A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COVID- 19 AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG B.Sc. NURSING 1ST YEAR STUDENTS OF GOVT. NURSING COLLEGE NERCHOWK MANDI (HP) IN VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATIVE PAMPLET 2021".

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Abstract:

It was on 11th March, 2020 when World Health Organization has declared Covid-19 as a pandemic and since then every country is facing huge challenge to handle the situation with two most visions in mind, first is to limit transmission of disease and second prevent it by using basic precautions such as hand washing, masking, social distancing to offer prophylaxis with vaccine. Present review paper gathered best possible published literature in an aim to create evidence in line with Covid-19 disease transmission, prevention and vaccination allocation strategy in India. Gathered information has mentioned that lockdown impact helped to limit the infection in first wave while getting released or gradually moved to unlock the situations which again hit hard the Indian society and damaged little deeper during second wave. Though in January 2021, India have made a blue print to allocate the sufficient vaccine doses among.

Hence the present study was on "A descriptive study on knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention among B.sc Nursing 1ST year students of Govt Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP) in view to develop informative pamphlet Sample size was estimated about 60 students. Structured Questionnaire was used to assess knowledge regarding COVID- 19 and its prevention. Structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention. The study showed the descriptive statistics score of COVID-19 as score i.e. 22.10 mean, 2.92standard deviation, 65.00, mean a percentage was 10 and range was 17. Majority of Nursing students (45.0%, F=27) were having Adequate knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention and (53.3%, F=32) were having a moderate knowledge and (1%, F= 1.7%) were having inadequate knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention. At the end of the study all study subjects were provided with informative pamphlet regarding COVID-19and its prevention to raise the awareness regarding COVID-19and its prevention.

Keywords:

Covid-19; Transmission; Covid-19 Vaccine; Covid-19 prevention;

INTRODUCTION:

Corona viruses are a family of viruses that can cause illnesses such as the common cold, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). In 2019, a new corona virus was identified as the cause of a disease outbreak that originated in China. The virus is known as severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The disease it causes is called corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19). In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. [1]

First and foremost, Covid cases in India occurred due to the abroad association as opposed to transmission inside the country. The first three disease cases happened on 30th January and third February in Kerala as they got back from Wuhan China. Inside a month later on third Walk, two additional cases were accounted for where one patient had a movement history from Italy while the other in Hyderabad visited Dubai. On the exact same day, scarcely any different cases were seen in Jaipur. To control this spread, the Service of MoHFW gave tourism warning limitations which were like the past pandemics like SARS, Ebola, and bubonic plague, including the burden of self-isolate rules for 14 days to all global explorers entering the country. [2]

The severity of COVID-19 symptoms can range from very mild to severe. Some people may have only a few symptoms. Some people may have no symptoms at all, but can still spread it (asymptomatic transmission).

Some people may experience worsened symptoms, such as worsened shortness of breath and pneumonia, about a week after symptoms start[3.]

People who are older have a higher risk of serious illness from COVID-19, and the risk increases with age. People who have existing medical conditions also may have a higher risk of serious illness. Certain medical conditions that may increase the risk of serious illness from COVID-19 include: Serious heart diseases, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease or cardiomyopathy, cancer, Type 1 or type 2 diabetes.[4] Infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2, or SARS-CoV-2, causes corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19).The virus that causes COVID-19 spreads easily among people. Data has shown that the COVID-19 virus spreads mainly from person to person among those in close contact (within about 6 feet, or 2 meters). The virus spreads by respiratory droplets released when someone with the virus coughs, sneezes, breathes, sings or talks. These droplets can be inhaled or land in the mouth, nose or eyes of a person nearby. Sometimes the COVID-19 virus can spread when a person is exposed to very small droplets or aerosols that stay in the air for several minutes or hours called airborne transmission. The virus can also spread if you touch a surface with the virus on it and then touch your mouth, nose or eyes. But the risk is low. The COVID-19 virus can spread from someone who is infected but has no symptoms. This is called asymptomatic transmission. The COVID-19 virus can also spread from someone who is infected but hasn't developed symptoms yet. This is called presymptomatic transmission. [5]

Risk factors for COVID-19 appear to include: Close contact (within 6 feet, or 2 meters) with someone who has COVID-19Being coughed or sneezed on by an infected person .Although most people with COVID-19 have mild to moderate symptoms, the disease can cause severe medical complications and lead to death in some people. Older adults or people with existing medical conditions are at greater risk of becoming seriously ill with COVID-19.[6]

Indian economy, a creating market has effectively been in an emergency stage since a year ago when its economy decreased to 4.9% (in 2019) being the least since 2013. The essential justification this ruin was Demonetisation in November 2016 which made 86% of the cash in the economy unusable overnight. This made an extraordinary adverse consequence on the development of the business for example interest for vehicles deal in India was low a year ago.

