

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING POST CHEMOTHERAPY CARE AMONG ATTENDANTS OF CLIENT'S RECEIVING CHEMOTHERAPY IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT JAIPUR WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP A SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE"

Mrs. Pinki Kumari Yadav

Assistant Professor, Imperial College of Nursing, Rajawas Jaipur(Raj) India

Corresponding Author:

Mrs. Pinki Kumari Yadav

Assistant Professor, Imperial College of Nursing, Rajawas Jaipur(Raj) India

Email: yadavpinki2717@gmail.com

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Introduction: The word "CANCER" in Greek language means a crab, which Hippocrates thought a tumor resembled, medically known as a malignant neoplasm, term for group of different disease. Cancer is commonly referred to abnormal unlimited growth or multiplication of immature cells.

Method : In view of the nature of the problem and in order to accomplish the objective of the study, a quantitative descriptive research approach was adopted to assess the knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care among attendants of client receiving chemotherapy at selected hospital, Jaipur.

Results : The result showed that the highest mean percentage obtained by the respondents was 35% with SD of 3.53 in the aspect of Knowledge regarding Introduction about cancer, 35% with SD of 2.13 in the aspect of knowledge regarding Chemotherapy and 33% with SD of 2.05 in the aspect of knowledge regarding side effects of chemotherapy and SD of 2.96 in the aspect of prevention and management of side effects of chemotherapy. The mean percentage of overall knowledge obtained by the attendants is 74% with SD of 4.08.

Conclusion: Distribution of Attendants of client receiving chemotherapy based on their level of knowledge showed that 78% had poor knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care, 18% attendants had average knowledge & 4% attendants had good knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care.

Keywords: knowledge; post chemotherapy; attendants; self-instructional module"

Introduction:

Cancer is a generic term for a large group of diseases that can affect any part of the body. Other terms used are malignant tumor and neoplasms. One defining feature of cancer is the rapid creation of abnormal cells that grow beyond their usual boundaries, and which can then invaded joining parts of the body and spread to other organs; the latter process is referred to as metastasis. Metastases are the primary cause of death from cancer.

Cancer is a leading cause of death worldwide, accounting for nearly 10 million deaths in 2020 (1). The most common in 2020 (in terms of new cases of cancer) were-breast (2.26 million cases); lung (2.21million cases); colon¹ and rectum (1.93millioncases); prostate (1.41 million cases); skin (non-melanoma) (1.20 million cases); and stomach (1.09 million cases).The most common causes of cancer death in 2020 were: lung (1.80 million deaths); colon and rectum (935000 deaths); liver (830000 deaths); stomach (769000 deaths); and breast (685000 deaths).²

At national incidence in 2020, an estimated 1,806,590 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the United States and 606,520 people will die from the disease. The most common cancers (listed in descending order according to estimated new cases in 2020) are breast cancer, lung and bronchus cancer, prostate cancer, colon and rectum cancer, melanoma of the skin, bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, kidney and renal pelvis cancer, endometrial cancer, leukemia, pancreatic cancer, thyroid cancer, and liver cancer. Prostate, lung, and colorectal cancers account for an estimated 43% of all cancers diagnosed in men in 2020. For women, the three most common cancers are breast, lung, and colorectal, and they will account for an estimated 50% of all new cancer diagnoses in women in 2020.

The rate of new cases of cancer (cancer [incidence](#)) is 442.4 per 100,000 men and women per year (based on 2013–2017 cases). The cancer death rate (cancer mortality) is 158.3 per 100,000 men and women per year (based on 2013–2017 deaths).

The cancer mortality rate is higher among men than women (189.5 per 100,000 men and 135.7 per 100,000 women). When comparing groups based on race/ethnicity and sex, cancer mortality is highest in African American men (227.3 per 100,000) and lowest in Asian/Pacific Islander women (85.6 per 100,000). At cancer Statistics in India is leading with the third-highest number of cancers among other countries worldwide after the USA and China in Women. In India, the estimated number of 0.7 million cancer cases among women is registered.⁵

Cancer prevalence in India is estimated to be around 2.5 million, with over 8, 00,000 new cases and 5, 50,000 deaths occurring each year to this disease in the country.

Objectives:

- & To assess the knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care among attendants of client receiving chemotherapy in selected hospital at Jaipur.
- & To find out the association between knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care among attendants of client receiving chemotherapy with their selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will be a significant association between knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care among attendants of client receiving chemotherapy in selected hospital at Jaipur.

H₀: There will be no significant association between knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care among attendants of client receiving chemotherapy in selected hospital at Jaipur.

Methodology: -

Research approach indicates the broad procedure for collection of data in a particular situation to conduct the study. The choice of the appropriate approach depends on the purpose of the study. In view of the nature of the problem and in order to accomplish the objective of the study, a quantitative descriptive research approach was adopted to assess the knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care among attendants of client receiving chemotherapy at selected hospital, Jaipur.

