



ASSESS THE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS COVID-19 AMONG OLD AGE PEOPLE IN SELECTED AREAS OF JABALPUR CITY

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ABSTRACT Older people are disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which had profound impact. It identifies key challenges and opportunities continuing conduct research with and people, during and after the current pandemic. The main of the study was to assess the knowledge and attitude towards Covid-19 among the old age people with selected demographic data. In view of the objectives of the present study quantitative, quasi experimental research approach in considered to be suitable to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on the knowledge and attitude regarding Covid-19 in selected areas of Jabalpur city. In the present study the target population consist of a of all old age group 60-72 years and above. The sample size is 60. Purposive sampling techniques are used. Data was collected with the help of tools. Tool comprised of three section A, is demographic variables and section B is knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the old age group regarding Covid-19 and section-C is attitude questionnaire to assess the attitude of old age group regarding Covid-19. In pre-test out of 60 sample the majority of sample 24(40%) have poor knowledge, 12(20%) have average knowledge, 14(23.33%) have good knowledge and 10(16.66%) have excellent knowledge, in posttest out of 60 sample the majority 30(50%) have good knowledge, 26(43.33%) have excellent knowledge, 4(6.66%) have average knowledge, 0(0%) have poor knowledge. In pre-test the means was 19.55 and in post-test the means was 21.78, and the "t" value calculated was 2.023 and 0.05 was the level of significance.

KEYWORDS : Covid-19, Pandemic.

INTRODUCTION:

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has challenged health across the world way not seen in modern times. Older people are bearing brunt the pandemic as group the highest risk hospitalization death COVID-19 illness [1-2], but they also significantly affected by loss of contact, constraints on movement, disrupted supply chains and loss non healthcare that all consequences response to pandemic. is core component global response to COVID-19 [3], but the has an enormous impact our ability design and deliver all research older people, not for COVID-19. The of this article to identify what the areas for COVID-19 research for older people, but to consider how the and delivery of research for older people will need change during and after pandemic. We pool the expertise of international team authors, guidance from societies, and results from an international panel of survey respondents research and clinical care older people. History and origin First case of corona virus was notified as cold in 1960. This was the black year for microbiologist. When microbiologist was started focus to understand these problems. After a deep exercise they conclude and understand the pathogenesis of disease and discovered as corona virus. But till total 8096 patient was confirmed as infected with corona virus. So, in 2004, World health organization and centers for disease control and prevention declared as "state emergency". Another study report of Hong Kong was confirmed 50 patients of severe acute respiratory syndrome while 30 of them were confirmed as corona virus infected. In 2012, Saudi Arabian reports were presented several infected patients and deaths. COVID-19 was first identified and isolated from pneumonia patient belongs to Wuhan, China.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research design:

A Qualitative Research Design Is Used For This Study

Setting:

This study was Experimented among the old age people (60-72 years) of the selected areas of Jabalpur city

Sample & Sample size:

the sample consisted of old age people (60-72 years) of selected areas of Jabalpur city were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique was considered appropriate. The sample size was 60 old age group.

Description Of The Tool

Data collection are the procedure and instruments used by the researchers to observe or measure the key variables in the research problem.

The tools used in the study are:

1. Demographic variables Age, Gender, Education, Marital status, Occupation, Residential area, Monthly income.

2. Questionnaires for assessing the knowledge regarding Covid-19 among old age people. Consist of Definition, Causes, Goal, How do covid-19 spread, Risk factor. Management: general and home management
3. Questionnaires for assessing the attitude towards Covid-19 among old age people.

Scoring

A score of 1 was given for each correct answer and a score of 0 was given for every wrong answer. The total score ranges from 0-20.

Score	Level of knowledge
1-05	Very Poor knowledge
06-10	Average knowledge
11-20	Good knowledge

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pre-test knowledge percentage of poor group were 40%, average group were 20%, good group were 23.33%, excellent group were 16.66% and the post-test knowledge percentage of poor group were 0%, average group were 6.66%, good group were 50% and excellent group were 43.33% respectively. The finding of the present study shows that there was a significant difference between mean pre test knowledge score and mean post test knowledge score regarding public knowledge and attitude regarding Covid-19 among the old age group people

Table No -1 Comparison Of Mean Scores Between Pre-test And Post-test Knowledge & Attitude About Covid-19 Among Old Age People:

S. NO.	Description	Mean	t-value	Inference
01	Pre- test knowledge	19.55	2.023	0.05 (most significant at 0.05 level)
02	Post-test knowledge	21.78		

The knowledge and attitude level in which pre-test mean score was 19.55% and post-test mean score 21.78% and commonly "t" value is 2.023 and interference is 0.05 respectively. Among 60 old age group people, the association between knowledge of old age people regarding Covid-19 with selected demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi square age variables and Age variables was found most significant Education variable was found not significant, Marital status was found not significant, Occupation was found not significant, Residential area was not significant, Monthly income was also found not significant.

DISCUSSION

The present study aimed to evaluate the knowledge and attitude regarding Covid-19 Specific hypothesis regarding gain knowledge

age, gender, education, marital status, occupation residential area, monthly income. Previous knowledge was framed Scientific and objective research methodology was adopted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding Covid-19 among old age people Structured teaching program was developed and administered to increase the level of knowledge The findings of the present study reveals that there is an effect of planned teaching programme in increased the knowledge level among old age people regarding Covid-19 The findings of the present study shows that there was a significance relationship between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding Covid-19 in selected areas of Jabalpur city. This shows that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge and attitude of old age people. The following conclusion were drawn from the findings of the study-The majority of old people have the average knowledge regarding covid-19. The require a planned teaching programme regarding covid-19. In the pre-test,40% poor knowledge and 20% have average knowledge 23.33% good knowledge and 12.66% excellent knowledge score. In post-test knowledge it was found that 0% of old people have poor knowledge score,6.66% have average knowledge score,50% have good knowledge score and 43.33% have excellent knowledge score.

Limitation

This study is limited to-

1. The study underwent among old age people in selected areas of Jabalpur
2. The study was confined to only 60 samples
3. Response of the subjects were restricted to the structure knowledge
4. The study is limited to assess knowledge and attitude.
5. Limited time for the data collection.

RECOMMENDATION

1. The similar study can be conducted with a large number of sample size.
2. The similar study can be conducted to assess the aptitude and practice of covid 19 and their prevention among old age people.
3. Similar study can be done in among nursing staff.
4. Comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge regarding covid19 disease and their prevention among rural and urban people.

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