Especially the cruiser which is an alluring mode of transportation in rustic India. The travel industry is quite possibly the most remarkable areas worldwide and India is the same. India positioned 34th among the 140 economies over the world in 2019. In 2018–2019 more than 10 million unfamiliar.[7]

The first Case of the Delta plus Variant of Covid-19 has been found in Himachal Pradesh Kangra district, officials said on Thursday, A 19 year- old women from Gopalpur in Palampur sub- division of Kangra had tested positive for COVID-19 on May 25. Her sample has come back positive for the Delta plus Varient of COVID-19.As on 24 May , the total number of cases in Himachal Pradesh is 182, including 121 active cases,

57 recoveries, and four deaths . However, the official said, her sample that was collected on May 26, when the state was under a lockdown.[8]

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A descriptive study on knowledge regarding covid- 19 and its prevention among B.Sc. Nursing 1st year students of govt. Nursing college Nerchowk mandi (hp).in view to develop informative pamphlet 2021".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge regarding COVID- 19 and its prevention among B.Sc. Nursing first Year students of Govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP) In View to develop informative pamphlet 2021".

- To find out the association between the knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention among B.Sc. Nursing first Year students of Govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP) with their selected demographic variables.

- To provide informative pamphlet on knowledge regarding COVID- 19 and its prevention among B.Sc. Nursing 1ST Year students of Govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP).

ASSUMPTIONS

- Today COVID-19 is one of the world wide existing problem and many of them are unaware regarding COVID-19 in the country. So assessing the knowledge regarding COVID- 19 and its prevention, of the Nursing students.

- The Nursing students having in adequate knowledge regarding COVID- 19 and its prevention again providing informative pamphlet will improve the awareness among students regarding COVID- 19.

DELIMITATIONS

- This study is delimited to only Nursing of Govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1.Studies related to Covid -19

2.Studies on knowledge regarding covid -19

3.Studies on prevention of Covid -19

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach:

Non experimental research design

Research Design:

Descriptive study design

Research Setting:

The study was Conducted B.Sc. Nursing 1ST year's students of govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP) .

Criteria for sample selection:

Inclusion criteria:

- B.Sc. Nursing 1ST year's students of govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP)
- B.Sc. Nursing 1ST year's students who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria:

Nursing students are not present at the time of data collection.

Study population: B.Sc. Nursing 1ST year's students of govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP)

Sample Size: The sample size was 60 students

Sampling technique: sampling technique for this study was purposive sampling. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL:

Tool was developed with the help of experts, guide, reviewing of literature, magazine, books journals and news paper.

- Items were selected as required for the study.
- Tools were prepared on the basis of objectives of the study.
- First draft was made by researcher with the help of guide.
- Validity has been done by various experts before its application.
- Second draft was made by researcher with modification done by the experts.

- Tool was used for final data collection.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

Self structured tool which consists of:

Section A: Socio demographic data like age, Type of family, Residential area, Education of father, Educational qualifications of mother, Monthly income, The birth order that you hold in family, Participation in extracurricular activities, Nursing as the first course option ,Medium of education.

Section B: Structured Questionnaire to assess knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention.

Knowledge regarding legal protection against domestic violence includes-

- 34 questions related to knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention. Each question contains 4 options.
- Respondent was instructed to tick right answer according to them and should attend all questions.
- Every right answer was of 1 score.
- Maximum score was 34

Validity of tool: Structured Questionnaire was formulated and validated by various concerned experts before its application.

DATA COLLECTION:

- Data collected in November 2021.
- Data was collected govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP)
- Written permission was taken from before data collection. Principal Dr Bandana govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP)

- Study subject were selected using purposive sampling technique.
- Study subjects were informed about purpose of the study and rapport was established.
- Verbal consent has been taken from the study subject before administering the tool.
- Structured Questionnaire was used to collect data " A Descriptive study on knowledge regarding COVID- 19 and its prevention
- Assurance was given to the students regarding the confidentiality of the data collected.

Ethical consideration:

- Ethical clearance was obtained from research committee Desh Bhagat University, Off to NHI Mandi Gobindgarh District Fatehgarh Sahid,panjab- 147301 India
- The purpose and details of the study were explained to the study subjects.
- Assurance was given to the study subjects regarding the confidentiality of the data collection.

