ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF COVID-19

Nursing

KEY WORDS:

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Background: The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face. **Aims :** To assess the effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of covid-19 among staff nurses in a selected Hospital of Indore. **Objectives:**-1. To assess the pretest and post test knowledge score of staff nurses on prevention of covid-19.2.To assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of covid-19 among the staff nurses. 3.To find out association between pretest knowledge score among the staff nurses with their selected socio-demographic variables. **Methodology:-** Quantitative research approach was used to achieve the objectives of the study .and research design used was pre-experimental one group pre and post test only. Data was collected using a structure questionnaire. **Results:-**The mean post test knowledge score 24.65 is apparently higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score 15.25 as evidence by the statistical significant between pre and post –test knowledge score . t (22.59) $p < 0.05$.

INTRODUCTION:

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people , and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available.

Need of the study:

The recent outbreak of CoVID-19 is declared as a global public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization (WHO). A fresh figure of 2268011 positive cases and 155185 death records (till April 18th 2020) across the worldwide signify the severity of this viral infection. CoVID-19 infection is a pandemic, surface to surface communicable disease with a case fatality rate of 3.4% as estimated by WHO up to March 3rd 2020. Unfortunately, the current unavailability of an effective antiviral drug and approved vaccine, worsen the situation more critical. Implementation of an effective preventive measure is the only option left to counteract CoVID-19.

Problem statement:

A pre- experimental study to assess the effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of covid-19 among staff nurses in a selected Hospital of Indore.

Objectives:

• To assess the pretest and post test knowledge score of staff nurses on prevention of covid-19.
• To assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of covid-19 among the staff nurses.
• To find out association between pretest knowledge score among the staff nurses with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Hypotheses:

• **H01**:- There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score .
• **H1**:- There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.
• **H02**:- There is no significant association between pretest knowledge score among the staff nurses with their selected socio-demographic variables.
• **H2**:- There will be significant association between pretest knowledge score among the staff nurses with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Assumptions :

• Staff nurses have knowledge about prevention of covid-19 .
• Information booklets provide the knowledge about prevention of covid-19.

Delimitations:

The research limited only to :-
• Staff Nurses who are working in selected Hospital of Indore.
• Staff Nurses who can read and understand English.

Review of literature:

Min Liu, conducted a Cross sectional study to examine the protective effects of appropriate personal protective equipment for frontline healthcare professionals who provided care for patients with corona virus disease 2019 (covid-19). 420 healthcare professionals (116 doctors and 304 nurses) who were deployed to Wuhan by two affiliated hospitals of Sun Yat-sen University and Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University for 6-8 weeks from 24 January to 7 April 2020.the results showed that All 420 study participants had direct contact with patients with covid-19 and performed at least one aerosol generating procedure. During the deployment period in Wuhan, none of the study participants reported covid-19 related symptoms. the study concluded that Healthcare systems must give priority to the procurement and distribution of personal protective equipment, and provide adequate training to healthcare professionals in its use.

Deepak Pradhan, conducted a retrospective analysis provides evidence that contemplates the decisive role of preventive measures in controlling severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak in 2003. A statistical surveillance report of WHO reflects, maintaining a coherent infection, prevention and control guideline resulted in a 30% reduction in healthcare-associated infections. The effectiveness of preventive measures completely relies on the strength of surface disinfectants, the composition of hand sanitizer,

appropriate material for the manufacture of personal protective equipment (PPE). This review enlightens the various preventive measures such as a suitable selection of surface disinfectants, appropriate hand sanitization, and empowering the PPE that could be a potential intervention to fight against CoVID-19.

Research Methodology:
Research Approach:
Quantitative research approach was used to achieve the objectives of the study .and research design was pre-experimental one group pre and post test only.Staff nurses was the target population of for this study and staff nurses who are working in a selected hospital, Indore as consider accessible population for the study.

Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select 60 staff nurse as a sample**.**

Inclusive Criteria:
* Staff nurses who are working in selected Hospital Indore
* Staff nurses who are willing to participate in research study.
* Staff nurses who are able to read and understand English.

Exclusive Criteria:
* Staff nurses who are absent at the time of data collection.
* Staff nurses who are not co-operate and supportive at the time of study.

Method Of Data Collection:-
The study was conducted in selected Hospital Indore .after verified with criteria, 60 staff nurses selected as a sample using Non probability convenient sampling technique. After explaining the purpose and objectives of the study consent was taken from the staff nurses. Data was collected using a structure questionnaire which was given to the staff nurses.

RESULT:
Section-1-Discription of socio-demographic variable:-
1.The data shows that out of 60 staff nurses, 64% was belong to the age group of 20-25 years ,26% was belong to the age group of 26-30 years. And 10% was the age group of 31-35 years**.**
2.In relation to the sex group 84% of staff nurses were female and 16 were male.
3. On the bases of educational qualification 28% of staff nurse had done GNM Nursing, 14%had done post B.Sc. Nursing and 15%had done B.Sc.Nursing.
4.In according to the area of working ,40% staff nurses were working in ICU ,14% staff nurses working in ICCU ,and remaining 40% staff nurses working in male and female general ward .
5.With regards to year in experience 50% staff nurses had 0-2 years of experience, 32% had 3-4 years of experience and 18% has 5-6 years of experience in clinical area.

Section-2- Findings related to the effectiveness of information booklets on prevention of covid-19 among staff nurse, N=60

Knowledge	Mean	Standard deviation	t value	Table value
Pre –test	15.25	4.73	22.59	2.07*
Post –test	24.65	2.12		

The data in the table revel that the mean post test knowledge score 24.65 is apparently higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score 15.25 as evidence by the statistical significant between pre and post –test knowledge score . t (22.59) p <0.05 . So that there was increased the knowledge level of staff nurses of the administration of information booklet on prevention of covid-19.Hence H1 is retained and H0 is rejected.

There is no significance association between knowledge score on prevention of covid-19 among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables. So H02 is retained and H2 is rejected.

Recommendations:
1. The study can be replicated on larger sample in different setting so that the findings can be generalized to larger population.
2. A experimental study can be conducted by using same sample.
3. A video assisted study can be conducted by using same sample.

CONCLUSION:
The data collected were subjected to analyze using descriptive and inferential statistics. From the findings of the study, it was concluded that Information booklet was useful in improving the knowledge level of staff nurses on prevention of covid-19.

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