JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Assess the knowledge regarding homecare measures to improve immunity and prevent COVID – 19 among housewives

[1]Dr. Binu Babu, [2]Ms. Kesiya P J, [3]Ms. Kripa Jose, [4]Ms. Merin Alias, [5]Mr. Muhammed Midlaj K T, [6]Ms. Niradevi P B, [7]Ms. Riyamol K L

[1]Associate Professor, [2,3,4,5,6,7]Students

[1, 2,3,4,5,6,7]Nehru College of Nursing, Palakkad, India

Abstract: Corona virus is a disease which affects the respiratory tract and manifesting symptoms of flu, hence it is categorized under flu-like illness. The organism that causes COVID-19 is the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The best practice for preventing COVID-19 is health education. The best approach to prevent and stop the transmission COVID – 19 is to be well informed about the disease and the scientific knowledge about the spread of the virus. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to assess the level of knowledge about household measures to improve immunity and prevent COVID-19 among housewives of Vaniyamkulam panchayat. This descriptive study was conducted on 100 samples. A structured, self-administered questionnaire was prepared and sent to selected housewives via WhatsApp. A total of 100 samples were selected using non-probability and purposive sampling techniques. Data were analyzed using frequency analysis and chi-square test. These study results showed that about 4 samples have average knowledge (4%) and 7 have good knowledge (7%), 49 have very good knowledge (49%) and 40 have excellent knowledge among 100 samples. In conclusion, the selected samples were familiar with COVID 19 and apply preventive measures to limit the spread of the infection. Correct and adequate knowledge about COVID 19 is the predominant factor in the prevention and control of the coronavirus.

Index Terms – Coronavirus, Nursing, Housewives, Immunity, Homecare.

I. INTRODUCTION

Coronaviridae is the family of coronavirus which belongs to a large family of viruses. Most of Coronaviridae category viruses are harmless to humans but some are life threatening. Coronavirus is an RNA virus which means it could not be survive without a host organism. The transmission of COVID-19 is through air from one human to other and coronavirus have long survival time, it may survive more than 72 hours without a host organism. Hence the prevention of spreading of the organism is a difficult task. The possible ways of prevention are social distancing, wearing a face mask in public ventilation and air purification areas, covering your mouth when sneezing or coughing, washing your hands, disinfecting surfaces, and isolating exposed or symptomatic people. There are some vaccinations also developed to prevent the spreading of COVID – 19. Covishield and Covaxin are identified as the most effective vaccines to prevent COVID – 19.

BACKGROUND AND NEED OF THE STUDY

COVID – 19 is a pandemic which challenges the existence of human around the globe. But we controlled the spread of COVID – 19 through some unseen actions like lockdown. The world is praising the actions of healthcare system, departments of general administration and also law and order, as always the actions and involvement of housewives are ignored. The role of housewives in controlling the spread of infection is also praised as equal to the work of healthcare workers and others because a man or child leaves from home, their mother or wife or sister will always remembering them to wear mask, use sanitizers and also ask them to the necessity of moving outside. Being the above circumstances housewives are selected as the samples considering that they are first educators for every individual which means the prevention need to start from home then to society, nation and the world. The study aimed to evaluate the knowledge of housewives regarding the homecare measures to improve immunity against the COVID – 19.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess level of knowledge regarding home measures to improve immunity and prevention of COVID – 19.
- To find out association between the selected demographic variables and level of knowledge regarding homecare measures for improving immunity and prevention of COVID 19.

HYPOTHESIS

- **H_1:-** There will be significant association between selected demographic variables and level of knowledge regarding home measures to improve immunity and prevent COVID 19 among housewives.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Researcher assuming that housewives of selected community area will be having less knowledge regarding home measures to improve immunity and prevent COVID 19.

DELIMITATIONS

- Those who are willing to participate in the study.
- Those who can read and write Malayalam.
- Housewives who will be present at the time of study.

LIMITATIONS

- Those who have quarantine or isolation

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The Rosenstock and Becker (1988) health belief model is based on the assumption that health-related behavior depends on the simultaneous occurrence of three factors.

- Sufficient motives for health problems to be considered important,
- A person is vulnerable to serious health problems or their consequences.
- Specific health recommendations

Models include variables that can influence an individual's cognition, modifying factors, and behavioral initiation.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

