



To Assess the Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding Financial Funds among the Treatment of Cancer Patient in Selected Cancer Hospital.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: - Nowadays, cancer is a prevalent health issue worldwide, and the key to any health issue is prevention and health promotion. Financial assistance for cancer treatment is helpful for additional care. refers to any one of a wide range of illnesses marked by the emergence of aberrant cells that proliferate uncontrolled and have the capacity to penetrate and obliterate healthy bodily tissue. Cancer frequently has the potential to spread across the entire body.

Objective: - a) To evaluate adult participants' knowledge of malaria preventative strategies; b) To correlate knowledge scores with specific research participant demographic variables.

Material and Method: - The Wardha district's chosen community area served as the study's site. In this study, a survey research approach was adopted. The study involved the selection of 100 adults. Data were collected using a structured knowledge questionnaire.

Result: - (2%) of the adults were having poor knowledge, 14% of them had average, 36% of them had good, 43% had very good and only 5% of them had excellent level of knowledge score.

Conclusion: - following a thorough analysis, it was discovered that there was a significant correlation between the type of housing and the educational system and that there was no significant correlation between the knowledge score and certain demographic variables like age, gender, monthly family income, and the drainage system in the home.

Key Words: - Knowledge, malaria, adults.

INTRODUCTION

‘‘knowledge is like money: to be of value it must circulate, and in circulating it can increase in quantity and, hopefully, in value.’’

-Louis L' Amour

Nowadays, cancer is a prevalent health issue worldwide, and the key to any health issue is prevention and health promotion. Financial assistance for cancer treatment is helpful for additional care. refers to any one of a wide range of illnesses marked by the emergence of aberrant cells that proliferate uncontrolled and have the capacity to penetrate and obliterate healthy bodily tissue. Cancer frequently spreads to other parts of the body. The second most common cause of mortality worldwide is cancer. However, due to advancements in cancer detection, therapy, and prevention, survival rates are rising for a wide range of cancer types. According to the World Health Organization, cancer is the second largest cause of mortality worldwide related to non-communicable diseases (NCDs), accounting for 9.3 million fatalities annually as of 2018. Over the next 20 years, there will likely be a 60% increase in cancer rates worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income nations. Approximately 50% of newly diagnosed cases and 55% of cancer-related fatalities worldwide take place in Asia alone.. The high disease burden of cancer comes with a large financial expense. Cancer was expected to have a yearly economic impact of US\$ 1.16 trillion globally in 2010, and an estimated €199 billion in Europe in 2018. A person with cancer in the US will typically pay \$16346 for medical care, four times more than a person without the disease. Households affected by cancer experience considerably higher out-of-pocket expenses (OOPE) and financial pressures than households unaffected by the disease. This can lead to impoverishment, unaffordable spending, and treatment non-adherence. The lifetime spent with a cancer-related impairment has increased over time along with rising life expectancy

and falling cancer onset age. In India, the prevalence of cancer is rising. By 2025, there would be 13.9 lakh instances, a 12% increase from the current number. Cervical, breast, and colorectal cancers are more common in women, whereas oral, stomach, and oesophageal cancers are more common in men. Numerous cancer types are associated with decreased levels of physical activity as well as socioeconomic and nutritional status. The current study's primary goal was to ascertain the prevalence and evaluate risk factors for financial burden associated with cancer. Examining the relationship between financial load, HRQOL, and psychological well-being was the second goal. Our hypothesis was that survivors without financial strain would score their psychological well-being and HRQOL higher than those of CS who had financial burden.

Review of Literature

A final step in any scientific investigation is a review of the literature. It entails the methodical identification, placement, organization, and condensing of written materials that offer details on a study issue.

(2001): Quality of life (QOL) considerations are important in the treatment decision making process for prostate cancer patients. Although patient involvement in the treatment decision process has been encouraged, low health literacy can limit patient understanding of the complex information about treatments and their probable QOL outcomes and is a barrier to patient participation in the decision-making process.

(2004): This literature review presents the economics of head and neck cancer (HNC), the world's sixth most common neoplasm. HNC economics is complicated by the involvement of multiple body sites, multiple medical specialties, and multiple treatment modalities. Review of Literature 14 Economic analyses of HNC published in English between 1990 and 2002 were identified from electronic data sources. **(2018):-** Pm Carrera, hmkantarjian - ca: a cancer journal for 2018 - wiley online library (2018): in previous history some research study on the cancer treatment funds and government schemes. Sixty patients are selected for this study and the purposive sampling technique where use questionnaire tools are used for asses the knowledge of the patients.

(2021): Half of the 49 papers identified were primary research studies and mostly qualitative. Five countries were represented in six of ten studies; South Africa, Ghana, Uganda, Cameroon, and Ethiopia. Half of first authors were from SSA. Most informants were policy makers. Five themes emerged: (1) use of HTA; (2) decision-making in HTA; (3) values and criteria for setting priority areas in HTA; (4) involving stakeholders in HTA; and (5) specific examples of progress in HTA in SSA. T

Methodology :

A non-experimental approach was considered the best to determine the level of knowledge regarding process of financial funds regarding among treatment cancer

patients. The research design selected for this study was descriptive research design. in this study the level of knowledge regarding process of financial funds among treatment of cancer patients. In this study the target population was the cancer patients. In this study sample size is 60 general populations were selected conveniently to suit the study.

