''A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding covid-19 among B.Sc. Nursing 1st year students at Rama College of Nursing, Rama University Kanpur UP.''

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ABSTRACT

A Descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding covid-19 among B.Sc. Nursing 1st year students at Rama College of Nursing, Rama University Kanpur UP. A descriptive research design was used for the present study and non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. The data is collected by using PTP plan teaching programme or questionnaires regarding covid-19 among B.Sc nursing 1st year students. The collected data was analyzed and interpreted by using the descriptive and inferential statistics. The Result of the study revealed that level of knowledge regarding covid-19 among B.Sc nursing 1st year students depicted that the majority 32 (53%) of them had average knowledge, 19 (32%) was good and 9(15%) have below average knowledge. There was significant association found with Age ($p=0.025$), education ($p=0.002$), Religion($p=0.001$), and source of information ($p=0.001$). Remaining variables found to be non significant such as gender, marital status, occupation, income. The level of significant was $p=0.05$. The public awareness regarding covid-19 shall be created by mass media such as newspaper, radio, magazine, TV and internet and also by conducting seminars and workshops. A cross sectional study was conducted among 2,083 under graduate or post graduate students. The survey was structured to assess, their knowledge about viral source, incubation period, mortality rate, transmission, symptoms and complication as well as the sources of information about covid-19. Overall 56.5% of the respondents showed good knowledge, on the other hand 3.0% of the participants showed poor knowledge about covid-19.

Keywords:

Knowledge of Covid-19 among the B.Sc. Nursing 1st year Students at Rama College of Nursing, Kanpur, UP.

INTRODUCTION to COVID-19

COVID-19, officially named by the World Health Organization on February 11, 2020, is a disease caused by the novel corona virus, SARS-CoV-2. Initially identified in late 2019 in Wuhan, China, it swiftly evolved into a global pandemic, prompting widespread concern and action from health authorities worldwide.

This virus, part of the large family of corona viruses, encompasses strains responsible for various illnesses such as the common cold, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV), and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). The outbreak, initially known as the 2019 Novel Corona virus or 2019-n COVID-19, rapidly gained international attention as cases surged, leading to its official designation as a pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020.

COVID-19 spreads primarily through human-to-human transmission via respiratory droplets or contact with contaminated surfaces. Its median incubation period from exposure to symptom onset is

approximately 4-5 days, making rapid diagnosis and preventive measures crucial in controlling its spread.

The devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic extends beyond public health, severely affecting economies and exacerbating poverty worldwide. As of August 3, 2021, there have been millions of confirmed cases and millions of deaths reported globally, with vaccination drives serving as a critical tool in curbing transmission and protecting populations.

Health workers play a pivotal role in combating COVID-19, necessitating comprehensive infection prevention and control measures to safeguard their well-being. Recommendations for preventing transmission include frequent hand hygiene, proper mask usage, maintaining physical distance, and avoiding close contact, particularly for vulnerable individuals with underlying health conditions.

The development and administration of COVID-19 vaccines mark significant milestones in the ongoing battle against the virus. Vaccination efforts aim to not only prevent severe illness but also reduce transmission rates, contributing to herd immunity and eventual containment of the pandemic.

It is imperative for individuals to remain vigilant even after vaccination, continuing to observe recommended precautions such as physical distancing, mask-wearing, and practicing good respiratory hygiene. Adherence to vaccination schedules and obtaining vaccine certificates are essential steps towards achieving individual and collective protection against COVID-19.

In conclusion, while COVID-19 poses significant challenges to global health and well-being, concerted efforts in vaccination, public health measures, and international cooperation are crucial in overcoming this unprecedented crisis. Through collective action and adherence to scientific guidelines, humanity can emerge stronger and more resilient in the face of future health threats.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess knowledge regarding corona virus disease and its prevention in human beings.
2. To determine the association between knowledge among individual withselected socio- demographical variables.
3. To plan and provide PTP (Plan teaching program) regarding covid-19

HYPOTHESIS

There is a significant association between the knowledge score of B.sc nursing 1styear students and selected socio-demographic variable.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS
Descriptive Study
To read in details especially with the intention of learning, it is application of the mental faculties to the acquisition of knowledge, such as application in a particular field or to specific subjects.
Assess
It is the organized systematic and continuous process of collecting data and the statistical measurement of knowledge regarding covid-19 and its prevention by structured questionnaire. In this study this refers to the extant to which the structured teaching program is helpful in going knowledge by the individual regarding covid-19 and it's prevention.

