

“ A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients visiting medical, surgical and oncology OPD in SMVMCH at Puducherry”.

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is a disease in which some of the body's cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body. Cancer refers to any one of a large number of diseases characterized by the development of abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably and have the ability to infiltrate and destroy normal body tissue. Pre experimental one group pre-post and post-test research designs were used. This study consist of 30 patient and convenient sampling technique were used. Tool used were demographic variable and knowledge questionnaire. The finding reveals that out of 30 samples the Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients visiting medical, surgical and oncology OPD in SMVMCH at Puducherry on both pretest and post test, in the pretest mean and standard deviation was 10.97+4.327, and post test was 21.50+2.177, both pre test and post test 0.05 is highly significant.

I. INTRODUCTION

“The human spirit is stronger than anything that can happen it”.

-C.C. Scott.

Cancer is a disease in which some of the body's cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body. Cancer refers to any one of a large number of diseases characterized by the development of abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably and have the ability to infiltrate and destroy normal body tissue. A cancer that has spread from the place where it first formed to another place in the body is called metastatic cancer. The process by which cancer cells spread to other parts of the body is called metastasis. The description of cancer (although the word cancer was not used) was discovered in Egypt and dates back to about 3000 BC. It's called the Edwin Smith Papyrus and is a copy of part of an ancient Egyptian textbook on trauma surgery.

Chemotherapy and radiation therapy are used together when there are positive margins

.bone erosion, or positive lymphnodes chemotherapies agents used include 5-fluororacil, methotrexate , cisplastin carboplatin and bleomycin. combination drug therapies are used.palliative treatment is often the best management when the prognosis is poor the cancer is inoperable the patient decides against surgery. Palliation aims to treat the symptoms and make the patient more comfortable. Surgery is the main treatment for oral cancer. Surgery generally means removing the tumor and possibly lymph nodes in the neck. If the tumor is large, reconstruction may be required.If the tumor is small and there's no evidence of spread to lymph nodes, surgery alone may be enough treatment.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Maria Bogdan et al 2022: The study was conducted by Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, 20039 Craiova, Romania. Although cancer can be treated early and effectively, cancer remains the leading cause of death worldwide. Cancer still exists in the world. An appropriate immune response can limit tumor development, but it can be promoted by chronic generalized inflammation through metabolic regulation and angiogenesis. During the past decade, many efforts have been made to identify new candidates with predictive values in cancer diagnosis. Therefore, researchers have investigated the role of pentraxin-3 (PTX-3) in cell proliferation and immune response in various types of cancer, although this has not been clearly established. PTX-3 belongs to the long pentraxin subfamily, which plays an important role in the regulation of inflammation, innate immune response, angiogenesis, and tissue remodeling.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“ A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients visiting medical, surgical and oncology OPD in SMVMCH at Puducherry”.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding oral cancer among cancer patients.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching programme regarding oral cancer among cancer patients.
- To correlate the pre test and post test regarding oral cancer among cancer patients.
- To associate between pre and post test knowledge score among cancer patients regarding effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer with the selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- Patients may have inadequate knowledge regarding oral cancer.
- Patients may need awareness regarding oral cancer.
- Structured teaching programme will enhance the knowledge regarding oral cancer.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This chapter includes a description of sample size, sampling technique, sampling criteria. instrument, methods of data collection, research approach, research design setting population, tool description of the tool data collection technique, and plans for data analysis.

SECTION A: It consist of demographic variables including age, gender, religion, educational status, type of the family, marital status, income, dietary habits, bad habits, family history of cancer, previous knowledge regarding oral cancer, history of any chronic diseases, source of information.

SECTION B: It consist of knowledge items 25 objective type of multiple choice questions with 4 distracts. All questions had only one correct answer, each correct answer was awarded as a single score. And scoring interpretation as

SCORING INTERPRETATION:

The knowledge was categorized as below:

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	SCORING INTERPRETATION
Inadequate knowledge	0 - 32%
Moderate knowledge	33 – 68%
Adequate knowledge	69- 100%

RESEARCH APPROACH:

The quantitative research approach is selected for the current study.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Pre experimental one group pre-post and post-test research designs were used to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients in SMVMCH.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted among patients who are visiting medical, surgical and oncology out patient department in Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College And Hospital, Puducherry. The selection of the setting was done based on the feasibility of conducting the study and the availability of the subject after getting cooperation from the authorities.

POPULATION:

The entire set of individuals or objects having some common characteristics – **Polit Beck 2013**

The population for the present study includes the patients visiting medical, surgical and oncology OPD in SMVMCH, Puducherry.

