

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMMERS ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19 AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN SELECTED AREA BANGALORE

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid 19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and is an emerging disease. descriptive survey method was adopted for the study. The study was carried out in rainbow Hospital and The Life Plus Hospital Bangalore area. By using convenient sampling technique 60 Pregnant women. The findings of the study revealed that there was a marked increase in overall knowledge level scores (33.40) of posttests than the pretest (15.47). The overall improvement in the mean score was 44.485% with the paired t value 31.689 which was highly significantly at $p < 0.05$. Here H1 is accepted. So, there will be significant difference between pretest and posttest of knowledge scores on management of Covid 19 among pregnant women at 0.05 levels. The posttest knowledge level of pregnant women regarding management of covid 19 is significant at 0.05 level to certain demographic variables. The study showed that pretest knowledge level was deficient structure teaching Programme and there was increase in the knowledge level after on management of covid 19 .The study concluded that structure teaching Programme was effective in increasing the knowledge level of pregnant women regarding management of covid 19 .

Keywords:- Covid 19, pregnant women, Management of Covid 19, Wuhan, respiratory syndrome, virus.

Introduction: -

In December 2019, a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) outbreak occurred in Wuhan (Hubei province, China). Since the first case of pneumonia was described, SARS-CoV-2 infection (coronavirus disease 2019 [covid 19]) rapidly spread worldwide, being declared a pandemic infection on March 11 by the World Health Organization (WHO). Since then, more

than 2.8 million infections and 190,000 deaths (April 26) have been reported worldwide. With 220,000 infections and more than 22,000 deaths, Spain is the third country in number of cases.¹ Pregnant women do not appear more likely to contract the infection than the general population. However, pregnancy itself alters the body's immune system and response to viral

infections in general, which can occasionally be related to more severe symptoms, and this will be the same for covid 19.

Need for The Study

The study revealed that 216 (55.5%) respondents missed or were late to start ANC services during the covid 19 pandemic period. During her clinical experience the investigator came across many pregnant women who were affected with covid 19 and covid related deaths, therefore in the interest of educating the pregnant women is undertaken.

Objective of the study

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding management of Covid 19 among pregnant women.
2. To assess the post -test knowledge regarding management of Covid 19 among pregnant women.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on management of Covid 19 among pregnant women.
4. To determine the association between pre-test & posttest knowledge scores on knowledge regarding management on Covid 19 among pregnant women in selected demographic variables

Hypothesis

H1: There will be statistically significant difference between mean pre-test and post test scores on knowledge regarding management of covid 19 among pregnant women.

H2: There will be a significant association between the knowledge scores regarding management of covid 19 among pregnant women with selected demographic variables.

Assumptions

- Pregnant women may have some knowledge regarding management of covid 19
- The knowledge of the pregnant mother may vary according to demographic variables.
- Structured teaching Programme provides an opportunity for learning and better understanding regarding management of covid 19 among the pregnant women.

Variables Under the Study:

- **Independent variable:** The independent variable is the condition or characteristic manipulated by the researcher. In the present study the independent variable is the “structured teaching programme”.
- **Dependent variable:** The dependent variable is the condition or characteristic that appears or disappears because of independent variable. In the present study the dependent variable is knowledge for Assess the knowledge regarding management of covid 19 among pregnant women in selected area Bangalore.

Material and Methods

Section-1: Demographic Variables With 9 items Age, Education Religion, Occupation, Type of family, Monthly family income per month, Number of Children's, Previous knowledge, Source of information Respondents were instructed to select the most appropriate answer.

Section -2: - Structured Knowledge questionnaire consists of 60 on management of covid 19. The Structured Knowledge questionnaire was made under the following headings:

General information, etiology, signs and symptoms, diagnostic test, management, complication, and immunization of covid 19.

Sl. no.	Level of knowledge	Number	%
1	Inadequate knowledge	44	73.3
2	Moderately adequate	16	26.7
3	Adequate knowledge	0	0
4	Overall	60	100

Results:- Pretest and post-test mean knowledge score of management of covid 19. Inadequate knowledge 44(73.3%) moderately adequate knowledge 16(26.7%) and none of subjects had adequate Knowledge in pretest. In the post test, 41(68.3%) had adequate knowledge, 19(31.7%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the pregnant women had inadequate knowledge.

Comparison of pretest and post-test knowledge mean score

The findings of the study revealed that there was a marked increase in overall knowledge level scores (33.40) of posttests than the pretest (15.47). The overall improvement in the mean score was 44.485% with the paired t value 31.689 which was highly significantly at $p < 0.05$. Here H1 is accepted. So, there will be significant difference between pretest and posttest of knowledge scores on management of Covid 19 among pregnant women at 0.05 levels. However, the findings revealed that structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of covid 19 among

pregnant women was an effective strategy by the statistical results.

Association between Demographic variables and posttest Knowledge level of respondents

by using Chi square test. The posttest knowledge level of pregnant women regarding management of covid 19 is significant at 0.05level.

Sl. no.	Level of knowledge	Number	%
1	Inadequate knowledge	00	0
2	Moderately adequate	19	31.7
3	Adequate knowledge	41	68.3
4	Overall	60	100

Discussion

The Hypothesis 1(H1) states that there is a significant difference in level of knowledge regarding management of covid 19 between pretest and post test score (the mean post test score was (33.40%) which was significantly higher than the pre -test score of (15.47%).

The overall improvement in the mean score was 44.485% with the paired t value 31.689 which was highly significantly at $p < 0.05$.

which was accepted .Hypothesis (H2) was accepted for there demographic variables and rejected for other variables like Age, Education, Religion, Occupation, Type of family, Monthly family income per month, Number of Children’s, Previous knowledge, Source of information as they were non-significant at 0.05 % level .

Conclusion The study concluded that structure teaching program was effective in increasing the knowledge level of pregnant women regarding management of covid 19 .

Recommendation research participants must agree to appropriate PPE before arriving to the research visit .Additionally ,researcher should self-screen for covid -19 symptoms and implement appropriate safety measures .

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