- Verbal consent was taken from the study subjects before the collection of data.

Plan of data analysis:

- Analysis of data was done in accordance with the objectives. The data analysis was done by using the descriptive and inferential statistics by calculating the frequency, percentage, mean, median and standard deviation.

RESULTS

SECTION A- DESCRIPTION OF SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG NURSING STUDENTS.

Table No. 1 : Frequency and percentage of schedule socio demographic variables

N=60

Variables	Opts	Percentage (%)	Frequency(f)
Age in years	19 years to 20 years	30%	18
	20 years to 21 years	40%	24
	21 years to 22 years	22%	13
	22 years to above	8%	5
Type of Family	Nuclear Family	42%	25
	Joint Family	42%	25
	Separated Family	17%	10
Residential area	Urban	38%	23
	Rural	62%	37
Educational status of the father	Illiterate	0%	0
	Primary education	22%	13
	High school / Higher secondary	45%	27
	Diploma / degree /Post graduate and above	33%	20
Educational status of the mother	Illiterate	2%	1
	Primary education	43%	26
	High school / Higher secondary	25%	15

	Diploma / degree /Post graduate and above	30%	18
Monthly income of the family Rs	Rs 5000- 10,000	33%	20
	Rs 10,000- 15,000	48%	29
	Rs 15,000- 20,000	13%	8
	Rs 20000 & Above	5%	3
The birth order that you hold in your family	First	37%	22
	Second	60%	36
	Third	3%	2
	More than three	0%	0
Participation in Extracurricular activities	Yes	78%	47
	No	22%	13
Nursing as the first course option	Yes	100%	60
	No	0%	0
Medium of education	Hindi	18%	11
	English	82%	49
	Punjabi	0%	0
	Urdu	0%	0

Table 1 Showed that the sociodemographic data of the Nursing students in which maximum of students are belongs to age group (20-21) **40%** and above **22 a**re **(8%).** Majority of study subjects are live in Nuclear family and Joint family (**42%**) and (17%) are live in separated family. Minimum study subjects belong to urban area **(38%)** and majority study subjects are of Rural **(62%).** In education status of the Father maximum had passed High school /Secondary education (**45%**) and **(33%)** had Diploma/ degree/ post graduate & above education and no one is illiterate. In education status of the mother **(2%)** are Illiterate, majority had completed Primary education (**43 %**) and (**30%**) were taken Diploma/ degree/ post graduate & above education. Majority of study subjects (**48%**) had Monthly income 10000-15000 and **(5%)** had 20,000 & above. Majority of the study subjects (60%) hold second birth order in family & no one was more than 3and (**37%**) hold first birth order .(**77%**) study subjects were participated in extracurricular activities **(22%)** were not participated in extracurricular activities. (**100%**) study subjects were chose nursing as a priority option. (80%) study subjects had English medium of education & **(18%)** had Hindi medium of education.
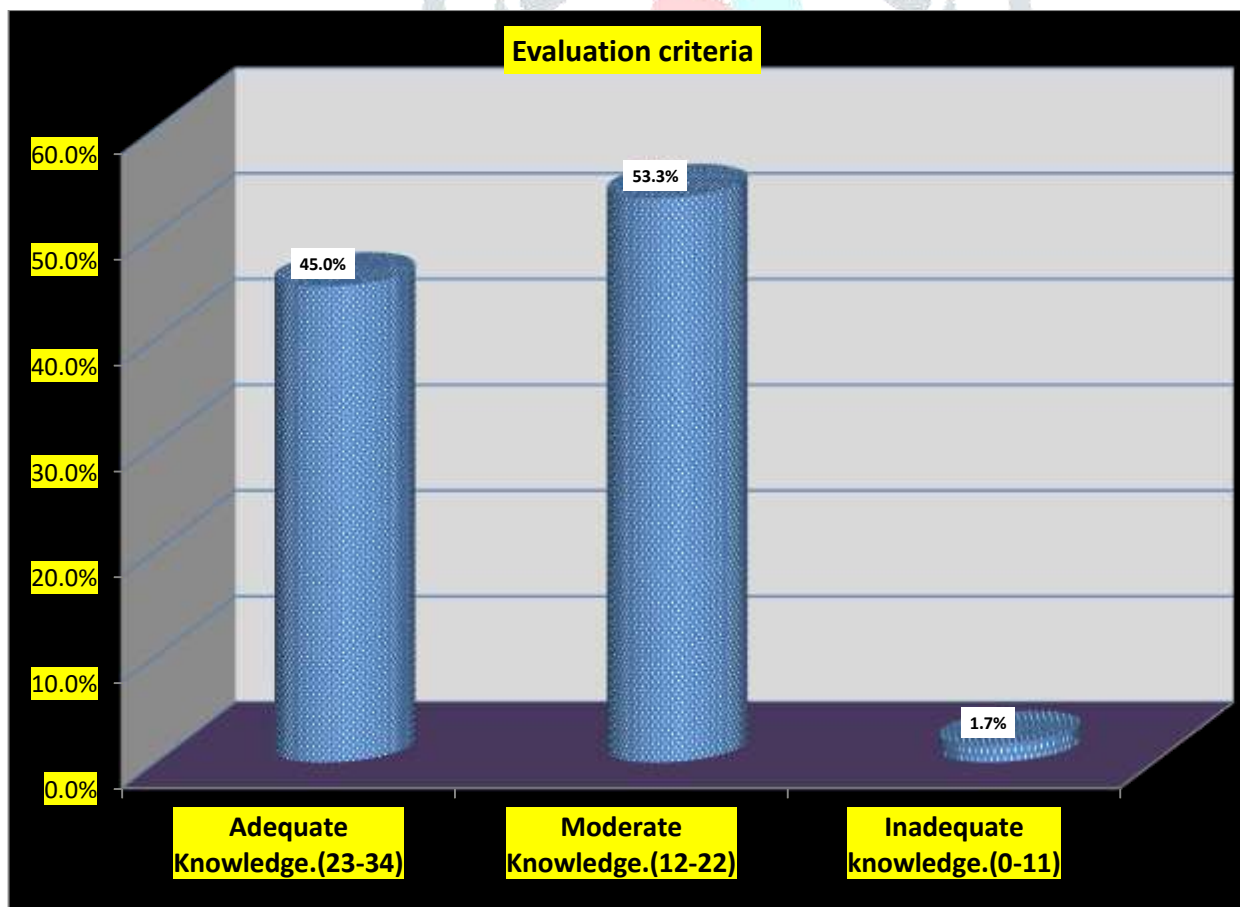
SECTION B: CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE		
Level of Scores N= 60	Percentage	Frequency
Adequate Knowledge.(23-34)	45.0%	27
Moderate Knowledge.(12-22)	53.3%	32
Inadequate knowledge.(0-11)	1.7%	1

