire among 100 adolescent girls recruited by convenience sampling. The surveys was conducted in English/Tamil and consisted ofquestions on demographic data and 15 questions on knowledge towards HPV vaccination. Verbal consent was obtained from the participants before hand, and their participation was voluntary and anonymous.

Results: • Level of knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine adolescent among girls reveals that, in pre test 5(16.67%) of the girls have adequate knowledge, 8(26.6%) of girls have moderately adequate knowledge and 17(56.7%) of the girls have inadequate knowledge. Whereas in post test after implementation of structured teaching program 18(60%) of the girls have adequate knowledge, 10(33.3%) of the girls have

moderately adequate knowledge and none of the girls have inadequate knowledge, which shows that structured teaching program has increased the knowledge level of the girls regarding human pappiloma vaccine adolescent among girls.

Key words: Adolescent girls, Cervical cancer, Human papilloma virus, HPV vaccine

Introduction

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common viral infection of the reproductive system, and it is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases Approximately 99% of the cervical cancer cases are contributed by HPV infection Common high-risk HPV strains, which are HPV 16 and 18, contribute 70% of cervical cancers and also cancers of anus, vagina, vulva, penis, and head and neck cancers. There is less probability from low-risk HPV strains to cause cancer; however, HPV strains 6 and 11 can contribute 90% occurrence of genital warts Administration of prophylactic vaccine and elimination of sexual risk factor are the primary prevention of HPV infection . The Food and Drug Administration has approved three vaccines for preventing HPV infections, which are Gardasil (quadrivalent HPVvaccine), Gardasil®-9 (nanovalent HPV vaccine), and Cervarix(bivalent HPV vaccine) and administered through 3 injections intramuscularly. According to the National Cancer Institute high-risk HPV strains, HPV 16 and 18 can be prevented with these three HPV vaccines. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended the routine use of Gardasilin females aged 11 or 12 years old

Back ground of the study

The HPV vaccination reduces rates of transmission of genital warts and certain HPV-related cancers in males as well as reducing the incidence of cervical cancer in women. Even so, empirical studies to date have found men are less likely to seek vaccination against HPV. Research regarding this lack of intention has focused on assessing men's attitudes in relation to the outcomes of being vaccinated (Jones & Cook, 2008) and what contextual factors give rise to men being HPV vaccinated (Crosby et al., 2008). There is a paucity of data that considers males' individual motivation, and attitudes towards and acceptance of HPV vaccination.

The intention to receive HPV vaccination is a subject that has received significant attention in the literature with regard to female patients (Zimet, Weiss, Rosenthal, Good & Vichnin, 2010). In particular, Zimet et al. (2010) found that the intent to receive HPV vaccination among women often stemmed from the willingness of women to ask their health care providers about vaccination and to seek more information regarding the vaccine online. Women also were more likely to receive the vaccination if they were sexually active and their health insurance covered the cost of the vaccine. While efforts to evaluate intentions for HPV vaccination have proliferated among females, similar studies concentrating on males lack a strong presence in the literature. As such, speculation regarding acceptance of the vaccine and intent to receive vaccination remains a pressing challenge for researchers investigating males that may be impacted by HPV

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine (HPV) among adolescent girls at Paavai college of nursing and research, Namakkal.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine adolescent among girls
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine among adolescent girls.
- To associate post test level of knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine among adolescent girls.

Hypothesis:

- H1 - There would be significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine adolescent among girls
- H2 -There would be significant association between post test knowledge score regarding human pappiloma vaccine adolescent among girls with their selected demographic variables.

Research methodology

Research Approach and Research Design: A Quasi experimental study design with evaluative approach was used for the study to assess the knowledge of students in Paavai College of Nursing and Research, Namakkal .

Setting of the study: The study was conducted in Paavai College of Nursing and Research, Namakkal

Population: The population was students age between 18-21 years, Paavai College of Nursing and Research, Namakkal

Sampling Technique : Purpose sampling technique was used for the present study.

Sample size : Sample size consists of 100 girls age between 18-21 years, Paavai College of Nursing and Research, Namakkal

Criteria for selection of sample

Participants who are

- Willing to participate in the study.
- Available during data collection.

- Girls who were in the age group of 18-21 years

Variables

- **Independent variables**: In the present study structured teaching program on on knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine among girls.
- **Dependent variables:** In present study knowledge levels on on knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine among girls.

Developmental Tool

The tool consistent of items regarding the demographic data and knowledge of adolescent girls regarding human papiloma vaccine (HPV) by multiple choice questionnaires.

The Steps for Preparation tool were

- Review of Related literature.
- Preparation of the Blue Print
- Preparation of the tool
- Description of the Tool
- Consulting with guide
- Preparation of Final Draft

Description of Tool

Tools consists of two sections

Section - A

Deal with demographic data of student's age between 18 - 21 years. It consist of 5 items which seek information about demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, course of study educational status, and previous knowledge.

