

# **A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Health Awareness Teaching On Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Oral Cancer Among Class-Iv Workers Of Selected Hospital, Limda.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Oral cancer will remain a major health problem and the incidence will increase by 2020 and 2030 in both sexes, however early detection and prevention will reduce this burden. The knowledge and awareness of oral cancer influences individuals in prevention and promotes health seeking behavior. A descriptive study was carried out to study to assess the effectiveness of health awareness teaching on knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among class-iv workers of selected hospital, Limda.

### **AIMS**

The aim of the study to assess the effectiveness of health awareness teaching on knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among class-IV workers.

### **METHOD**

An evaluative research approach was used with pre-experimental one group per-test, post -test design. the sample size of 120 Class-IV workers who met the sampling criteria. with convenient sampling technique. The data was collected using self-designed tool. The data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Services (SPSS 23) and STATA.

## RESULTS

Results revealed that in pretest majority 66(55%) had average knowledge and 54(45%) had poor knowledge where as in post-test majority 73(60.8%) had good knowledge and 47(29.2%) had average knowledge regarding Prevention of Oral Cancer. Mean pretest knowledge score was  $10.99 \pm 3.017$  and in posttest was  $19.89 \pm 3.422$  with mean difference of 8.90 and ( $t$ -value 20.65,  $df$ -119,  $p=0.001$ ) was found statistically highly significant at  $p < 0.05$ . Findings indicates that Health awareness teaching was effective in improving the knowledge regarding Prevention of Oral Cancer among class IV workers. Result revealed that age of class IV workers was found significant association with pre-test and post- test knowledge at  $p < 0.05$  level. Other demographic variables such as, religion, where are you living, marital status and educational status was not found any significant association with post-test knowledge score regarding Prevention of Oral Cancer among class IV workers.

## CONCLUSION

The results of this study suggest that knowledge on oral cancer among study population are poor and need to be improved. Area of work found a significant association with the level of knowledge among study population. The study finding concluded that there is a clear need to inform and educate the class IV workers about the knowledge and prevention of oral cancer.

**KEYWORDS:** Knowledge, Effectiveness, Prevention, Awareness, Oral Cancer, Class-IV Workers.

## INTRODUCTION

Oral cancer is cancer that starts in cells in the mouth or throat. Oral cancer is fairly common and often cured if found and treated at an early stage. (This is when the cancer is small and hasn't spread.) A doctor or dentist often finds oral cancer in its early stages because the mouth is easy to examine.

The distribution of oral cancer across India is the gender-based distribution of tobacco-related cancer cases and smokers are depicted in various factors related to the occurrence of oral cancer in Maharashtra. Apart from the direct use of tobacco, SLT is also found to be a major reason for oral and pharyngeal cancer with a higher risk in women. A gender-based division has been found for oral cancer cases, where males show a high incidence of tobacco-related cancer.

Oral cancer is malignant neoplasm which is found on the lip, floor of the mouth, cheek lining, gingival, palate or in the tongue. Oral cancer ranks in the top three types of cancers in India, which accounts for every 30% of all cancer reported in the country and oral cancer control is quickly becoming a global health priority. In India, 20 per 100000 population or affected by oral cancer. Over 5 peoples in India die every hour every day because of oral cancer and the same number of people die from cancer in oropharynx and hypo Pharynx. Oral cancer will remain a major health problem and the incidence will increase by 2020 and 2030 in both Sexes, however early detection and prevention will reduce this burden.

India has one third of oral cancer cases in the world. Oral cancer accounts for around 30% of all cancers in India. Oral cancers in India estimated (Globocan, 2018): New cases: 1,19,992 Deaths: 72,616 In general, more men suffer and die from oral cancer than women.

### NEED FOR THE STUDY:

In India, the incidence of oral cavity cancers, is still one of the highest in the world because tobacco products are easily available and the lack awareness in the community. Oral cancer can be prevented by action against risk factors, especially tobacco which is the key factor. Globally Found that general lack of awareness among the public about oral cancer and A lack of knowledge about its signs and risk factors .The result suggested that there is a clear Need to inform and educate the public in matters related to the known risk factors associated with oral cancer. In india reported that the level of awareness of oral cancer and the associated risk factors Was poor among the general population in a rural community .