Maximum =34 Minimum=0

Fig 1 : knowledge score of study subjects

SECTION C : DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table 3 : Description of descriptive statistics

				N=	60		
Descriptive Statistics	Mean	Median	S.D.	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean %
KNOWLEDGE SCORE	22.10	22	2.92	27	10	17	65.00

Maximum=34

Minimum=0

The above table showing descriptive statistics score i.e. 22.10 mean, 2.92 standard deviation, 65.00 mean percentage was 10 and range was

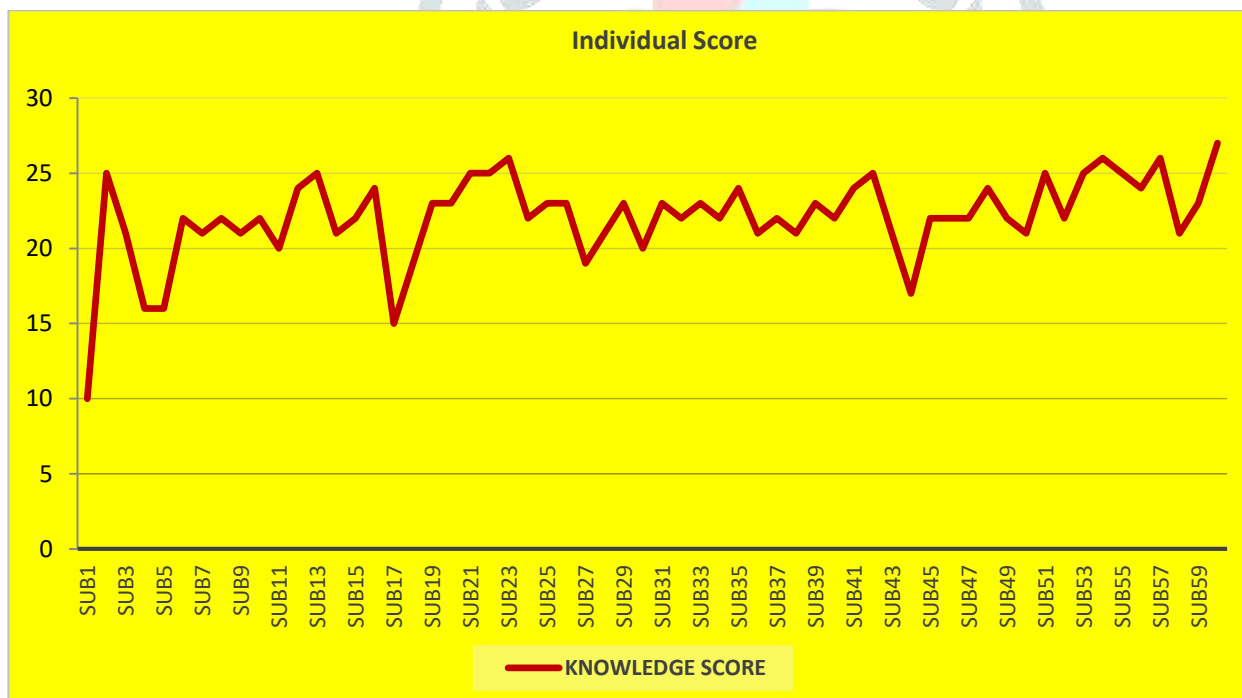**Figure 2: Line diagram showing Individual Scores.11**