Result :

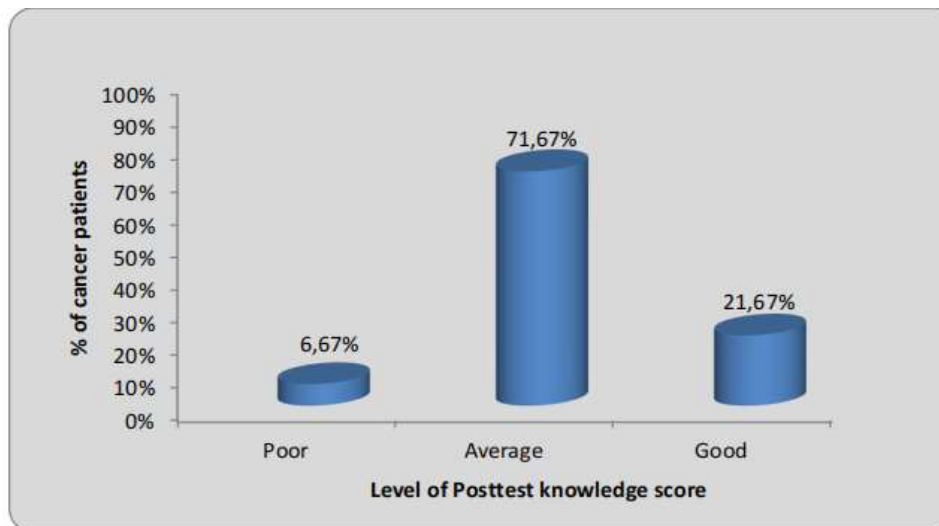
The 18.30% of cancer patients were in the age group of 25-35 years, 20% in the age

group of 36-45 years, 31.70% in 46-55 years and 30% of cancer patients were in the age group of 56-65 years. 23.30% of cancer patients were from nuclear families, 71.70% of them were from joint and 5% of cancer patients were from extended families. 76.70% of cancer The above table shows that 6.67% of the cancer patients had poor level of knowledge score, 71.67% had average and 21.67% of them had good level of knowledge score. Minimum knowledge score in posttest was 4 and maximum knowledge score in posttest was 13. Mean knowledge score in posttest was 9.15 ± 1.88 and mean percentage of knowledge score in post test was 61 ± 12.56 .

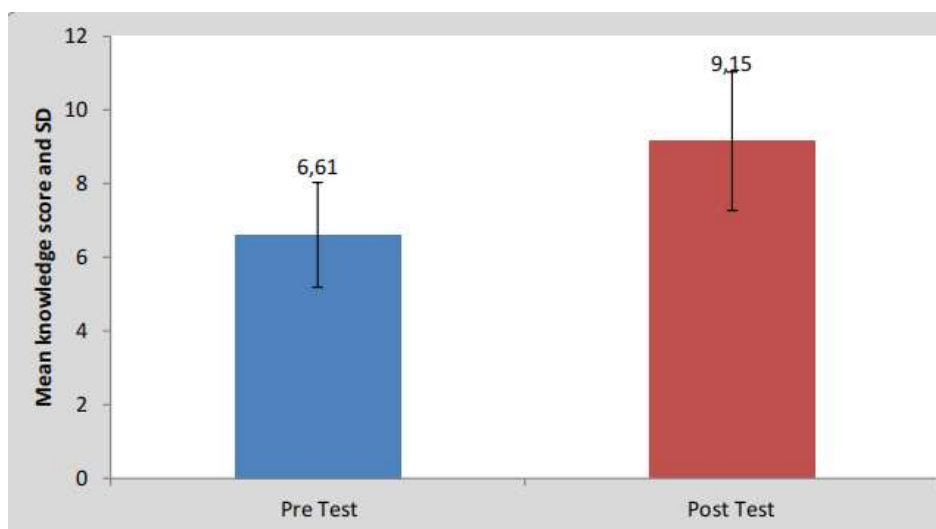
Assessment with level of post test knowledge

Level of post test knowledge	Score Range	Level of Post test Knowledge Score	
		No of cancer patients	Percentage
Poor	0-5	4	6.67
Average	6-10	43	71.67
Good	11-15	13	21.67
Minimum score		4	
Maximum score		13	
Mean knowledge score		9.15 ± 1.88	
Mean % Knowledge Score		61 ± 12.56	

Assessment with post test knowledge score



Significance of difference between knowledge score in pre and post test of Cancer Patients



CONCLUSION:

This study focuses on the analysis and interpretation of data collected from 60 samples of cancer patients hospitalized to certain cancer institutions. Assessing participants' comprehension of government funding for cancer treatment at a specific cancer hospital is the aim of the current study. Analysis and interpretation are based on the objectives of the research. A standardized questionnaire intended to ascertain the knowledge score was used to collect the data. In the analysis, both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed.

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