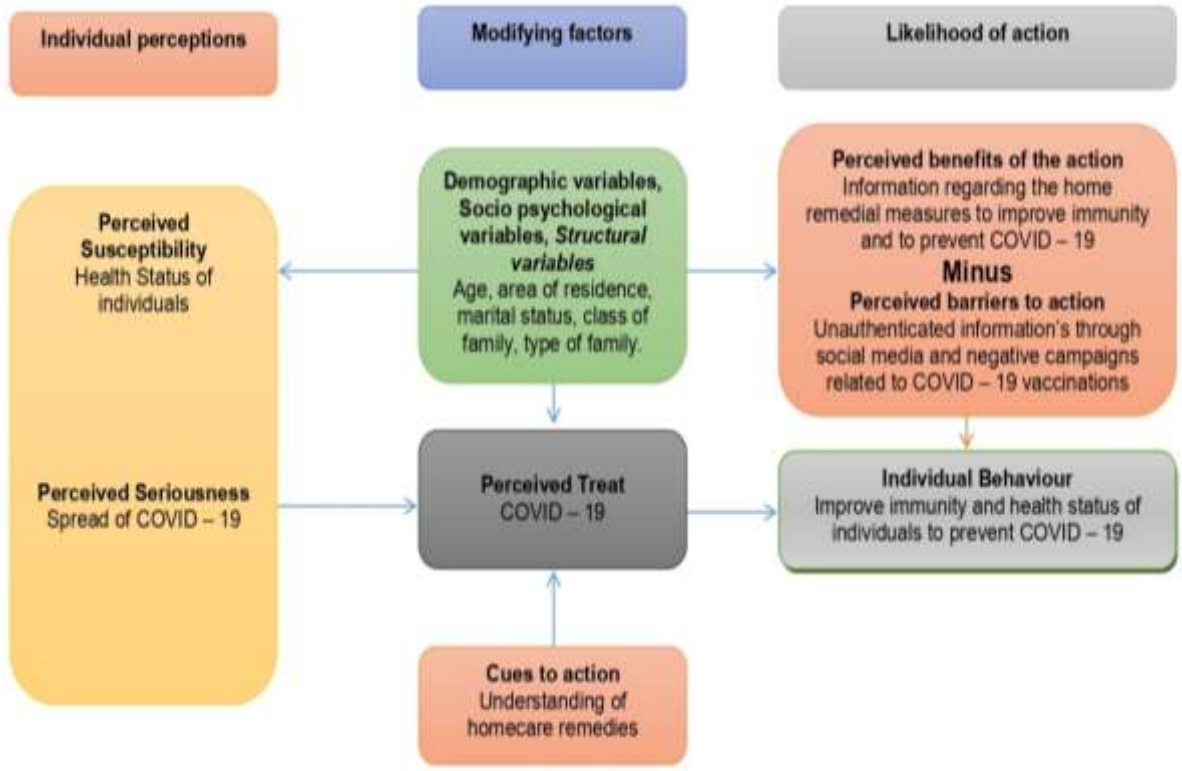

Figure no: 1 – Conceptual Frame work - Rosenstock and Becker's – Health Belies Model

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology chapter deals with the study design, settings, population and sampling techniques, instrument, scoring procedure, method of data collection, validity, and plan for data analysis.

Research approach

The quantitative approach was adapted to assess the knowledge regarding the home measures to improve immunity and to prevent COVID19

Research design

Descriptive research design.

Setting of the study

Vaniyamkulam Panchayat.

Population

Housewives in Vaniyamkulam Panchayat

Sample

Housewives in Vaniyamkulam Panchayat were selected as sample for descriptive study.

Inclusive criteria

- Who were willing to participate in study
- Who can read and write malayalam
- Who will be present at the time of study

Exclusive criteria

- Who were not willing to participate in study
- Who were not available at the time of data collection

Sample size

The sample size for the study was 100 housewives at Vaniyamkulam panchayat

Sample technique

The sampling technique is used in this study is non-probability sampling and purposive sampling

Tool

Tool consists of demographic variable such as age, area of residence, marital status, class of family, type of family and a structured knowledge questionnaire.

Scoring procedure

A. Knowledge assessment scale

Structured questionnaire used to assess the knowledge regarding the home measures to improve immunity and prevent COVID-19. It consists of 25 multiple-choice questions each correct answer was scored 1and wrong answer scored 0. The maximum score on knowledge was 25.

The score intervals as follows;

TABLE No: 1 – SCORING CRITERIA

Sl No	Categories of knowledge	Frequency
1.	Poor	1 - 5
2.	Average	6 - 10
3.	Good	11 – 15
4.	Very good	16 – 20
5.	Excellent	21 - 25

III.ANALYSIS AND INTREPRETATION

SECTION – I:- The frequency distribution of the demographic variables like age, area of residence, marital status, class of family, type of family.

SECTION – II:- The assessment of level of knowledge of housewives regarding the home care management for improving immunity and prevention of COVID - 19.

SECTION – III:- Association between level of knowledge of housewives with their selected demographic variable.

SECTION – I

TABLE No: 2 – FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Frequency and percentage distribution of housewife according to their demographic variables

N=100

SL NO	Demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	**Age**		
	• 25-35	40	40%
	• 36-45	42	42%
	• 46-55	18	18%
2	**Area of Residence**		
	• **Rural**	82	82%
	• **Urban**	18	18%
3	**Marital Status**		
	• Married	82	82%
	• Unmarried	16	16%
	• Widow	2	2%
4	**Class of Family**		
	• Non priority subsidy or above poverty	35	35%
	• Priority or below poverty line	30	30%
	• Most economically backward section	33	33%
	• Non priority	2	2%
5	**Type of Family**		
	• Nuclear family	74	74%
	• Joint family	26	26%

Section – II

Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding homecare measures to improve immunity and prevent COVID 19.