Plan teaching program

It includes planning for specification or instructional objectives, selection and organization of learning activities selection of appropriate means for presentation learning experience, monitoring of the learning or instructional progress. Selection of suitable evaluation techniques for learning outcomes etc.

Knowledge

In this study, it refers to the awareness and understanding regarding covid-19 and it's prevention among individuals as evaluation but structured questionnaire.

Covid-19

It is known as corona virus disease, is an infection or disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus.

Assumptions

B.Sc. Nursing 1st year student having less knowledge regarding COVID-19.

B.Sc. Nursing 4th year student having more knowledge regarding COVID-19.

B.Sc. Nursing student who did duties in hospital having more knowledge than thestudents who only attend classes.

LIMITATIONS

1.   The student on B.Sc. Nursing 1st year only.

2.   The adult who are willing to participate only.

The student who will give consent to participate in school.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
     RESEARCH APPROACH

A quantitative approach was used to assess the knowledge regarding covid-19 among B.Sc nursing first year students.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A descriptive research design is used.

VARIABLE

A variable is an attribute of a person or object that varies that is takes on different values. Variables are measurable characteristic of a concept and consist of logical group attribute. The present study research variable is the knowledge regarding among covid-19.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:-

A demographic variable in this study includes name, age, gender, educational status orclass, source of information etc.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in B.Sc (N) 1st year students, at Rama college of nursing, Kanpur.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The target population for the present study comprise of all the students of B.Sc nursing 1st year students.

SAMPLE

The samples selected for present study are B.Sc nursing first year students at Rama college of nursing Kanpur.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample of this study consisted 40 students, attending in B.Sc 1st year at Rama College of Nursing, Rama University Kanpur UP..

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sampling technique is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population. In this study non probability convenient sampling technique was used.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

INCLUSION CRITERIA:-The students those who were:-

1. Willing to participate in the study

2. Know and understand English.

3. Students of B.Sc. (N) 1st year students.

4. Present at the time of data collection

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:-The students those who were not :-

1. Not willing to participate in the study

2. Not present at the time of data collection

3. Other than B.Sc (N) 1st year students.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL

The research tool was developed in the English after extensive review of literature and expert opinion.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study interpreted from statistical analysis. The findings are discussed in relation to the objectives, need for the study related literature of the study.

RESULTS

The level of knowledge regarding covid-19 among B.Sc nursing 1st year students depicted that the majority 32 (53%) of them had average knowledge, 19 (32%) was good and 9(15%) have below average knowledge. There was significant association found with Age(p=0.025),

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education(p=0.002), Religion(p=0.001), and source of information(p=0.001). remaining variables found to be non significant such as gender, marital status, occupation, income. The level of significant was p=0.05.

CONCLUSION

The major findings of study are as follows:-

Study result shows that the level of knowledge among adults (18-25 years) in which majority 32(53%) of them had average knowledge, 19(32%) knowledge level was good and 9(15%) have below the average knowledge,

After analyzing the gathered information, the researcher got to know the facts about level of knowledge regarding covid-19 among B.sc nursing first year students based on outcomes of study, following suggestions are made to the various fields of nursing such as nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration, nursing research etc.

Findings of the study have some implications for nursing education. Findings of the study can help in preparation a lesson plan on knowledge regarding on covid-19 among B.Sc nursing first year students. The nurse educator can organize campaign related to first year students.

Nurse are playing major role in the health promotion and maintenance of health. It helps the nurse to understand the level of knowledge of adult. Nurse should plan and organize the health education programmers regarding on covid-19 to improve knowledge. Nurse must adopt the planned information booklet themselves.

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