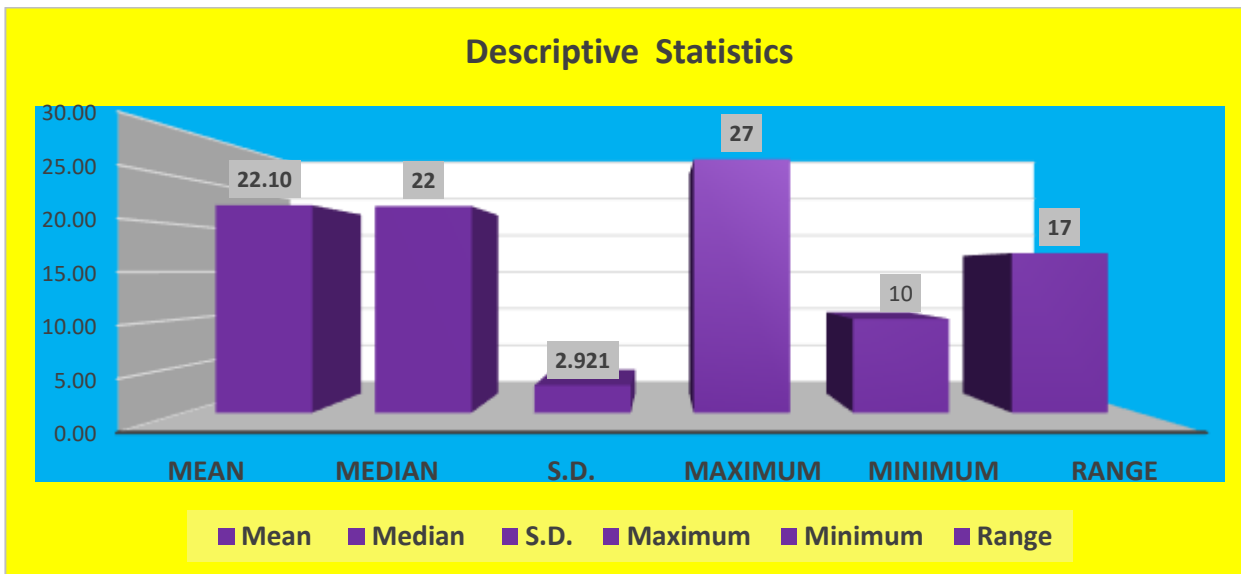**Figure 3 : Diagram showing descriptive statistics.**
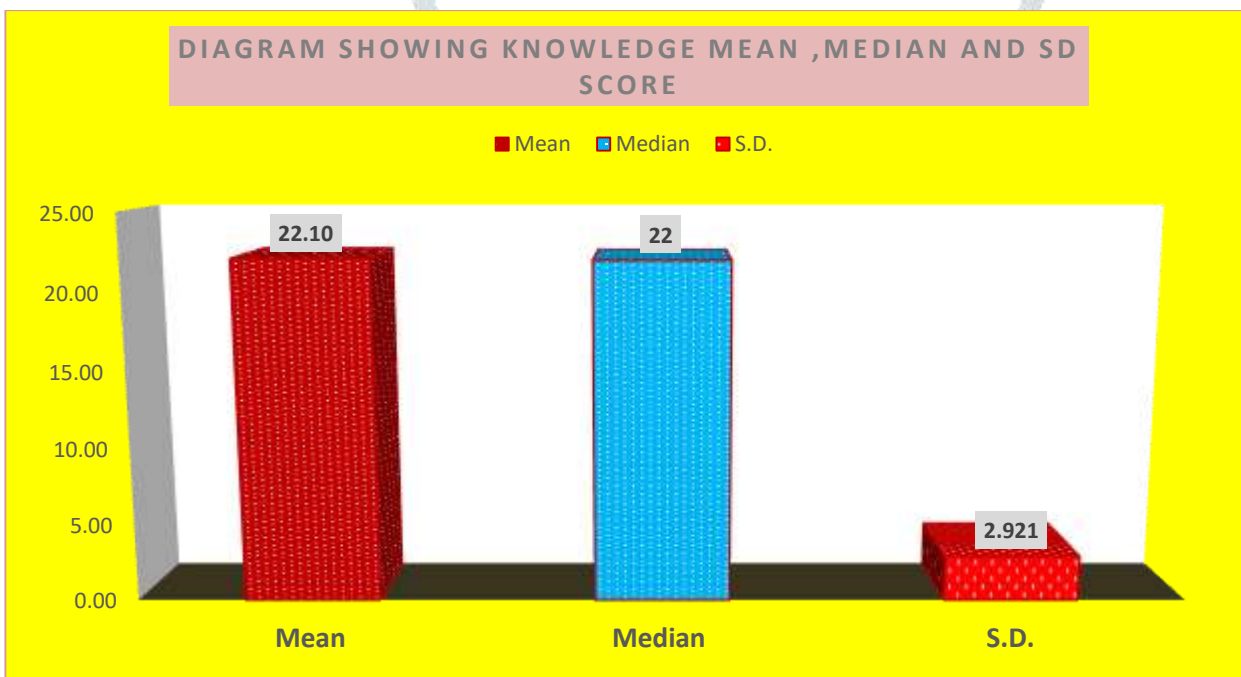

