



EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL PACKAGE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HPV VACCINE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN A SELECTED COLLEGE AT CHENNAI.

¹Rosaline Rachel, ²Malathi. D, ³Ruth Kezia. S

¹Principal &HOD, ²Professor, ³Assistant professor

¹Obstetrics and gynaecological nursing

¹MMM College of Nursing, Chennai, India.

Abstract

This study assessed the effectiveness of a structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding HPV vaccine among nursing students at Chennai. A pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test design was used, involving 60 participants selected through purposive sampling. The findings revealed a significant increase in post-test knowledge scores, indicating that the structured teaching program on knowledge regarding HPV vaccine is an effective intervention tool. This study supports the integration of structured teaching session on HPV vaccine in to routine for nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

Health is a vital resource that depends on healthy living, proper nutrition, and preventive healthcare. Despite medical advancements, cancer remains a major global health burden, particularly among women. Cervical cancer is a leading cause of cancer-related deaths in low- and middle-income countries, with India bearing a disproportionately high mortality rate. The disease is primarily caused by persistent infection with high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV), especially types 16 and 18. As cervical cancer is largely preventable, HPV vaccination plays a crucial role in primary prevention. Increasing awareness of HPV vaccination among nursing students is essential to reduce future cervical cancer burden.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A pre- experimental study to assess the effectiveness of educational package on knowledge regarding HPV vaccine among nursing students in a selected college at Chennai.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding HPV vaccine among nursing students
- To assess the effectiveness of educational package regarding HPV vaccine among nursing students
- To determine the association between knowledge and attitude regarding HPV vaccine with selected socio demographic variables among nursing students in pretest

NULL HYPOTHESIS

H01: There is no significant correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding HPV vaccine among nursing students

H02: There is no significant association between knowledge and attitude regarding HPV vaccine with selected socio demographic variables among nursing students in pretest

Methodology

The study was conducted using a quantitative research approach with pre-experimental one-group pre-test and post-test design. A total of 90 students studying in MMM College Of Nursing who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected as samples using the non-probability purposive sampling technique. During the pretest, a structured knowledge Google form questionnaire was administered to assess participants baseline knowledge on HPV vaccine. The knowledge questionnaire was validated by experts in nursing field. This was followed by implementation of the structured teaching programme on HPV vaccine. After specified interval, a posttest using the same questionnaire was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of STP.

Major findings

In this study, a structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge related to HPV vaccine. The data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of pretest and post test level of knowledge regarding HPV Vaccines among nursing students.

n = 90

Level of Knowledge	Pretest		Post Test	
	F	%	F	%
Inadequate knowledge (0 – 10)	6	6.7	-	-
Moderately adequate (11 – 20)	69	76.7	7	7.8
Adequate (21 – 30)	15	16.6	83	92.2

The above table 2 shows that in the pretest, 69(76.7%) had moderately adequate knowledge regarding HPV vaccine, 15(16.6%) had adequate knowledge and 6(6.7%) had inadequate knowledge. However, following the structured teaching programme, the post-test results 83(92.2%) had adequate knowledge and 7(7.8%) had moderately adequate knowledge regarding HPV vaccine. Notably, none of the participants had inadequate knowledge in the post-test.

The improvement highlights the effectiveness of the structured teaching programme enhancing knowledge on HPV vaccine.

Table 2: Effectiveness of Educational package on knowledge regarding HPV vaccine among Nursing Students.

n = 90

Knowledge	Mean	S.D	Mean Difference & %	Paired “t” test & p-value
Pretest	16.17	3.98	9.02	t =24.755
Post Test	25.19	3.31	(30.1%)	p=0.0001, S***

***p<0.001, S – Significant

Table 2 revealed that the obtained t-value of 24.755 was greater than the critical table value and statistically significant at p<0.001 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected confirming that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge regarding HPV vaccine.

Furthermore, the demographic variable- have you ever heard about HPV vaccine ($\chi^2 = .958, p=0.026$) had shown statistically significant association with post test level of knowledge regarding HPV vaccine among Nursing Students.

Conclusion

The study concluded that most participants initially had inadequate knowledge about HPV vaccine. After the structured teaching programme, their knowledge improved significantly, showing that the program was effective in increasing awareness about HPV vaccine.

Recommendations:

- A comparative study can be conducted between MBBS and nursing students.
- A true experimental design with control and intervention groups can be used for further validation.
- A larger sample size may be employed to improve generalizability.
- Research can be undertaken to explore alternate vaccines for HPV related cervical cancer.

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