Section - B

It consists of 15 questions, each questions have four options. In that one option is the correct answer. Questions are arranged as following score headings.

Method of Data Collection

Ethical Consideration

Written permission was obtained from the Principal Paavai College of Nursing and Research. Oral consent was obtained from each sample prior to data collecting process.

After explaining the purpose of the data collection procedure, prior to interview self introduction and purpose of interview was clearly explained to each students to obtain maximum co - operation , and consent from them.

Data Collection Procedure

- Participants were made to feel comfortable and relaxed.

- Introductions was given related to the topic.
- Goods reports were maintained.
- Purpose of the study was explained to participants.
- Items regarding the demographic data was asked as per the interview.

Result:

Table no: 4.2.1 Assessment knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine among adolescent girls prior to implementation of structure teaching programme.

Table No:4.22 shows that level of knowledge regarding human pappiloma vaccine adolescent among girls reveals that, in pre test 5(16.67%) of the girls have adequate knowledge, 8(26.6%) of girls have moderately adequate knowledge and 17(56.7%) of the girls have inadequate knowledge. Whereas in post test after implementation of structured teaching program 18(60%) of the girls have adequate knowledge, 10(33.3%) of the girls have moderately adequate knowledge and none of the girls have inadequate knowledge, which shows that structured teaching program has increased the knowledge level of the girls regarding human pappiloma vaccine adolescent among girl

LEVEL OFKNOWLEDGE	PRETEST		POST TEST	
	F	%	F	%
Adequate	5	16.7	18	60
Moderately Adequate	8	26.6	10	33.3
Inadequate	17	56.7	-	-

TABLE NO 4.2.2: Comparison of mean &standard deviation of pretest and posttest knowledge scores of human pappiloma vaccine among adolescent girls.

Score	Mean +-SD		Mean difference +- SD	t value	P value
\	Pre test	Post test			
Knowledge score	18.03+-5. 170	23.00+-464	4.97+-2.803	14.842	<0.001*

Table No 4.2.2: shows that mean of post test knowledge score (23. 00±3. 464) of girls was higher than mean pre-test knowledge score (18. 03±5. 170) . T he mean difference was 4. 971± 2.80. The Paired sample 't' test was used to compare mean of pretest and posttest knowledge score. The calculated ' t' value was 14. 842 which is more than tabulated 't'value of 1.98 at p<0.05 level of significance and d f is 59. Therefore null hypo thesis was rejected and research hypothesis was accepted.

TABLE NO 4.2.3: Association of the selected demographic variables with the levels of knowledge among adolescent girls

Demographic variables		Level of knowledge						Chi square value
		Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
Age	Below 25	9	30	9	30%	0	0	X^2=13.88DF=4 P>0.05(NS)
	26-30	4	13.3	5	16.6%	1	3.33%	
	30-40	0	0	1	3.33%	1	3.33%	
	Above40	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Religion	Hindu	1	3.33%	6	20%	6	20%	X^2=14.58DF= 4

	Muslim	0	0	1	3.33%	1	1.33%	P>0.05(NS)
	Christian	2	6.66%	5	16.66%	5	16.66%	
	Any others	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Educational status of adolescent girls	illiteracy	0	0	3	10%	0	0	X^2=27.25DF= 10 P>0.05(NS)
	Primary school	0	0	5	16.66%	1	3.33%	
	Middle school	1	3.33%	2	6.66%	1	3.33%	

Table No 4.2.3: shows that Independent sample ‘ t’ test was calculated based on occupation of mother, Area of residence and exposure of previous teaching. It was found that there was statistically significant difference in knowledge score of mother and occupation of girls, area of residence and previous exposure of One Way Anova test was used to compare mean knowledge score of three or more than three groups based on their socio demographic variables. It was found that there was statistically significant difference between knowledge of girls and education of girls. It was also found that there was no significant association between knowledge score of girls and type of family and religion of mother .Hence it can be interpreted that there was statistical significant association of knowledge score with educational status, occupation of girls , area of residence and exposure to previous teaching but there was no statistical significant association of knowledge score with family income, type of family and religion of girls.

Conclusion

This study has demonstrated moderate level HPV vaccine knowledge toward HPV vaccination among university students with majority pose background of health-related knowledge. Besides, the survey was a cross-sectional study instead of longitudinal, and hence, unable to provide information on changes of findings over time. Knowledge is likelihood to associate with attitude toward HPV vaccination, and thus, it is important to stress on the dissemination of information related to HPV vaccination among young adults.

Recommendations

- A comparative study can be carried out for large samples.
- The study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge and practice of human papilloma vaccine.
- A similar study can be conducted from various institutions.

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