



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTIVE MEASURES ON COVID 19 AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS AT SMVMCH PUDUCHERRY

Dr. Manimegalai P¹, P.Dharani²

¹Associate Professor, Obstetrical and gynecology in Nursing, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College,
Puducherry-605107

²Nursing officer, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry- 605 107

Corresponding Author: Dr.P.Manimegalai (manimegali1982@gmail.com).

ABSTRACT

Pregnant women and neonates are often categorised as being at high risk during the corona virus disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. However, pregnant women with COVID-19 in the third trimester are more likely than their non-pregnant counterparts to require intensive care, though this may reflect a lower threshold for intervention in pregnant women rather than more serious disease. Compared with pregnant women without COVID-19, pregnant women with symptomatic COVID-19 requiring admission to hospital have worse maternal outcomes, including death, although the absolute risk remains very low. Outcomes of neonates born to women positive for COVID-19 are generally very good, though iatrogenic preterm birth is more common. In this paper, we discuss the effects the effects on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among mother at selected hospital, Puducherry. The main study was conducted at SMVMCH, Puducherry. The period of data collection was 1 week, and the data were collected from the 50 mothers by using knowledge questionnaires. Convenience sampling technique was used. The findings shows 36(72%) had moderate effect on COVID pandemic, 9(18%) had mild effect on COVID pandemic and 5(10%) had severe effect on COVID pandemic and the mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding the effect on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among pregnant mothers on Covid-19 among antenatal mothers is (14.80±4.347) respectively. The study shows that majority of mothers are having moderate effect on Covid-19.

Keywords: Knowledge, preventive measures, covid- 19, antenatal mothers

INTRODUCTION:

Pregnant women and neonates are often categorised as being at high risk during the corona virus disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. However, pregnant women with COVID-19 in the third trimester are more likely than their non-pregnant counterparts to require intensive care, though this may reflect a lower threshold for intervention in pregnant women rather than more serious disease. Compared with pregnant women without COVID-19, pregnant women with symptomatic COVID-19 requiring admission to hospital have worse maternal outcomes, including death, although the absolute risk remains very low. Outcomes of neonates born to women positive for COVID-19 are generally very good, though iatrogenic preterm birth is more common. A high frequency of maternal mental health problems, such as clinically relevant anxiety and depression, during the epidemic are reported in many countries. Now, restrictions on travel and gatherings, health facilities with limited infection prevention supplies and unreliable infection control practices, and disrupted community health worker routines threaten to exacerbate limited access to care and negatively impact women's health. The Covid-19 pandemic impacts reproductive and perinatal health both directly through infection itself but also indirectly as a consequence of changes in health care, social policy, or social and economic circumstances.

AIM OF THE STUDY:

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding preventive measures on covid 19 among antenatal mothers at smvmch, puducherry

OBJECTIVE

- ❖ To assess to effects on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among antenatal mother at selected hospital, Puducherry.
- ❖ Associate between the effects on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among antenatal mothers with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A descriptive research design was used to assess effects on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among antenatal mothers at selected hospital, Puducherry. By using convenience sampling technique 50 samples was selected for the present study. The tool consists of demographic data and questionnaire.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A descriptive Research Design was adapted for this study.

RESEARCH SETTINGS:

The study will be conducted at Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital, It consist of 1050-bedded hospital in Puducherry. The population of the study all Staff nurses working at SMVMCH, Puducherry. Sample size is the number of subjects involved in the study. Sample size consist of 60 staff nurses. Sampling refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population. Sampling technique chosen was purposive sampling..

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

The tool used for this study consists of 2 sections namely.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:

Age , Religion, Education, occupation, socio-economic status, type of family, obstetrical score, type of residence, previous history of COVID 19, PPE history, duration of steroid intake, previous history of COVID-19, Any lifestyle diseases.

Section B:

It consist of structured questionnaires with scoring interpretation

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The data collection done with the permission to conduct the study was obtained from authorities of the concerned person Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical college and Hospital, Puducherry.50 antenatal mothers were selected by using convenience sampling techniques and according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria and after introducing and explain the purpose of the study. The tool consists of demographic variables and knowledge questions were administered to respondents and data was collected.