Research design of a study spells out the basic strategies that the researcher adopts to develop information that is accurate and interpretable. It is an overall plan for obtaining answer to the research question. For the present study,

based on the statement of the study and the objectives, a non-experimental descriptive research design will adopted as in a situation that naturally happens.

Non-probability sample are selected based on the judgment of the researcher to achieve particular objectives of the research in hand. Non probability convenience sampling technique was found to be appropriate for the present study to select the attendants of client receiving chemotherapy. Sample will be selected conveniently based on sampling criteria.

Sample size is the number of observations used for calculating estimates of a given population. In this study, the sample consists of total 60 attendants of client receiving chemotherapy in Day care center at SMS Hospital, Jaipur.

Validity and Reliability

The reliability of measuring instrument is a major criterion for assessing the quality and adequacy. The reliability of instrument is the degree of consistency with which is measure the attribute, it is supposed to be measuring. In order to establish the reliability of the tool, it will administer to 10 attendants of client receiving chemotherapy other than study sample. The KR 20 method will used to test the reliability of tool. The tool will found to be valid reliable and feasible.

Results and Discussion

SECTION I: Description of socio-demographic variables of attendants

- & Majority of the attendants 38% belongs other age group of 21-30 years, 37% attendants to age group of 31-40 years, 16% belongs to the age group of 41-50 years and 9% belongs to the age group of above 50 years of age group.
- & Majority of the attendants 70% were male and 30% attendants were female participant.
- & That majority of the attendants 45% were Graduation and above, 22% were secondary, 20 % were Primary and 13% were High secondary.
- & Majority of the attendants 55% had Urban, 45% had Rural area.
- & Majority of attendants 88% belongs to Hindu, 5% muslim, 3.5% attendants belongs to Christian and 3.5% belongs to Other.
- & Majority of the attendants 63% belongs to none, 17% attendants belongs to Parents, 12 attendants belongs to Relative and 8% Siblings attendants of client receiving chemotherapy on post chemotherapy care.

SECTION II: Findings related to knowledge's cores of attendants of client receiving chemotherapy regarding post chemotherapy care.

Part-I: Distribution of attendants of client receiving chemotherapy by the level of knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care.

In order to find out the level of knowledge of the attendants of client receiving chemotherapy, a three – point scale was used. Categorization of the staff nurse on the basis of the level of knowledge was done as score 0-10 shows poor knowledge level, 11-20 shows average level and 21-30 score shows good knowledge. Result showed that the most of the attendants about 78% had good knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care, 18%

respondents had average knowledge & 8% respondents had poor knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care.

Part II: Area wise & over all Mean, Mean % and SD of knowledge scores of Attendants of client receiving chemotherapy regarding chemotherapy care The result showed that the highest mean percentage obtained by the respondents was 35% with SD of 3.53 in the aspect of Knowledge regarding Introduction about cancer, 35% with SD of 2.13 in the aspect of knowledge regarding Chemotherapy and 33% with SD of 2.05 in the aspect of knowledge regarding side effects of chemotherapy and SD of 2.96 in the aspect of prevention and management of side effects of chemotherapy. The mean percentage of overall knowledge obtained by the attendants is 74% with SD of 4.08.

SECTION III: Findings related to association between knowledge scores of attendants of client receiving chemotherapy regarding post chemotherapy care with their selected socio-demographic variables.

- There is no significant association between knowledge of attendants and their socio-demographic variables such as Age in years ($\chi^2 = 4.356$), area of living ($\chi^2 = .1348$), religion ($\chi^2 = 9.682$) and family history of cancer ($\chi^2 = 9.4264$) is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the H_1 is rejected and null hypothesis H_0 is accepted.
- There is significant association between knowledge of attendants and their socio-demographic variables such as Gender ($\chi^2 = 6.4311$) and Educational status ($\chi^2 = 24.529$), at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the H_1 is accepted and null hypothesis H_0 is rejected.

Conclusion

The present study was under taken “a study to assess the knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care among attendants of client's receiving chemotherapy in selected hospital at Jaipur with a view to develop a self-instructional module.” The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study. Distribution of Attendants of client receiving chemotherapy based on their level of knowledge showed that 78% had poor knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care, 18% attendants had average knowledge & 4% attendants had good knowledge regarding post chemotherapy care. Association with the knowledge score and their selected socio-demographic variables was computed by using parametric chi square test. Analysis showed that there is no significant association between knowledge of attendants of client's receiving chemotherapy and their socio-demographic variables such as Age in years, area of living, religion and family history of cancer is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the H_1 is rejected. There is significant association between knowledge of attendants of client's receiving chemotherapy and their socio-demographic variables such as Gender and Educational status on post chemotherapy care at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the H_1 is accepted

RECOMMENDATION

- & A similar study can be conducted on larger and wider sample in order to draw generalization.
- & The same study can be conducted on the basis of assessing knowledge.
- & A descriptive study may be done.
- & An non-experimental study can be done on knowledge regarding knowledge of post chemotherapy.
- & Effectiveness of instructional module can be assessed.

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