

A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge of Parents whose Children are on Chemotherapy in Selected Hospital in Surat

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Abstract

Parental fear and anxiety arise mostly due to lack of knowledge about disease, treatment associated with cancer. The parents of children who undergo chemotherapy are informed about the all the methods and side effects of chemotherapy.

Objectives of the Study: 1. To assess knowledge of parents regarding chemotherapy before and after administration of self-Instructional module. 2. To assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding chemotherapy.

Methods: An quantitative research approach with pre-experimental design was used for the study. The study was conducted at selected hospital in surat. The sample comprised of 30 parents whose children are under going chemotherapy. Sample was selected by using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Formal written permission from hospital authorities was obtained prior to data collection prosses. Data was collected using a self structured questionarries.

Result: The result of the study showed that highest percentage (53.33%) of parents were in the age group of 28-30 years. Knowledge score of parents regarding chemotherapy showed that pre-test knowledge score with the pre-test mean score of (7.56%), Whereas the post-test knowledge score with a mean of (16.36%).

Keywords: Effectiveness; Self-Instructional; Knowledge of Parents; Chemotherapy.

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INTRODUCTION

A child is beam of sunlight from the infinite and eternal, with possibilities of virtue and vice, but as yet unstained. Cancer is a disease characterized by uncontrolled, uncoordinated and undesirable cell division. It is the second leading cause of death across the world. As per research paper titled "Epidemiology of childhood Cancer in

India" published in the Indian Journal of cancer, 1.6 to 4.8% of all cancer in India was seen in children below the age of 15. Cancer as the cause of death increase 0.3% of all deaths to 12.6%. Chemotherapy is the use of cytotoxic drugs in the treatment of cancer. It is one of the four treatment modalities (the other being Surgery, Radiation therapy) that provides care, cure, control or palliation. Parental fear and anxiety arise mostly due to lack of knowledge about disease, treatment associated with cancer. The parents of children who undergo chemotherapy are informed about all the methods and side effects of chemotherapy. They must integrate the child's illness and treatment into their daily lives and attempt to regain a sense of normalcy within the family. The aim of this study is to determine the perspective of parents and child with cancer on a chemotherapy. So we can say that it is very essential for the parents of pediatric patients having appropriate knowledge regarding chemotherapy.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To assess knowledge of parents regarding chemotherapy before and after administration of self-instructional module.
2. To assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding chemotherapy.

Hypotheses

H_1 : The mean post test knowledge score would be significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score among the parents.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research methodology is a way to structure of study and to gather and analyze information in a systematic fashion (Polit D. F. & Beck C. T., 2006).

Research approach: Quantitative approach.

Research design: pre experimental one group pre-test and post test design.

Variables

Independent variables: The independent variable in this study is effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge of parents regarding chemotherapy.

Dependent variable: In this present study level of

knowledge regarding chemotherapy.

Socio demographic variables:

- Age
- Education
- Type of Family
- Gender
- Religion

Selection Criteria

Inclusion criteria:

- The parents of whose children are on chemotherapy.
- The parents who are willing to participate in the study.
- The parents who can be able to read and write Gujarati language.
- The parents who were living in surat district.

Exclusion criteria:

- The parents who were not in the age group of more than 37 year.
- Parents who don't know to read and write Gujarati language

Setting of the study: The study was conducted at selected hospital in surat.

Population: Parents whose children are on chemotherapy.

Sample/sample size: 30 parents whose children are on chemotherapy.

Sampling technique: Non-probability purposive sampling

Recommendation

- A similar study for replication of this study is indicated with larger sample size to generalize the findings.
- The research tool can be updated and can be used as evaluation criteria for the knowledge of parents for improving knowledge regarding cancer and chemotherapy.
- The content of the self-instructional module can be updated and used to teach parents for improving knowledge regarding cancer and chemotherapy.

- The findings of the study can be used as an evidence based research in implementation policies and health care measures by the government agencies for the education parents.
- A study can be conducted using other strategies such as manual, self-instructional module.
- A true experimental research design can be concluded using intervention.

Findings of The Study

The majority findings of the study are summarized follows :

- Majority 16 (53.33%) of sample was between the age group of 28-30 year.
- Majority 16 (53.33%) sample was Males.
- Majority 18 (60%) sample was Hindu.
- Majority 18 (60%) sample was from joint family.
- Majority 13 (43.33%) of the sample was of graduate.
- Most of the sample i.e. parents in pre-test were having (7.56%)poor knowledge score.
- In the post-test majority of the parents i.e. (16.36%) had good knowledge score.
- Demographic variables such as educational status were having significant association when compared with post-test knowledge score.
- Highly significant difference found between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score at the level of ($P < 0.05$).
- Self instructional module is proved to be effective in improving the knowledge of the parents regarding chemotherapy.

CONCLUSION

The Finding of the study showed that highest percentage 16 (53.33%) of parents were in the age group of 28-30 years. Knowledge score of parents regarding chemotherapy showed that pre-test knowledge score with the pre-test mean score of (7.56%), Whereas the post-test knowledge score with a mean of (16.36%). The comparison of pre-test knowledge score showed that there was significant gain in knowledge score of the parents after providing Self instructional module at 0.05 level. This shows that self instructional module was effective. The study findings concluded that parents had inadequate knowledge regarding chemotherapy. The self instructional module had great potential for accelerating the awareness regarding chemotherapy.

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