RESULTS

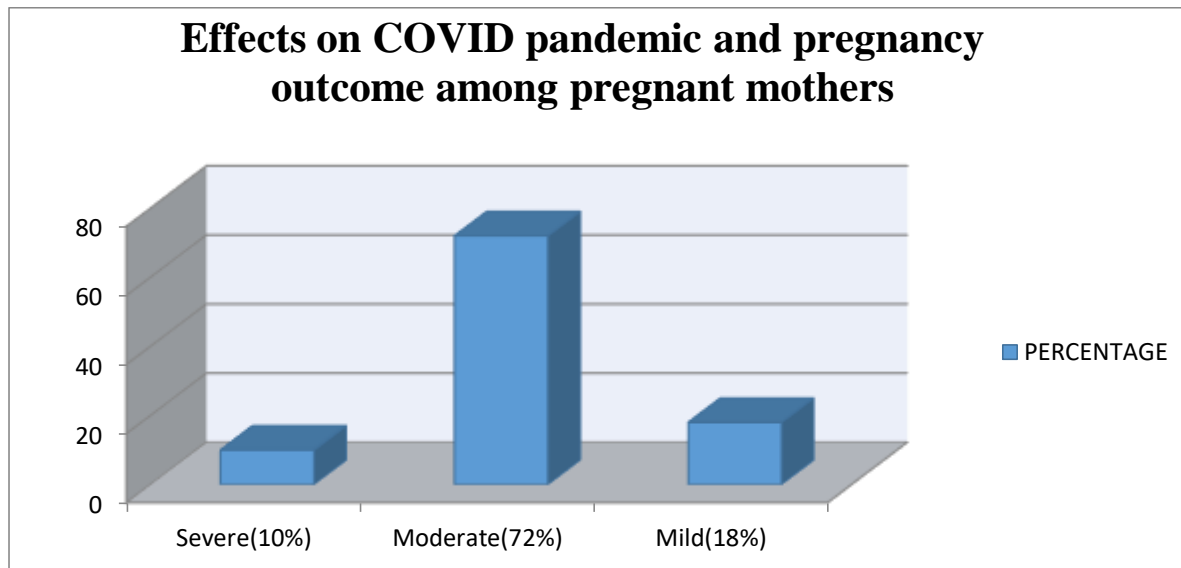
Majority of the antenatal mothers 36(72%) had moderate effect on COVID pandemic, 9(18%) had Mild effect on COVID pandemic and 5(10%) had severe effect on COVID pandemic and the mean and standard deviation of effect on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among pregnant mothers is respectively(14.80+4.347)

Table2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of Effect on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among pregnant mothers.

EFFECT OF COVID PANDEMIC	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
MILD	9	18
MODERATE	36	72
SEVERE	5	10
Total	50	100
Mean ±Standard deviation	14.80±4.347	

Table 2 shows that Majority of the antenatal mothers 36(72%) had moderate effect on COVID pandemic, 9(18%) had Mild effect on COVID pandemic and 5(10%) had severe effect on COVID pandemic and the mean and standard deviation of effect on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among pregnant mothers is (14.80±4.347) respectively.

Figure 1: Bar diagram shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of effects on COVID pandemic and pregnancy outcome among pregnant mothers.



CONCLUSION:

The descriptive Research Design was selected for this study to assess the effect on covid-19 among antenatal mothers, at Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical college and Hospital, Puducherry.

REFERENCE:-

BOOK REFERENCE:-

1. Polit Denise F and Beranadelle P Hungler (1991) " Text book of Nursing research ", 4thEdition, phila Delphia Lippincott Williams Wilkins, PageNo:86-90
- 2 BBT Basavanthappa (2005) " Text book of Nursing Research " 2 edition. New Delhi Jaypee publisher (n)lid, PageNo:470- 484
3. Kothan (1996) " Text Book of Nursing Research " 7 th edition, Lippincott William publishers New Delhi, Page No: 45-54
- 4 Suresh K Sharma Nursing research and statistic ", 2nd edition Elsevier publication India, Page No.321-340
5. Suresh K. Sharma, Textbook of Nursing Research & Statistics: 3 rd edition, Elsevier

JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS

6. Adinolfi M. 1993 Infectious diseases in pregnancy, cytokines and neurological impairment: an hypothesis. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 35:549-553.
7. Englund JA, Chu HY, 2018 Respiratory virus infection during pregnancy does it matter? *J Infect Dis* 218 512-515.
8. Rasmussen SA, Smulian JC, Lednicky JA, Wen TS, Jamieson DJ, 2020 Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and pregnancy what obstetricians need to know. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 222: 415-426
9. Zhong, B. L., Luo, W., Li, H. M., et al. (2020). Knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards COVID19 among Chinese residents during the rapid rise period of the COVID-19 outbreak: A quick online cross-sectional survey. *International Journal of Biological Sciences*, 16(10). 1745-1752
10. Hung, L. S. (2003). The SARS epidemic in Hong Kong: What lessons have we learned?
11. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*. 96(8), 374-378

