



KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COVID- 19 AMONG THE ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Speaking to WHO personnel who are based in all states/UTs in India, via video conference in April 2020, Dr Harsh Vardhan, Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare said, "WHO is an important partner in our fight against the COVID-19. I really value guidance and contributions made by the WHO in containing spread of COVID-19 across the country."

The WHO Country Office for India (WCO India) has been working closely with the Government of India (GoI) to step-up preparedness and response measures for COVID-19, including surveillance and contact tracing, laboratory testing, risk communications and community engagement, hospital preparedness, infection prevention and control, and implementation of containment plan at all three levels of the health system – national, state and district. The entire field presence, including the National Public Health Surveillance Project, consisting of more than 2000 personnel has been fully re-purposed to support the government to overcome this challenge. At the national level, WCO India is providing technical support to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) through the Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) and working closely with National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), National Disaster Management Authority and NITI Aayog. WHO teams are also supporting National and State Governments in ensuring essential health services such as immunisation, reproductive maternal newborn child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), non-communicable diseases and priority communicable diseases are available. Thus the investigator would like to take up the present study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding use of contraception methods among female students.

Objectives Of The Study: 1. To assess the knowledge regarding covid -19 among adolescent students.

Method: The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative evaluative and the research design was descriptive survey design. By using non-probability, purposive sampling 100 adolescent students from D. Y. PATIL Junior college, Kolhapur. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of adolescent students regarding covid -19. The data was collected on socio demographic variables and knowledge questionnaire on Covid-19. After obtaining permission from the principals of junior colleges, Data were analyzed by using mean, median, mode, standard deviation, range.

Results: After analysis of knowledge scores among 100 adolescent students regarding covid -19 .Maximum number of 88 (88%) adolescent students had average knowledge and minimum 12 (12%) adolescent students had good knowledge While 0 (0%) adolescent students had poor knowledge Among 100 adolescent student.

Interpretation And Conclusion: The present study revealed that Overall test of knowledge regarding the Covid -19 among adolescent students was average.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION

A novel coronavirus (CoV) named '2019-nCoV' or '2019 novel coronavirus' or 'COVID-19' by the World Health Organization (WHO) is in charge of the current outbreak of pneumonia that began at the beginning of December 2019 near in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China [1–4]. COVID-19 is a pathogenic virus. From the phylogenetic analysis carried out with obtainable full genome sequences, bats occur to be COVID-19 virus reservoir, but the intermediate host(s) has not been detected till now. A novel coronavirus (CoV) named '2019-nCoV' or '2019 novel coronavirus' or 'COVID-19' by the World Health Organization (WHO) is in charge of the current outbreak of pneumonia that began at the beginning of December 2019 near in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China [1–4]. COVID-19 is a pathogenic virus. From the phylogenetic analysis carried out with obtainable full genome sequences, bats occur to be the COVID-19 virus reservoir, but the intermediate host(s) has not been detected till now.

Though three major areas of work already are ongoing in China to advise our awareness of the pathogenic origin of the outbreak. These include early inquiries of cases with symptoms occurring near in Wuhan during December 2019, ecological sampling from the Huanan Wholesale Seafood Market as well as other area markets, and the collection of detailed reports of the point of origin and type of wildlife species marketed on the Huanan market and the destination of those animals after the market has been closed [5–8]. Coronaviruses mostly cause gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections and are inherently categorized into four major types: Gamma coronavirus, Deltacoronavirus, Betacoronavirus and Alphacoronavirus [9–11]. The first two types mainly infect birds, while the last two mostly infect mammals. Six types of human CoVs have been formally recognized. These comprise HCoV HKU1, HCoV-OC43, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) which is the type of the

Betacoronavirus, HCoV229E and HCoV-NL63, which are the member of the Alphacoronavirus. Coronaviruses did not draw global concern until the 2003 SARS pandemic [12–14], preceded by the 2012 MERS [15–17] and most recently by the COVID-19 outbreaks. SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV are known to be extremely pathogenic and spread from bats to palm civets or dromedary camels and eventually to humans.

Methods And Data Collection

After extensive review of literature as well as discussion with guide and experts, the tool that is socio- demographic data and Structured knowledge questionnaire on knowledge regarding covid 19 were developed to identify the knowledge regarding covid 19 among the adolescent students from selected junior college Kolhapur.