Figure 4 : Diagram Showing Mean, Median and SD Score.

Figure 5: Diagram Showing Mean Percentage Scores.
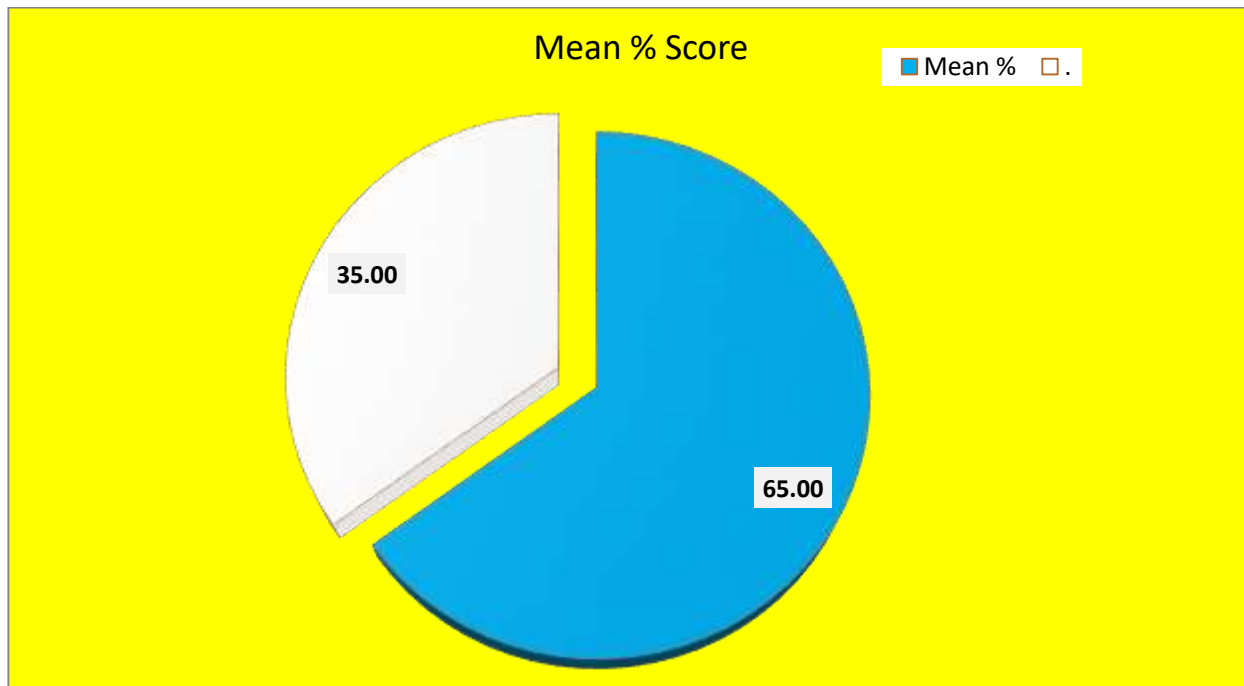

Mean % Score

Mean %   ☐ .

