

Effect of Structure Teaching Module (STM) on Awareness Regarding Cervical Cancer among Teenage Girls of selected Schools of Maharashtra.

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Abstract—Aim: This study aims to find the effectiveness of Structure Teaching Module on awareness regarding cervical cancer among teenage girls in selected schools in Maharashtra. **Problem statement:** Effect of Structure Teaching Module (STM) on awareness regarding cervical cancer among teenage girls of selected Schools of Maharashtra. **Primary objective:** The Primary objective was used to find out the effect of STM on awareness regarding cervical cancer among teenage girls of selected Schools of Maharashtra. **Secondary objective:** 1. To assess the knowledge of teenage girls regarding cervical cancer before intervention. 2. To find out the effect of STM on Cervical cancer among teenage girls. 3. To find out association between post-test knowledge scores on cervical cancer and demographic variables of teenage girls. **Method:** Quantitative approach with Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test research design. It was conducted over 60 teenage girls by using purposive sampling technique. **Result:** Findings of the study revealed that the structure teaching program on cervical cancer as a method was effective among teenage girls of selected schools of Maharashtra. **Interpretation and conclusion:** The finding of the study, it was concluded that the demographic variables of group were more or less similar, revealing the groups had similar characteristics. Percentage of knowledge and the mean scores of teenage girls were more or less similar in the groups before intervention. However, after an intervention, the percentage of knowledge and the mean scores of teenage girls were significantly increased in group. There was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test awareness scores in group. Thus, it was concluded that teaching through a Structured Teaching Module was as effective in improving awareness regarding cervical cancer among teenage girls of selected schools of Maharashtra.

Index Terms—effect, structure teaching module, cervical cancer, teenage girls, schools

I. INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a major public health concern and remains one of the leading causes of cancer-related deaths among women globally, particularly in developing nations like India. The primary cause of cervical cancer is persistent infection with high-risk strains of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV). Despite advancements in medical science, including the availability of HPV vaccines and routine cervical screening, awareness levels regarding cervical cancer prevention remain alarmingly low, especially among teenage girls. Lack of knowledge and misconceptions about HPV, its transmission, and preventive measures contribute significantly to late diagnosis and poor health outcomes.¹

II. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer-related deaths among women globally, including in India. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cervical cancer is primarily caused by persistent infection with high-risk types of the human papillomavirus (HPV). While cervical cancer is largely preventable through early detection and vaccination against HPV, the awareness regarding its prevention, symptoms, and screening methods remains insufficient, especially among young girls.⁵

III. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Despite medical advancements, a major barrier to prevention is the lack of awareness, particularly among adolescent girls who are at an age where

preventive education can have long-term benefits. Many teenage girls have limited knowledge about HPV, its link to cervical cancer, and available preventive measures, such as vaccination and screening. This knowledge gap highlights the urgent need for educational interventions tailored to this demographic.¹⁵

IV. OBJECTIVES

A. Primary objective

- To find out the effect of STM on awareness regarding cervical cancer among teenage girls.

B. Secondary Objectives: -

- To assess the knowledge of teenage girls regarding cervical cancer before intervention.
- To find out the effect of STM on Cervical cancer among teenage girls.
- To find out association between post-test knowledge scores on cervical cancer and demographic variables of teenage girls.

V. HYPOTHESIS

- H0: There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding cervical cancer among teenage girls.
- H1: There is significant difference between pre-test and post knowledge scores on cervical cancer among teenage girls.
- H2: There is significant association between post-test knowledge scores on cervical cancer and demographic variable of teenage girls.

VI. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature related to:

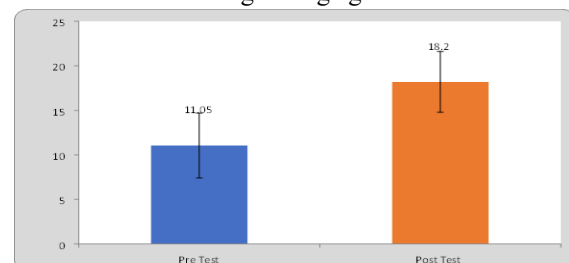
- General Information of cervical cancer.
- Knowledge on cervical cancer.
- Awareness programme on cervical cancer.
- Effect of structure teaching module.

II ANALYSIS

SECTION I: Distribution of teenaged girls with regards to demographic variables.

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age(yrs.)		
13-14 yrs	29 %	48.3 %
15-16 yrs	23 %	38.3 %
17-18 yrs	08 %	13.3 %
18yrs & above	00 %	00 %
Class & Year		
8 Std.	29 %	48.3 %
9 Std.	25 %	41.7 %
10 Std.	06 %	10 %
11 Std.	00 %	00 %
Nutritional Status		
Vegetarian	32 %	53.33 %
Non- Vegetarian	28 %	46.66 %
Vegan	00 %	00 %
Residence		
Urban	26 %	43.3 %
Semi Urban	22 %	36.7 %
Rural	12 %	20.0 %
Religion		
Hindu	26 %	43.33 %
Muslim	11 %	18.33 %
Christian	11 %	18.33 %
Other	12 %	20 %
Source of information		
Family	11 %	18.3 %
Friends	07 %	11.7 %
Relatives	05 %	8.3 %
Health Worker	09 %	15 %
Mass Media	23 %	38.3 %
Other	00 %	

SECTION - II: Description on effectiveness of structured teaching program on awareness regarding cervical cancer among teenage girls selected schools.



SECTION III: Table showing effectiveness of structured teaching program in awareness score of pre-test and post-test of teenage regarding cervical cancer. n = 60

Overall	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	Calculated t-value	Df	Table value	Level of significance P <0.05
Pre Test	11.05	3.64	7.15±3.05	18.11	59	2.00	0.0001 Highly significant
Post Test	18.20	3.41					

VIII CONCLUSION

From the findings of present study, it was concluded that the demographic variables of group were more or less similar, revealing the groups had similar characteristics. Percentage of knowledge and the mean scores of teenage girls were more or less similar in the groups before intervention. However, after an intervention, the percentage of knowledge and the mean scores of teenage girls were significantly increased in group. There was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test awareness scores in group. Thus, it was concluded that teaching through Effect of Structure Teaching Module (STM) on awareness regarding cervical cancer among teen age girls of selected schools of Maharashtra.

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