

A Study to Assess the Effect of Health Teaching on Knowledge Regarding COVID 19 among Care Taker in Selected Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Background: Covid in children-s the number of people across India testing positive for the COVID-19 has increased, the number of children contracting the virus has also increased. However, we have not seen a sudden spike in the overall percentage of children affected by COVID-19 in India.

One feature of the new wave is that now entire households are becoming infected with the virus, more so than in the first wave.

We still need to be cautious and continue to follow COVID-19 appropriate behaviours strictly. It's also important to be aware how children are feeling each day.

Objective:

- To determine the care taker knowledge regarding COVID 19
- To identify the effect to care taker knowledge regarding COVID 19
- To find an association of Care taker knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Material and Method: The study is an evaluative study with pre experimental one group pre and post test research design. 60 samples were selected for the study by Non-probability purposive sampling technique. The pre-test was done first and then health teaching was given to the care taker. Then post-test was provided to group after a gap of 7 days for the knowledge assessment. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: The findings of the study revealed that, pre-test scores shows 43.33% of the care taker, 28.33% had very poor knowledge and 28.34% had average knowledge regarding COVID 19. After health teaching is provided, post-test scores showed 90% mothers of under-five children had good knowledge and 40% had average knowledge of dehydration. This indicates that, there is a remarkable improvement in the knowledge among mothers regarding assessment and management of dehydration in children.

Conclusion: As the current emphasis of health care nowadays is on health and wellness of children, mothers of under-five children to know about the Precisions in the hospital and management. Hence, care taker require continuous and adequate knowledge about COVID 19. One method that can help in improving their knowledge by conducting health teaching. As the study itself was shown, health teaching is an effective tool that can be adopted as one of the method in improvising the knowledge of Care take toward providing adequate Precaution. of evidence- based practice guidelines Social distance and using face mask and sanitizer.

INTRODUCTION

There has been substantial research on adult COVID-19 and how to treat it. But how do severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infections afflict children? The COVID-19 pandemic has yielded many surprises, not least that children generally develop less severe disease than older adults, which is unusual for a respiratory disease. However, some children can develop serious complications from COVID-19, such as multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) and Long Covid, even after mild or asymptomatic COVID-19. Why this occurs in some and not others is an important question. Moreover, when children do contract COVID-19, understanding their role in transmission, especially in schools and at home, is crucial to ensuring effective mitigation measures. Therefore, in addition to nonpharmaceutical interventions, such as improved ventilation, there is a strong case to vaccinate children so as to reduce possible long-term effects from infection and to decrease transmission. But questions remain about whether vaccination might skew immune responses to variants in the long term. As the experts discuss below, more is being learned about these important issues, but much more research is needed to understand the long-term effects of COVID-19 in children.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to assess the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding COVID 19 among Care taker in selected Hospital.”

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To determine the care taker knowledge regarding COVID 19
- To identify the effect of health teaching on care taker knowledge regarding COVID 19
- To find an association of Care taker knowledge with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Design and Setting

- The search approach adopted for the present study was evaluative approach. A pre- experimental one group pre and posttest research design utilized. The study was conducted in Hospital area of Dr. D Y Patil Hospital, Pimpri, Pune-18. Non-Probability Purposive Sampling Technique

- Was used for 60 Care taker of children.

Data Collection Technique and Tool

- Data was collected from the participants who fulfilled the inclusion criteria and a written consent was obtained from each participant before conducting the study. A Structured Questionnaire was used for assessing the knowledge regarding assessment and management of dehydration in children and health teaching on COVID 19 and its Precautions in children was prepared.