SAMPLE:

A subject of a population comprising those selected to participate in a study – **Polit Beck 2013**

The sample comprises of patients visiting medical, surgical and oncology OPD in SMVMCH, Puducherry.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The number of people participated in the study – **Polit Beck 2013**

In this present study, sample size consists of 30 patients in Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sampling technique refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population – **Polit and Hungler,2009**

In this study, convenient sampling technique is used.

SAMPLING CRITERIA:

In sampling criteria the researcher specifies the characteristics for the population under the study by dealing the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria:

- Patients who are all visiting medical , surgical and oncological OPD
- Patients who are all willing to interested in this study
- Patients who are available at the time of data collection

Exclusion criteria:

- The patients who are not interested.
- Patients who are all absent at a time of data collection
- Patients who are terminally ill

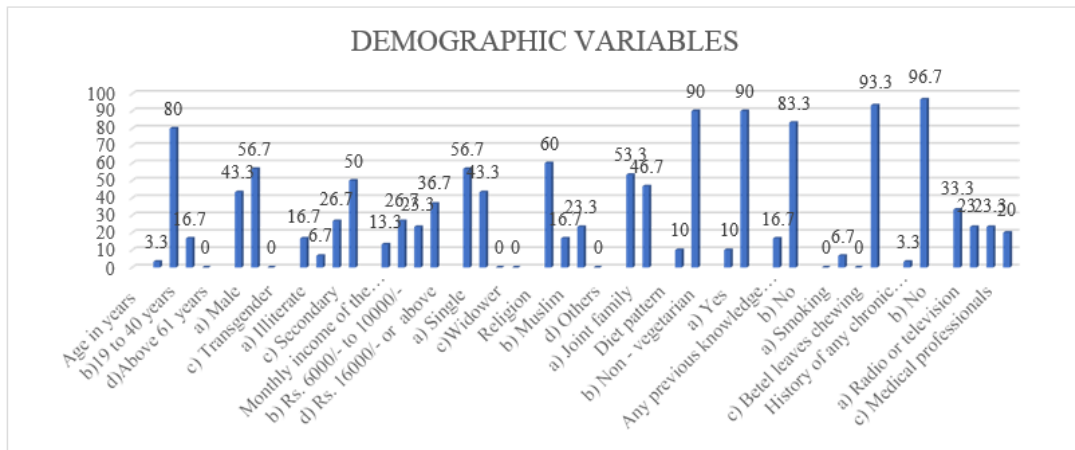
IV. RESULTS:

The finding reveals that out of 30 samples the Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients visiting medical, surgical and oncology OPD in SMVMCH at Puducherry on both pretest and post test, in the pretest mean and standard deviation was 10.97+4.327, and post test was 21.50+2.177, both pre test and post test 0.05 is highly significant.

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the demographic variables to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on oral cancer among patients.

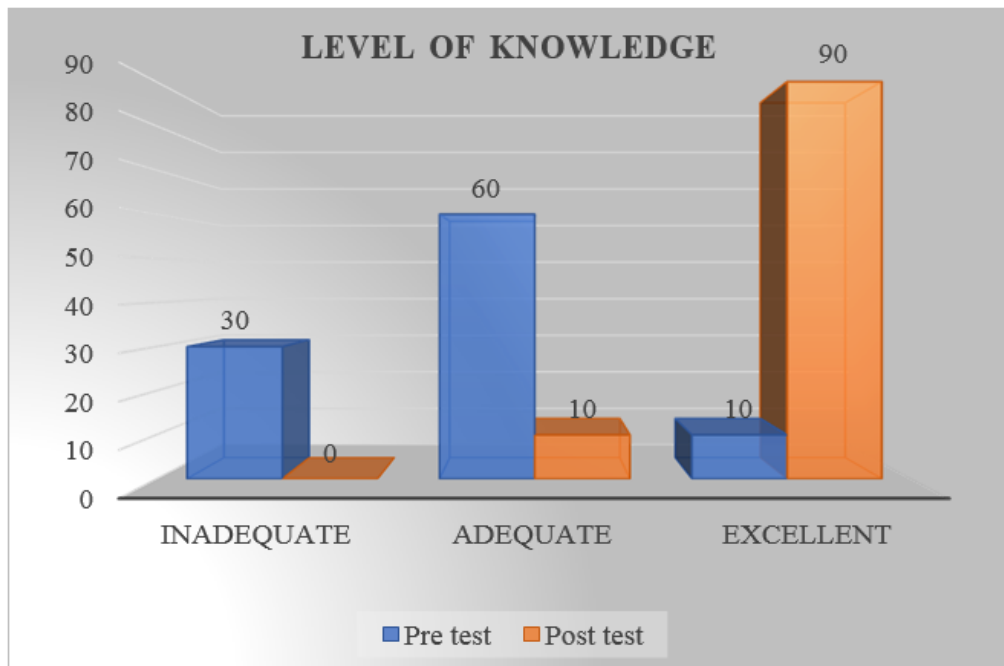
S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Age in years		
	a) Below 18 years	1	3.3
	b) 19 to 40 years	24	80
	c) 41 to 60 years	5	16.7
	d) Above 61 years	0	0
2	Gender		
	a) Male	13	43.3
	b) Female	17	56.7
	c) Transgender	0	0
3	Educational status		
	a) Illiterate	5	16.7
	b) Primary	2	6.7
	c) Secondary	8	26.7
	d) Degree and above	15	50
4	Monthly income of the family per month?		
	a) Below Rs.5000/-	4	13.3
	b) Rs. 6000/- to 10000/-	8	26.7
	c) Rs. 11000/- to 15000/-	7	23.3
	d) Rs. 16000/- or above	11	36.7
5	Marital status		
	a) Single	17	56.7
	b) Married	13	43.3
	c) Widower	0	0

