Research Article

A STUDY TO CREATE AWARENESS REGARDING LUNG CANCER AMONG TB PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS AT CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

Lung cancer is a leading cause of cancer related death commonly for men. There are many causes for lung cancer like inhalation of carcinogenic pollutants by susceptible host. Out of all the risk factors, cigarette smoking is the most important risk factor in the development of lung cancer in men.

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding lung cancer before structured teaching programme.
- To assess the knowledge regarding lung cancer after structured teaching programme
- To create awareness of lung cancer among TB patients.
- To determine the association between knowledge regarding lung cancer among patients with selected demographic variables
- To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on patients regarding lung cancer
- H1:There will be an improvement in the level of knowledge of patients regarding lung cancer after structured teaching programme.
- H2:There will be no significant association between the selected demographic variables and knowledge of lung cancer
- Quantitative research design was used

In the pre test the mean score of knowledge was 5.1 ($\pm$2.08) and In the Post test the mean score of knowledge was 6.7 ($\pm$1.81).The paired t' test value was 4.65 which is greater than the Table value (1.684) at ($p<0.05$) level of significance. Hence the Structured Teaching Programme is more effective in changing the level of knowledge regarding lung cancer. Chisquare shows that there was a no significant association between the level of knowledge regarding lung cancer among patients and their demographic variables.

INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is often diagnosed in a late stage, which might be related to lack of risk factors and symptoms awareness. Aim of this study was to evaluate these factors.

A survey was conducted to assess the awareness of lung cancer risk factors and symptoms. Awareness of lung cancer risks and symptoms is moderate in general population without major differences between smokers and non-smokers.

Majority of lung cancer cases are diagnosed in a late stage, which might be at least partly related to the lack of lung cancer risk factors, symptoms and prognosis awareness.Lung cancer is considered treatable only in early stages therefore early detection is also very important. Better symptom awareness is believed to aid early stage discovery.

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Current study was conducted to evaluate lung cancer risk factors and symptoms awareness in general population. Lung cancer is often diagnosed at a late stage when curative options are limited and survival rates are poor.

Lung cancer is a leading cause of cancer related death commonly for men. There are many causes for lung cancer like inhalation of carcinogenic pollutants by susceptible host. Out of all the risk factors, cigarette smoking is the most important risk factor in the development of lung cancer in men.

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding lung cancer before structured teaching programme.
- To assess the knowledge regarding lung cancer after structured teaching programme
- To create awareness of lung cancer among TB patients.

- To determine the association between knowledge regarding lung cancer among patients with selected demographic variables
- To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on patients regarding lung cancer

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It is the way of doing research to solve the problem. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. Typically, it encompasses concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques. It includes research approach, research design, population of the study, criteria for the selection of sample, sample size, sampling technique, description of tools, and validity of tool, pilot study, data collection procedure and plan for data analysis.

This chapter deals with the methodology which was followed to create awareness on lung cancer among TB patients in Government Hospital of Thoracic medicine, Sanatorium, Chennai.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

In the pre test the mean score of knowledge was 5.1 ($\pm$2.08) and In the Post test the mean score of knowledge was 6.7 ($\pm$1.81).The paired t' test value was 4.65 which is greater than the Table value (1.684) at ($p<0.05$) level of significance. Hence the Structured Teaching Programme is more effective in changing the level of knowledge regarding lung cancer. Chisquare shows that there was a no significant association between the level of knowledge regarding lung cancer among patients and their demographic variables.

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