Selected socio demographic data comprised of 08 items seeking information on demographic variables like age in years, gender, diet, source of information, family history of hypertension, family history of diabetes, exercise, habitat. The research investigators obtained formal permission from the Principal of D Y Patil Junior College, Kolhapur. Research investigators introduced self and established rapport with the female students. The data was collected from the adolescent student on 31/10/2020. Informed consent was obtained from the 100 adolescent students after explaining the purposes and objectives. The structured knowledge questionnaire was then filled by the adolescent students. By the end of one hour the investigators were able to collect data from adolescent students studying at DY Patil Junior College Kolhapur. The researcher collected the data from the subjects. The data collected were recorded systematically on each subject and were organized in a way that facilitates computer entry and data analysis.

DISCUSSION

The present study has been undertaken to identify the knowledge

regarding covid 19 among the adolescent students from selected junior college Kolhapur with a view to develop information booklet.

1) Findings Related To Selected Socio-Demographic Variables.

Out of 100 adolescent students Majority of the adolescent students (44) belonged to 16 years (44. %), 2 adolescent students belonged to 17 years (02. %), 26 adolescent student belonged to 18 years (26. %) and 28 adolescent student belonged 19 years and above (28. %).

Majority (56) student are male (56.%), and 44 student are female (44. %)

Majority of adolescent students (72) eating mixed diet (72. %), 05 student are eating non veg (05.00%) and vegetarian student are 23 (23.%) .

Majority adolescent student's (43) are getting information from Mass media (43.00%), 43 student are getting information from family members (43. %), 13 student are getting from information friends / relatives (13.00%) and 1 student getting information from health care worker (1%).

Majority adolescent student's according to family history of hypertension are 84 (84.00%) family history and were hypertension cases not found in 16 family (16.00%).

Majority adolescent student's according to family history of diabetes are 76 (76.00%) family history and were diabetes cases not found in 24 family (24. %).

Majority adolescent student's 92 student are doing daily exercise (92. %) and 08 student not doing daily exercise (08. %).

Majority adolescent student's 97 of student doesn't have any bad habit (97. %) only 2 student have smoking habit (02%), 1 student are drinking habit (01%).

2) Findings Related To Distribution Of Samples According To The Knowledge Scores.

In the present study, out of 100 adolescents students, Majority of the samples 88 (88%) were having average knowledge, while 12 (12%) were having average knowledge and 0 (0%) were having poor knowledge.

Implications

Implications Of The Study

The findings of the study have several implications in different areas which are discussed in following area Nursing Education, Nursing Practice, Nursing Administration, Nursing Research.

1. Nursing Education

Nursing education helps the student nurses with adequate knowledge and skills to fulfill their duties and responsibilities in the nursing field. The findings of the study can be used by nurse educator to educate the student nurses, which will help them to provide an effective nursing care in epidemics towards covid -19 to college students.

2. Nursing Practice

Constant updating and growth are essential to keep abreast of scientific and technological change within the nursing profession. In-service education programs are designed to upgrade the knowledge of employees. The findings of the study could be utilized as basis for orientation programs and in-service education of the nurses so that constant awareness and clear understanding may be created regarding covid -19. This will increase the knowledge of staff and student nurses regarding covid -19.

3. Nursing Administration

Nurses are challenged to play the role of efficient administrators as well as practitioners. Administration in both private and government sectors should take initiative action to update the knowledge of health personnel regarding covid -19 by in-service education. Administrators must provide adequate supply of information education & communication for conducting awareness programmes. After training, the student nurses should be provided with adequate facilities and supervision to maintain the standards of knowledge covid -19.

4. Nursing Research

The importance of research in nursing is to build the body of

knowledge. Today nurses are actively generating, publishing and applying research in practice to improve client care and enhance scientific knowledge based of nursing. The study throws light on the areas of nurse's knowledge regarding COVID-19. The findings of the present study serve as the basis for the professionals and the students to conduct further studies.

Recommendations :

The following recommendations were made.

1. A similar study on larger and wider sample would be more pertinent in making broad generalizations.
2. A similar study can be replicated with experimental and control group.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

Out of 100 adolescents students, Majority of the samples 88 (88%) were having average knowledge, while 12 (12%) were having average knowledge and 0 (0%) were having poor knowledge.

Overall test of knowledge regarding the covid-19 among Adolescent students was average.

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