The tool consists of

- Section A: Demographic Data
- Section B: Structured Questionnaire
- Section C: Health Teaching

RESULT

- The collected data is tabulated, analyzed, organized and presented under the following headings:
- Section I: Description of samples (Care taker of children) based on their demographic characteristics

SECTION I

Table I (a): Description of Samples (care taker) based on their demographic characteristics n =60

| Sr. No | Demographic Variables | Frequency(f) | Percentage(%) |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | AGE | | |
| | Below20years | 6 | 10.00 |
| | 21to30years | 32 | 53.33 |
| | 31to40years | 18 | 30.00 |
| | Above41years | 4 | 6.67 |
| 2 | EDUCATION | | |
| | Primary | 29 | 48.33 |
| | Secondary | 13 | 21.67 |
| | Highersecondary | 16 | 26.67 |
| | Graduation | 2 | 3.33 |

Table I (b): Description of Samples (Mothers of Under-Five aged Children) based on their demographic characteristics n=60

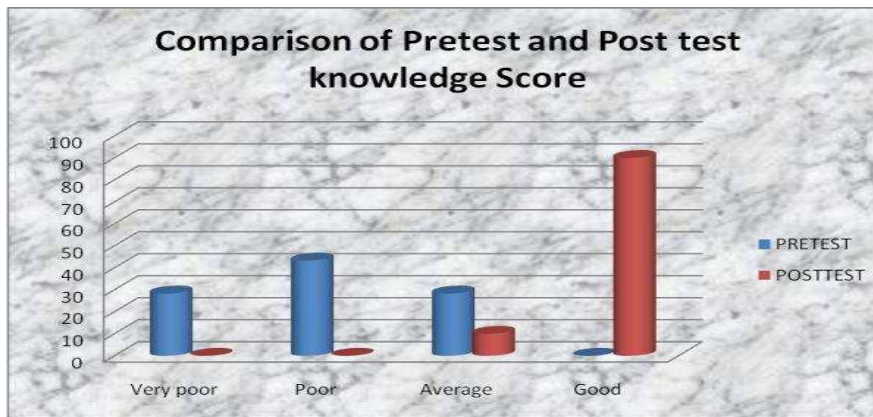
| Sr. No | Demographic Variables | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 3 | OCCUPATION | | |
| | Service | 10 | 16.67 |
| | Business | 30 | 50.00 |
| | Housewife | 17 | 28.33 |
| | Laborer | 3 | 5.00 |
| 4 | FAMILYTYPE | | |
| | Joint | 29 | 48.33 |
| | Nuclear | 16 | 26.67 |
| | Extended | 12 | 20.00 |
| | Blended | 3 | 5.00 |
| 5 | MONTHLY FAMILYINCOME | | |
| | Below5000 | 3 | 5.00 |
| | 5001-10000 | 29 | 48.33 |
| | 10001 –15000 | 23 | 38.33 |
| | Above1500 | 5 | 8.34 |

Table I. (b) – It shows that, the majority i.e.50%ofthesamples were into business,

TableI.(c):Description of Samples (MothersofUnder-FiveagedChildren) base don their demographic characteristics n=60

| Sr.No | Demographic Variables | Frequency(f) | Percentage(%) |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 6 | PREVIOUSKNOWLEDGE | 36 | 60.00 |
| | Yes | | |
| | No | 24 | 40.00 |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----|-------|
| 7 | PREVIOUSKNOWLEDGESOURCE | 4 | 10.81 |
| | Healthpersonnel | | |
| | Relatives,Neighbors,Friends | 20 | 54.05 |
| | Newspaper,magazine,media | 11 | 29.73 |
| | Other | 2 | 5.41 |



Result: The findings of the study revealed that, pre-test scores shows 43.33% of the care taker, 28.33% had very poor knowledge and 28.34% had average knowledge regarding COVID 19. After health teaching is provided, post-test scores showed 90% mothers of under-five children had good knowledge and 40% had average knowledge of dehydration. This indicates that, there is a remarkable improvement in the knowledge among mothers regarding assessment and management of dehydration in children. As the current emphasis of health care nowadays is on health and wellness of children, mothers of under-five children to know about the Precisions in the hospital and management. Hence, care taker require continuous and adequate knowledge about COVID 19. One method that can help in improving their knowledge by conducting health teaching. As the study itself was shown, health teaching is an effective tool that can be adopted as one of the method in improvising the knowledge of Care take toward providing adequate Precaution. of evidence- based practice guidelines Social distance and using face mask and sanitizer.

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