TABLE No: 3 - Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge

N=100

Sl .No	Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Poor	0	0%
2.	Average	4	4%
3.	Good	7	7%
4.	Very good	49	49%
5.	Excellent	40	40%

SECTION III

There is no significant association between the selected demographic variables and level of knowledge in housewives regarding homecare measures for improving immunity and prevention of COVID19.

IV.RESULTS

Sample characteristics

1. Regarding age, majority 42 (42%) among housewives belong to the age group of 36-45, 40(40%) comes under25-35 years age, and rest 18 (18%) comes under 46-55 years age group.
2. Regarding area, majority 82 (82%) belongs to rural area, 18 (18%) belongs to urban area
3. Regarding marital status majority 82 (82%) were married, 16 (16%) were unmarried and 2 (2%) were widows.
4. Regarding class of family majority 30 (30%) belongs to non-priority subsidy or above poverty, 33 (33%) belongs to priority or below poverty line, 2 (2%) belongs to most economically backward section, 35 (35%) belongs to non-priority.
5. Regarding the type of family, majority 74 (74%) belongs to nuclear family, 26(26.0%) belongs to joint family
6. The level of knowledge regarding COVID 19 among housewives

The level of knowledge regarding home measures to improve immunity and prevent COVID19 among housewives showed 4% have average knowledge, 7% have good knowledge, 49% have very good knowledge and 40% have excellent knowledge.

Nursing Implication

The results of the study will help the nurses to identify the housewives involvement in health practices and also help to recognize the weaker knowledge areas of the society. They can incorporate various necessary health care aspects in nursing practice and nursing research.

Nursing Practice

Nurses have critical roles and responsibilities during COVID – 19 pandemic. They will continue to be at the frontline of patient care in both hospitals and actively involved with evaluation and monitoring the community. In response to COVID 19 pandemic, the role of nurse changed to care or respond to the needs of the patients, their families and their care givers. The knowledge of housewives regarding the homecare measures of COVID – 19 will reduces the medical emergency situations and also reduces the complications.

Nursing Research

- This study can be baseline for further studies.
- There is a need for extensive research in assessment of knowledge level among housewives of society.

Conclusion

This study was a descriptive study that provides the baseline information about the knowledge of housewives regarding COVID 19. The present study has proved that majority housewives have very good knowledge about preventive measures of COVID 19.

REFERENCE

1. Sharma S.K., Nursing Research and statistics.3rd edition. Elsevier publications.
2. Rana MM, Karim MR, et al. (2020) Knowledge of prevention of COVID-19 among the general people in Bangladesh: A cross-sectional study in Rajshahi district. PLoS ONE 15(12): e0243410. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0243410
3. Erfani A, Shahriarirad R, et al. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice toward the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Outbreak: A Population-Based Survey in Iran. [Preprint]. Bull World Health Organ. E-pub: 30 March 2020. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.20.256651
4. Sikakulya FK, S sebuufu R, et al. (2021) Use of face masks to limit the spread of the COVID-19 among western Ugandans: Knowledge, attitude and practices. PLoS ONE 16(3):
5. Alam B F, Almojaibel A A, et al. General public awareness, knowledge and attitude toward COVID-19 infection and prevention: a cross-sectional study from Pakistan. f1000research 21 Sep 2021, 10:946; https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.52692.1
6. Kaushik M, Agarwal D, Gupta A K, Cross-sectional study on the role of public awareness in preventing the spread of COVID-19 outbreak in India; Postgraduate medical journal 2021; 97(1154) http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/postgradmedj-2020-138349
7. Yang K, Liu H et al. Knowledge, attitude and practice of residents in the prevention and control of COVID-19: An online questionnaire survey. Journal of advanced nursing 01 December 2020 77(4) p. 1839-1855 https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.14718
8. Fatima M D et al. (2021) knowledge, attitudes and practices towards COVID – 19: A cross sectional study in the resident cape – Verdean population, social sciences and Humanities open 2021, 4(1) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2021.100184

9. Feleke BT, Wale MZ, Yirsaw MT (2021) Knowledge, attitude and preventive practice towards COVID-19 and associated factors among outpatient service visitors at Debre Markos compressive specialized hospital, north-west Ethiopia, 2020. PLoS ONE 16(7): e0251708. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0251708
10. Singh P K, Anvikar A, Sinha A (2022) COVID-19 related knowledge, attitudes, and practices in Indian Population: An online national cross-sectional survey. PLoS ONE 17(3): e0264752. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0264752