



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF HEALTH TEACHING ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) AMONG THE OLDER ADULT RESIDING IN SELECTED SLUMS

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ABSTRACT **BACKGROUND OF STUDY:** In an effort to mitigate the outbreak of COVID-19, many countries have imposed drastic lockdown, movement control or shelter in place orders on their residents. The effectiveness of these mitigation measures is highly dependent on cooperation and compliance of all members of society. **PURPOSE:** -To assess the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult residing in selected area. **METHODOLOGY:** - 60 samples were taken using Non Probability Convenient. The data was collected using self-structured demographic data and self-structured knowledge of older adult regarding Corona virus disease. An evaluative study with Pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test design was used to assess the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) among older adult residing in selected area. Principle **RESULT:** Average knowledge score in pre-test was 4.9 which increased to 13.5 in post-test. T-value for this test was 25 with 59 degrees freedom. Corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.05), the null hypothesis was rejected. It is evident that the knowledge among older adults improved significantly after health teaching regarding Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). Descriptive and inferential statistics are used for analysis of the data. Researcher applied paired t-test for the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding Corona virus disease (Covid-19) among the older adult residing in selected area. Major **CONCLUSION:** Present study was done on 60 older adult to assess the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult residing in selected area. Health Teaching was an effective teaching strategy categories of the population may benefit from specific health education programs to raise COVID-19 knowledge.

KEYWORDS :

Background Of The Study

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is a single stranded, enveloped ribonucleic acid virus responsible for producing an influenza-like syndrome. The corona virus disease pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, which has spread worldwide. The World Health Organization has declared it a Public Health Emergency on 30th January 2020. Globally outbreak of corona virus has reached a toll of 23,311,719 positive cases and 80,6410 deaths has reported till 24th August 2020 by the World Health organization.⁴

The highest number of corona virus cases are reported in United States with 5,141,879 positive cases and death at least 1 64,545. The second highest number of cases is reported to be in Brazil with more than 3,057,470 confirmed cases and India becomes the third worst affected country in the world with 31 lakhs of confirmed positive cases and death toll to 58,000 on 25th August 2020.⁵

Need Of The Study

Corona viruses (CoVs) represent a major group of viruses mostly affecting human beings through zoonotic transmission. In the past two decades, this is the third instance of the emergence of a novel corona virus, after severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2003 and Middle East respiratory syndrome corona virus (MERS-CoV) in 2012. The repeated emergence and global scale of transmission, significant number of deaths, infection and mortality of care providers and healthcare workers (HCWs), and higher risk of death in vulnerable or susceptible groups, have been the major causes of concern. Integrated early warning and response systems are an effective way to raise a timely alarm about these emerging and re-emerging pathogens, but few tools are available to enable pre-emptive prediction of such diseases. The Global Virome Project has been initiated with the objective of creating a global atlas of pathogenic viruses, with the specific objective of identifying. The project has not been without its critics, and is not yet close to providing evidence which can be translated into preparedness action. This underscores the importance of preparedness of the health system to deal with dangerous pathogens and better control of endemic infections.⁶

The World Health Organization declared the novel corona virus outbreak "a public health Emergency of international concern" on January 30. On March 11, 2020 after sustained spread of the disease outside of China, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 epidemic a pandemic. As the spread of the virus is likely to continue disrupting economic, social, physical and mental health of people among countries. There is still a question as to whether this unfolding crisis.

Research Methodology:

Research approach:

An evaluative approach for this study in order to accomplish the objectives, aimed to assess the effect of Health Teaching on knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult residing in selected slums.

Research design

One group pre and post-test design was used for this study.

Setting

This study is conducted in selected 60 older adult people in selected slums.

Population

In this present study population consists consisted of all the older adult people in selected slums.

Method of data collection:

Sampling technique

Non Probability Convenient sampling technique.

Sample size

Sample consists of 60 older adult people who were in the selected slums.

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria:

- Older adult people who are present at the time of data collection.

- Older adult people who are willing to participate in the Study.
- Who were able to read and write either Marathi,Hindi or English.

Exclusive Criteria:

- Older adult people who were not willing to participate research study.
- Older adult people who had participated in similar health teaching.

Tools and Techniques:

In this study Section A-Demographic variables

Section B-Questionnaire for assessing the knowledge of older adult regarding Corona Virus Disease(COVID-19).

Section C-Effectiveness of a health teaching on Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)among the older adult.

Section D-To associate the knowledge score of older adult regarding Corona Virus Disease(COVID-19)with selected demographic variables.