	d) Divorced	0	0
6	Religion		
	a) Hindu	18	60
	b) Muslim	5	16.7
	c) Christian	7	23.3
	d) Others	0	0
7	Type of family		
	a) Joint family	16	53.3
	b) Nuclear family	14	46.7
8	Diet pattern		
	a) vegetarian	3	10
	b) Non - vegetarian	27	90
9	Any family history of cancer?		
	a) Yes	3	10
	b) No	27	90
10	Any previous knowledge regarding cancer?		
	a) Yes	5	16.7
	b) No	25	83.3
11	Bad habits		
	a) Smoking	0	0
	b) Alcohol	2	6.7
	c) Betel leaves chewing	0	0
	d) NIL	28	93.3
12	History of any chronic diseases		
	a) Yes	1	3.3
	b) No	29	96.7
13	Source of information regarding cancer?		
	a) Radio or television	10	33.3
	b) Newspaper	7	23.3
	c) Medical professionals	7	23.3
	d) Others	6	20



Frequency and percentage wise distribution in assessment of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients.

S.NO	Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
		Frequency(N)	Percentage(%)	Frequency(N)	Percentage(%)
1	Inadequate	9	30	0	0
2	Adequate	18	60	3	10
3	Excellent	3	10	27	90



Frequency and percentage wise distribution in effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients

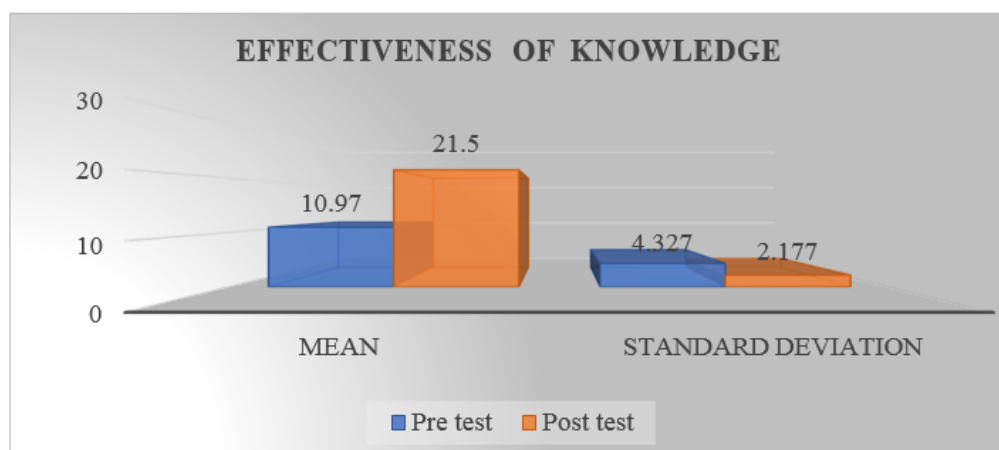


Table-4 shows that the association between the pretest and posttest on effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients visiting medical, surgical and oncology OPD in SMVMCH at Puducherry.

S. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Adequate		Excellent		Inadequate		Adequate		Excellent		X ² df P value
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	Age in years											
	a) Below 18 years	1	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	0.833
	b) 19 to 40 years	15	50	3	10	6	20	3	10	21	70	2
	c) 41 to 60 years	2	6.7	0	0	3	10	0	0	5	16.7	0.659
	d) Above 61 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NS
2	Gender											
	a) Male	10	33.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	3	10	10	33.3	4.359*
	b) Female	8	26.7	2	6.7	7	23.3	0	0	17	56.7	1
	c) Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.037
3	Educational status											
	a) Illiterate	2	6.7	0	0	3	10	0	0	5	16.7	1.019
	b) Primary	2	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	3
	c) Secondary	5	16.7	2	6.7	1	3.3	1	3.3	7	23.3	0.797
	d) Degree and above	9	30	1	3.3	5	16.7	2	6.7	13	43.3	NS
4	Monthly income of the family per month?											
	a) Below Rs.5000/-	1	3.3	0	0	3	10	0	0	4	13.3	2.096
	b) Rs. 6000/- to 10000/-	6	20	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	7	23.3	3
	c) Rs. 11000/- to 15000/-	4	13.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	0	0	7	23.3	0.553
	d) Rs. 16000/- or above	7	23.3	1	3.3	9	30	2	6.7	9	30	NS
5	Marital status											
	a) Single	10	33.3	2	6.7	5	16.7	3	10	14	46.7	2.549
	b) Married	8	26.7	1	3.3	4	13.3	0	0	13	43.3	1
	c) Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.110
	d) Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NS
6	Religion											
	a) Hindu	12	40	2	6.7	4	13.3	3	10	15	50	2.222
	b) Muslim	3	10	0	0	2	6.7	0	0	5	16.7	2

	c) Christian	3	10	1	3.3	3	10	0	0	7	23.3	NS
	d) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Type of family											
	a) Joint family	11	36.7	1	3.3	4	13.3	1	3.3	15	50	0.536
	b) Nuclear family	7	23.3	2	6.7	5	16.7	2	6.7	12	40	0.464
8	Diet pattern											
	a) vegetarian	1	3.3	0	0	2	6.7	0	0	3	10	0.370
	b) Non - vegetarian	17	56.7	3	10	7	23.3	3	10	24	80	0.543
9	Any family history of cancer?											
	a) Yes	3	10	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0	3	10	0.370
	b) No	17	56.7	3	10	7	23.3	3	10	24	80	0.543
10	Any previous knowledge regarding cancer?											
	a) Yes	3	10	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0	5	16.7	0.667
	b) No	15	50	2	6.7	8	26.7	3	10	22	73.3	0.414
11	Bad habits											
	a) Smoking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.286*
	b) Alcohol	1	3.3	0	0	1	3.3	2	6.7	0	0	0.000
	c) Betel leaves chewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S
	d) NIL	17	56.7	3	10	9	30	1	3.3	27	90	
12	History of any chronic diseases											
	a) Yes	1	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	0.115
	b) No	17	56.7	3	10	9	30	3	10	26	86.7	0.735
13	Source of information regarding cancer?											
	a) Radio or television	6	20	1	3.3	3	10	2	6.7	8	26.7	2.689
	b) Newspaper	5	16.7	0	0	2	6.7	1	3.3	6	20	0.440
	c) Medical professionals	2	6.7	2	6.7	3	10	0	0	7	23.3	NS
	d) Others	5	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	

(s-significant, ns- non significant, p<0.05- highly significant).

The table 4 shows that association between the pretest and posttest on effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients visiting medical, surgical and oncology OPD in SMVMCH at Puducherry were in gender and bad habit highly significant. Other than the demographic variables were non-significant.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The present study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on oral cancer among patients at SMVMCH, Puducherry. A pre experimental research design was selected for this study with quantitative research approach was adopted for this study. Population of the study consist of patients who are all visiting medical, surgical and oncological OPD at hospital. The study samples were selected by using convenient sampling technique at Sri ManakulaVinayagar Medical College and Hospital. Sample size consist of 30 patients who are all visiting medical, surgical and oncological OPD at Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital.

IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY:

The study has implication for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

NURSING PRACTICE:

- The nurses working in the hospital, clinical setting and in community should practice health education as an integral part of nursing profession.
- This module was developed by the investigator also be used by the nurses to educate and instruct about the oral cancer patients Through this effective health education it can also be improved.

NURSING EDUCATION:

- The nurse educated the clients about the oral cancer in the hospital settings and handling of high risk clients.
- Provide a necessary health education, provide a activity therapy or routine works etc.,

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

The nursing administration should take an active role in organizing and implementing health education campus in the hospital settings.

NURSING RESEARCH:

- The effectiveness of research study is verified by the utility by the nurses in the practical field.
- The findings of the study also help the patients to develop knowledge.
- This study help the nurse researcher to develop knowledge regarding oral cancer.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following recommendations have been made,

- A similar study can be conducted by large number of sample in future.
- The study was conducted to particular group of people at particular age.
- Study based on daily life of clients to do their daily task.
- Similar study also conducted for other patients.

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