35.00

65.00

Table 4 :Table Showing Associations of Scores and Demographic Variables

This section deals with the findings related to the association between score and selected demographic variables. The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the score levels and selected demographic variables

Demographic Data		Levels of Knowledge (N=60)			Association with KNOWLEDGE SCORE				
Variables	Opts	Adequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Inadequate knowledge	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
Age in years	19 years to 20 years	10	8	0	8.648	0.194	6	12.592	Not Significant
	20 years to 21	7	16	1					

	years								
	21 years to 22 years	9	4	0					
	22 years to above	1	4	0					
Type of Family	Nuclear Family	12	12	1					Not Significant
	Joint Family	9	16	0	3.400	0.493	4	9.488	
	Separated Family	6	4	0					
Residential area	Urban	12	10	1	2.714	0.257	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Rural	15	22	0					
Educational status of the father	Illiterate	0	0	0					Not Significant
	Primary education	6	7	0					
	High school / Higher secondary	15	11	1	4.740	0.315	4	9.488	
	Diploma / degree /Post graduate and above	6	14	0					
Educational status of the mother	Illiterate	0	1	0					Not Significant
	Primary education	10	16	0					
	High school / Higher secondary	5	9	1	8.240	0.221	6	12.592	
	Diploma / degree /Post graduate and above	12	6	0					
Monthly income of the family Rs	Rs 5000- 10,000	9	10	1					Not Significant
	Rs 10,000- 15,000	14	15	0					
	Rs 15,000- 20,000	3	5	0	2.542	0.864	6	12.592	
	Rs 20000 & Above	1	2	0					
The birth order that you hold in your family	First	11	10	1					Not Significant
	Second	16	20	0	3.858	0.426	4	9.488	
	Third	0	2	0					
	More than three	0	0	0					
Participation in Extracurricular activities	Yes	21	25	1	0.282	0.868	2	5.991	Not Significant
	No	6	7	0					

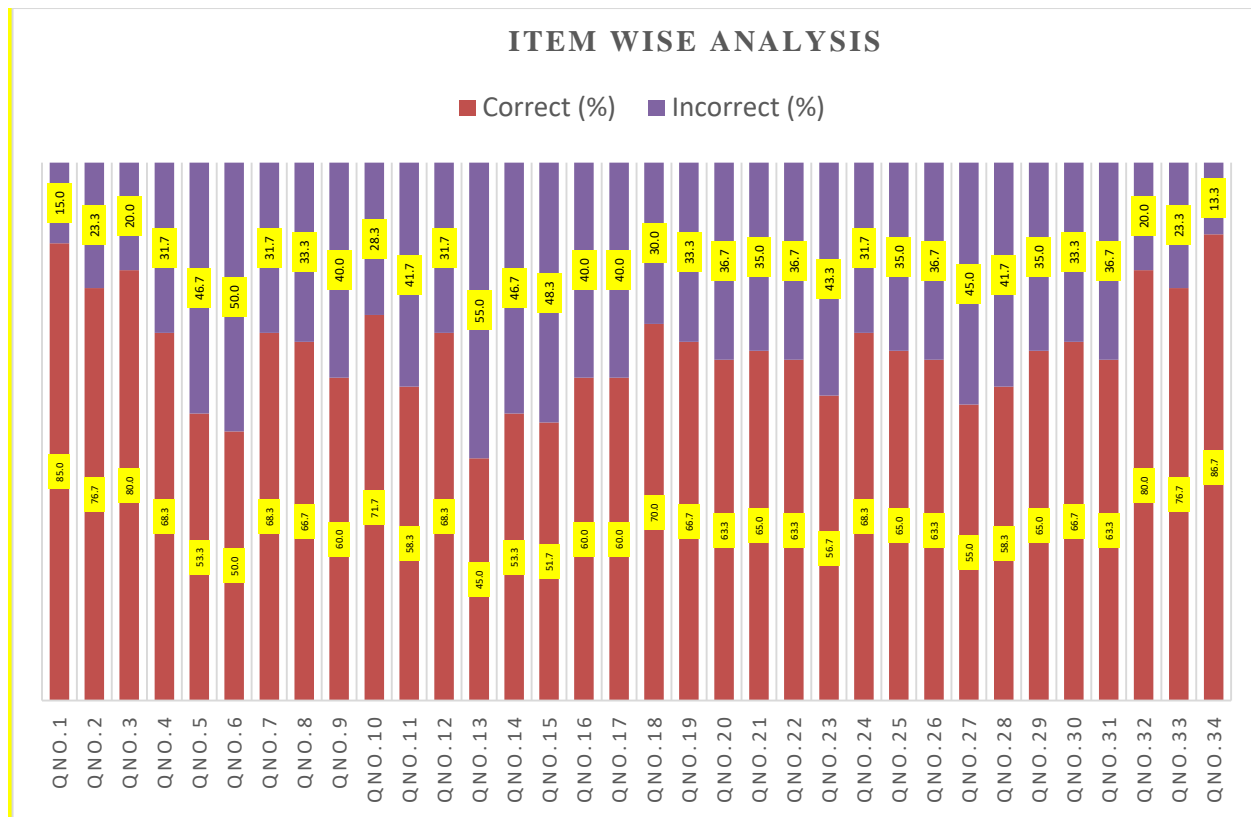| Nursing as the first course option	Yes	27	32	1	N.A				
	No	0	0	0					
Medium of education	Hindi	8	3	0	4.241	0.120	2	5.991	Not Significant
	English	19	29	1					
	Punjabi	0	0	0					
	Urdu	0	0	0					

