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EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING PREVENTION OF ORAL CANCER AMONG FEMALE TOBACCO CHEWERS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on prevention of oral cancer among tobacco chewers. The research design adopted was quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. The data was collected from 60 samples by means of structured interview method to assess the knowledge and attitude on prevention of oral cancer the finding of the study revealed that video assisted teaching programme was effective on knowledge and attitude on prevention of oral cancer($t=p<0.05$ level).

KEYWORDS

Prevention of oral cancer, Teaching programme and Tobacco chewing females.

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INTRODUCTION

Oral diseases qualify as major public health problem owing to their high prevalence and incidence in all regions of the world (WHO Report 2003). India is no exception and due to its large population size, the absolute burden of oral diseases is immense. The model for risk factor approach in the promotion of oral health as suggested by the World Health Organization emphasizes the role of modifiable risk behaviors such as oral hygiene practices, diet, tobacco, and alcohol abuse (WHO Report 2003). To tackle the overwhelming problem of oral diseases, effectively targeting modifiable risk behaviors through oral health education along with concurrent

curative procedures can have a significant impact in reducing the burden of oral diseases in a country like India with a large population size.

Oral Cancer

Cancer is one of the silent killer diseases throughout the world. The name cancer itself Produce threat to many individuals. Fortunately many types of cancer can be detected early and treated completely. More people are surviving with cancer as a result of improved treatment and early diagnosis. Oral cancer has a prolonged precancerous period which is easy to detect and amenable to treat cases, oral cancer occur in people older than 40 years of age, but the incidence is increasing in men younger than age of 30 years because of the use of smokeless tobacco, especially snuff (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002).

Statement of the Problem

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of the video assisted teaching programme on prevention of oral cancer among female tobacco chewers at selected rural area in Madurai district.

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the knowledge and attitude of female tobacco chewers regarding oral cancer.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding oral cancer among female tobacco chewers.
- To determine the association between knowledge and attitude of female tobacco chewers regarding oral cancer.

Hypotheses

- There is a significant increase in the level of knowledge related to oral cancer among the female tobacco chewers after video assisted teaching programme.
- There is a significant increase in the level of attitude related to oral cancer among the female tobacco chewers after video assisted teaching programme.
- There is significant association between knowledge and attitude of female tobacco chewers regarding oral cancer.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design adopted for the present study was quasi experimental with one group pre-test and post-test design. This design was adopted to assess the knowledge gained by the tobacco chewers of selected rural areas on prevention of oral cancer following the administration of video assisted teaching programme.

In this study independent variable refer to Video Assisted Teaching programme regarding prevention oral cancer. Dependent variable refers to Knowledge and attitude of tobacco chewers regarding oral cancer.

Setting of the Study

Study was conducted in pravai village of samayanallur primary health centre area. The sampling technique used for the study was non-probability convenient sampling technique. Out of total population defined, 60 subjects who met the inclusion criteria were selected for the study.

Scoring Procedure

The possible total scores for multiple choice questions on knowledge related to oral cancer was 32 A score one mark was given for every correct answer and a score zero was given for every wrong answer. The resulting score were ranged as follows. The attitude statements were assessed by three point likert scale was scaled as Agree, uncertain, and disagree. The possible responses were scored from three, two one and the maximum score was 30. Ethical principles were followed throughout the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of the video assisted teaching programme regarding prevention of oral cancer among tobacco chewers.

The Table No.1 shows that the level of Knowledge was inadequate 40%, Moderately Adequate 45% and Adequate 15% among the subjects in the pre-test. Whereas during the post-test knowledge level of study subjects were moderately adequate among 7% and were adequate among 93% of the subjects.

The above table shows that the level of Attitude was moderately favourable 82% and favourable attitude 18% among the subjects in the pre-test. Whereas

during the post-test 100% study subject had favorable attitude.

The above table shows that there was a highly significant difference in the mean scores between the pre-test and post-test in relation to knowledge and attitude of female tobacco chewers. The mean of knowledge pre-test (3.85) is significantly lesser than the mean of knowledge post-test (29.86). Similarly the mean of attitude post-test (28.93) this difference is statistically significant. There was a significant association found only for type of family and education and pre-test and post-test knowledge $p < 0.1$ level.

S.No	Group	Day -I	Day- I	Day- 7
		Pre-test (O1)	Intervention (X)	Post-test (O2)
1	Tobacco chewers of selected rural areas	Assess the knowledge regarding oral cancer By using structured interview schedule.	Video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding oral cancer	Reassess the knowledge regarding oral cancer using structured interview schedule

Table No.1: Knowledge Score before and after Video Assisted teaching programme

S.No	Level of Knowledge	Study Group n=60			
		Pre Test		Post Test	
		F	%	F	%
1	Adequate (76-100%)	9	15	56	93
2	Moderately Adequate (51-75%)	27	45	4	7
3	Inadequate (50% and below)	24	40	0	0

Table No.2: Attitude score before and after the Video Assisted teaching programme (n=60)