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

**“A study to assess the effectiveness of health awareness teaching on knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among class-iv workers of selected hospital, limda.”**

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the knowledge of regarding prevention of oral cancer among class-iv workers
- To develop & administer the health awareness teaching Programme regarding prevention of oral cancer among class-iv workers

- To find out association of knowledge with selected socio-demographic variables

## **METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Study area: This study was conducted in Selected Hospital, Vadodara. These sites were chosen due to its convenience for current study. In the present study included class-IV workers at selected hospital Vadodara. The sample size selected for the present study was 120 class-IV workers and sample technique was probability convenience sampling technique. Self-prepare structured questionnaire was prepared for data collection for the study. In that Section A consist of socio demographic tool. and Section B consist of self-prepared and structured questionnaire related to Prevention of oral cancer. Data collected period was 21-2-2020 to 22-3-2022. Data was collected on willingness of participants and those who present on day of data collection. Analysis and interpretation of the data was done by descriptive and inferential statistics.

## **RESULT**

### **Section I:**

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables of ClassIV workers

### **Section II:**

Pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding Prevention of OralCancer among class

IV workers

### **Section III:**

Effectiveness of health awareness teaching on knowledge regarding Prevention of Oral

Cancer among class IV workers

### **Section IV:**

Association between pre-test knowledge regarding Prevention of OralCancer among class IV

workerswith their demographic variables

**Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables. N=120**

SR. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age in years		
	a. 25-35 years	14	11.7
	b. 35-45 years	22	18.3
	c. 45-55 years	45	37.5
	d. 55-65 years	39	32.5
2	Gender		
	a. Male	62	51.7
	b. Female	58	48.3
3	Religion		
	a. Hindu	108	90
	b. Muslim	11	9.2
	c. Christian	1	0.8
4	Where are you living		
	a. Urban	30	25
	b. Rural	90	75
5	Marital status		
	a. Married	89	74.2
	b. Unmarried	31	25.8
6	Educational status		
	a. Primary	50	41.6
	b. Secondary	35	29.2
	c. Uneducated	35	29.2

**SECTION - II**

**Table 2: Pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding Prevention of Oral Cancer among class IV workers**

**N=120**

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
	f	%	f	%
Poor knowledge (0-10)	54	45	0	0
Average knowledge (11-20)	66	55	47	29.2
Good knowledge (21-30)	0	0	73	60.8

**SECTION - III**

**Table 3: Effectiveness of Health awareness teaching on knowledge regarding Prevention of Oral Cancer among class IV workers**

**N=120**

**p<0.05 level of significance**

Level of Knowledge	Mean	SD	Mean D	t value	df	P value
Pre-test	10.99	3.017	8.90	20.65	119	0.001*
Post-test	19.89	3.422				

**SECTION - IV**

**Table 4. Association between Pre-test knowledge regarding Prevention of Oral Cancer among class IV workers with their demographic variables**

**n=120**

\*p value &lt; 0.05 level of significance      NS-Non Significant

Demographic Variables	Pre-test knowledge		$\chi^2$ value	df	p value
	Poor	Average			
Age in years					
a. 25-35 years	9	5	12.70	3	<b>0.005*</b>
b. 35-45 years	16	6			
c. 45-55 years	16	29			
d. 55-65 years	13	26			
Gender					
a. Male	23	39	3.237	1	0.072 <sup>NS</sup>
b. Female	31	27			
Religion					
a. Hindu	48	60	1.237	2	0.539 <sup>NS</sup>
b. Muslim	5	6			
c. Christian	1	0			
Where are you living					
a. Urban	13	17	1.045	1	0.832 <sup>NS</sup>
b. Rural	412	49			
Marital status					
a. Married	42	47	0.668	1	0.414 <sup>NS</sup>
b. Unmarried	12	19			
Educational status					
a. Primary	27	23	3.325	2	0.190 <sup>NS</sup>
b. Secondary	12	23			
c. Uneducated	15	20			

## CONCLUSION

The present study aim of the study to assess the effectiveness of health awareness teaching on knowledge regarding prevention of oral cancer among class-IV workers.

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