Table 4 Showed that the revealed the association between the knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention among Nursing students with their selected demographic variables such as age in years, Type of family, Residential area, Education of father, Educational qualifications of mother, Monthly income. The birth orders that you hold in family, Participation in extracurricular activities, nursing as the first course option, Medium of education. The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the score levels and selected demographic variables. There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables. Age in years, Type of family, Residential area, Education of father, Educational qualifications of mother, Monthly income, The birth order that you hold in family, Participation in extracurricular activities, nursing as the first course option, Medium of education. The calculated chi-square values less than the table value at the 5.991 level of significances

Table 5 : Item wise analysis (Table Showing Response in frequency percentage of Subjects according to each question)

Area>	Qnos	Correct (%)	Incorrect (%)
PART - B –KNOWLEDGE	Qno.1	85.0	15.0
	Qno.2	76.7	23.3
	Qno.3	80.0	20.0
	Qno.4	68.3	31.7
	Qno.5	53.3	46.7
	Qno.6	50.0	50.0
	Qno.7	68.3	31.7
	Qno.8	66.7	33.3
	Qno.9	60.0	40.0
	Qno.10	71.7	28.3
	Qno.11	58.3	41.7

Qno.12	68.3	31.7
Qno.13	45.0	55.0
Qno.14	53.3	46.7
Qno.15	51.7	48.3
Qno.16	60.0	40.0
Qno.17	60.0	40.0
Qno.18	70.0	30.0
Qno.19	66.7	33.3
Qno.20	63.3	36.7
Qno.21	65.0	35.0
Qno.22	63.3	36.7
Qno.23	56.7	43.3
Qno.24	68.3	31.7
Qno.25	65.0	35.0
Qno.26	63.3	36.7
Qno.27	55.0	45.0
Qno.28	58.3	41.7
Qno.29	65.0	35.0
Qno.30	66.7	33.3
Qno.31	63.3	36.7
Qno.32	80.0	20.0
Qno.33	76.7	23.3
Qno.34	86.7	13.3

Figure 6 : Showing Item wise analyses

DISCUSSION:

The present study aimed to assess the knowledge score of regarding COVID-19 and its prevention of subjects. Majority of Nursing students (45.0%, F=27) were having Adequate knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention and (53.3%, F=32) were having a moderate knowledge and (1%, F= 1.7%) were having inadequate knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention

CONCLUSION:

The present study was aimed to assess on knowledge regarding COVID -19 and its prevention   among B.Sc. Nursing 1ST year students of Govt. Nursing College Nerchowk Mandi (HP)**.** Relevant data was collected and analysed statistically based on the objectives of the data. The following conclusion is drawn by this study.

In Conclusion, majority of nursing students th**e** knowledge regarding COVID-19 and its prevention .The present study aimed to assess the knowledge score of regarding COVID-19 and its prevention of subjects. Mean, 22.10%, Median, 22, SD2.92, Maximum 27, Minimum, 10. Rang, 17, Mean 65.00% Maximum = 34 Minimum = 0 Out of 60 Adequate Knowledge 45.0%, Frequency 27. Moderate Knowledge, 53.3%, Frequency 32, Inadequate Knowledge, 1.7%, Frequency 1.

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