S.No	Range of Attitude	Study Group n = 60			
		Pre Test		Post Test	
		F	%	f	%
1	Favorable Attitude (75-100%)	11	18	60	100
2	Moderately Favorable Attitude (51-75%)	49	82	0	0
3	Un favorable Attitude (50% and below)	0	0	0	0

Table No.3: Association between knowledge and Attitude before and after video assisted teaching programme

S.No	Knowledge and Attitude	Mean		Standard deviation		Difference		Paired 't' test
		Pre test	Post test	Pretest	Post test	Mean	SD	
1	Knowledge	3.85	29.86	1.52	2.86	26.01	1.34	71.63
2	Attitude	12.25	28.93	3.89	1.24	16.68	-2.65	33.32

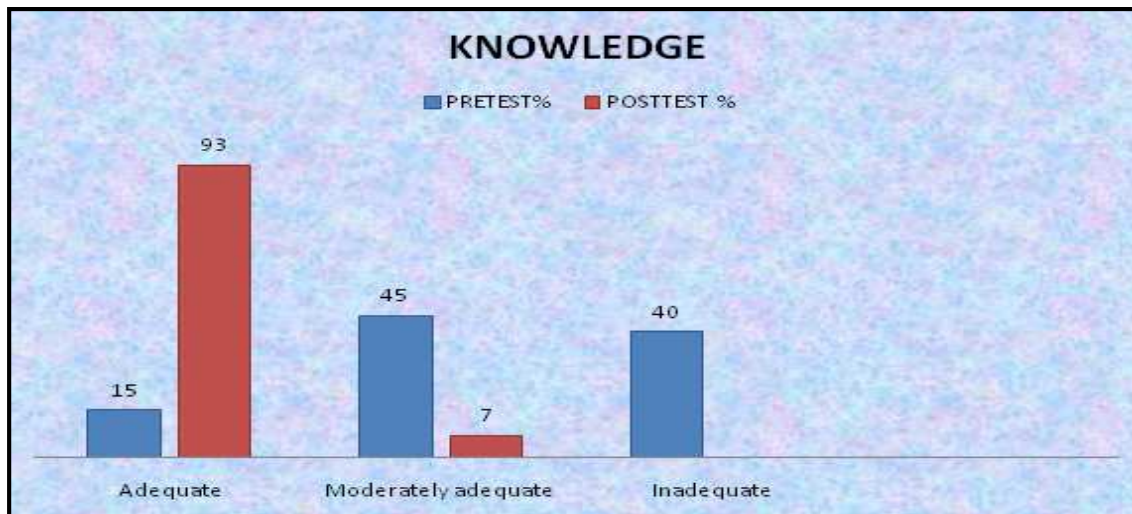


Figure No.1: Percentage distribution of knowledge before and after video assisted teaching programme

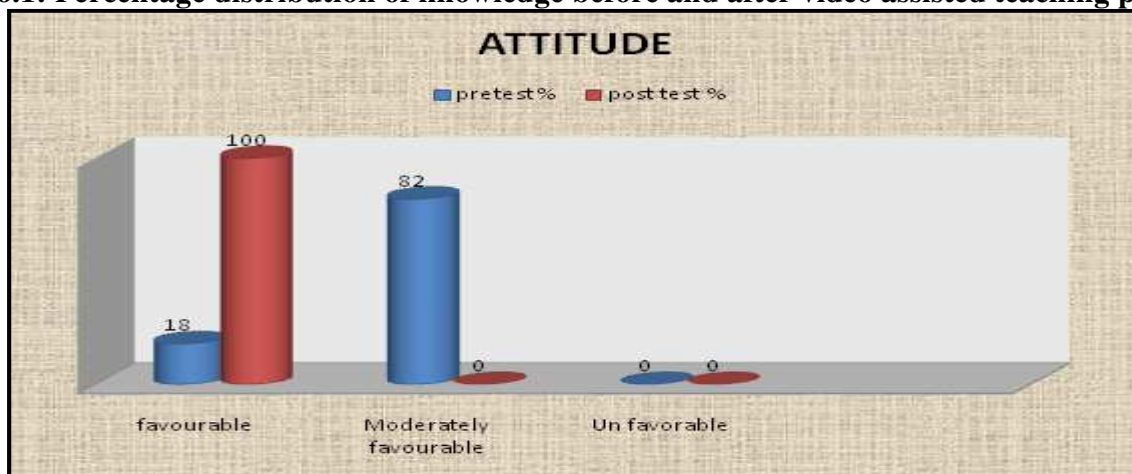


Figure No.2: Attitude score before and after the video assisted teaching programme

CONCLUSION

The present study assessed the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding prevention of oral cancer among tobacco chewing females. The result revealed that the level of knowledge was inadequate among all of the subjects in pretest. Whereas during post-test, the level of knowledge of the study subjects was moderately adequate and adequate of subjects. As per the study findings during pretest majority of the study subject had unfavorable attitude. Whereas during post-test the study subjects had favorable attitude towards oral cancer. Hence the investigator concluded that video assisted teaching programme helped to get adequate knowledge, and favorable attitude to female tobacco chewer regarding prevention of oral cancer.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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