RESULTS

Section –I Table 1: Description of samples according to Demographic characteristics by frequency and percentage. (N=60)

Demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage
	F	%
Gender		
Male	33	55.0%
Female	27	45.0%
Religion		
Hindu	11	18.3%
Muslim	17	28.3%
Christian	32	53.3%
Age		
60-62 years	20	33.3%
62-65 years	10	16.7%
65-68 years	18	30.0%
68-70 years	12	20.0%
Marital status		
Married	2	3.3%
Unmarried	30	50.0%
Widowed	25	41.7%
Divorced	3	5.0%
Education		
Illiterate	10	16.7%
Primary	18	30.0%
Secondary education	29	48.3%
Graduate and above	3	5.0%
Occupation		
Daily wages	20	33.3%
Labourer	17	28.3%
Business	16	26.7%
Housewife	7	11.7%
Family monthly income in Rupees		
Up to 5000	16	26.7%
5001 to 10,000	23	38.3%
10,001 to 15,000	21	35.0%

Section II

Analysis of data related to the knowledge of older adult regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)

Table 2: knowledge of older adult regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) N=60

Knowledge	Pretest	
	Freq	%
Poor (score 0-6)	46	76.7%
Average (score 7-13)	14	23.3%
Good (Score 14-20)	0	0.0%

76.7% older adults had poor knowledge (score 0-6) and 23.3% of them had average knowledge(score 7-13)regarding Corona Virus Disease.In

posttest,35% older adults had average knowledge(score7-13),65% of them had good knowledge (score 14-20)regarding Corona Virus Disease.

Section II

Analysis of data related to the effectiveness of a health Teaching on Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult.

Figure-1: Effectiveness of a health Teaching on Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult. N=60

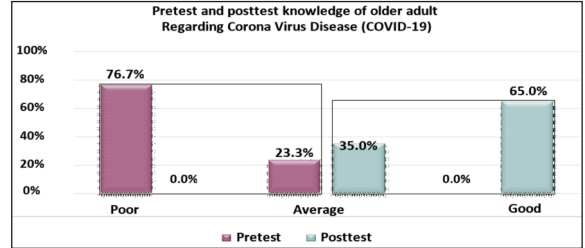


Figure no 1: Pie Diagram shows description of Knowledge Pretest and posttest knowledge of older adult

Section II

Figure-2 Paired t-test for the effectiveness of a health teaching on Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult. N=60

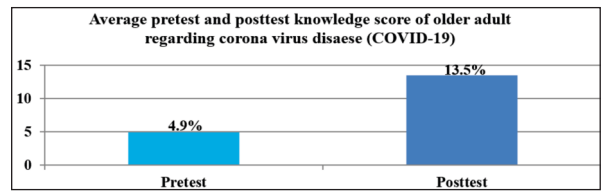


Figure no 2: Pie Diagram shows average pretest and posttest Knowledge score of older adult Corona regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)

Applied paired t-test for the effectiveness of a health Teaching on Corona Virus Disease(COVID-19) among the older adults.Average knowledge score in pretest was 4.9 which increased to 13.5 in posttest.T-value for this test was 25 with 59 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was small(less than0.05),the null hypothesis was rejected.It is evident that the knowledge among older adults improved significantly after health teaching regarding Corona Virus Disease(COVID-19).

SECTION-IV

Table-3:Analysis of data related to Fisher's exact test for the association of knowledge among older adults regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)with selected demographic variables. N=60

Demographic variable	Knowledge		p- value
	Average	Poor	
Gender	Male	10	0.223
	Female	4	
Religion	Hindu	5	0.158
	Muslim	2	
	Christian	7	
Age	60-62 years	3	0.359
	62-65 years	1	
	65-68 years	6	
	68-70 years	4	
Marital status	Married	1	0.633
	Unmarried	7	
	Widowed	5	
	Divorced	1	
Education	Illiterate	3	0.160
	Primary	2	
	Secondary education	7	
	Graduate and above	2	
Occupation	Daily wages	5	0.356
	Labourer	2	
	Business	6	
	Housewife	1	

Family monthly income in Rupees	Up to 5000	4	12	0.689
	5001 to 10,000	4	19	
	10,001 to 15,000	6	15	

Since all the p-values were large (greater than 0.05), none of the demographic variables was found to have significant association with the knowledge among older adults regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

DISCUSSION

Present study was done on 60 older adult to assess the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult residing in selected area. A similar study was conducted on the awareness and knowledge of older adult about health teaching knowledge. Researcher applied paired t-test for the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult residing in selected area. Average knowledge score in pretest was 4.9 which increased to 13.5 in posttest. T-value for this test was 25 with 59 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.05), the null hypothesis was rejected. It is evident that the knowledge among older adults improved significantly after health teaching regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

Since all the p-values were large (greater than 0.05), none of the demographic variables was found to have significant association with the knowledge among older adults regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

Moreover the current study conducted on the Effect of effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult residing in selected area. They revealed that the majority of the older adult had fair level of knowledge score regarding Corona Virus Disease to improve and update older adult knowledge. Study shows an improvement in total mean score of 76.7% of the older adults had poor knowledge (score 0-6) and 23.3% of them had average knowledge (score 7-13) regarding Corona Virus Disease.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study was to assess the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult residing in selected area. The research was a learning experience for the investigator which gave them better exposure. In this study since all the p-values were large (greater than 0.05), none of the demographic variables was found to have significant association with the knowledge among older adults regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). It is evident that the health teaching improved the knowledge regarding Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) among the older adult residing in selected area.

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