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A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge regarding Nursing Management of Child with COVID 19 among Staff Nurses in a Rohilkhand Medical College of Nursing, Bareilly

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Abstract: ***Corona virus sickness (COVID - 19) is an infectious sickness because of a newly located corona virus. Most human beings inflamed with the COVID - 19 virus will revel in moderate to mild respiration infection and get better without requiring unique treatment. To check the pre - take a look at understanding concerning Nursing control of infant with COVID - 19 amongst group of workers Nurses. A Quantitative Quasi experimental studies technique changed into used for the study staff nurses have been registered with in Rohilkhand College of Nursing, Bareilly District. suggest pre - check expertise rating (18.65 ±3.71) on nursing control of infant with COVID - 19 turned into much less than the suggest post - check expertise rating (24.9 ± 2.40). The findings imply that the established coaching application on information concerning control of baby with Covid - 19 amongst team of workers nurses advanced with the aid of using the researcher become powerful in improving the enhance the information.***

Keywords: COVID - 19, effectiveness, program, knowledge, staff nurse

1. Introduction

Covid sickness (COVID - 19) is an irresistible infection brought about by a newfound Covid. A great many individuals polluted with the COVID - 19 disease will experience delicate to coordinate respiratory affliction and recover without requiring unique therapy. More established individuals and those with hidden clinical issues like cardiovascular infection, diabetes, persistent respiratory sickness, and disease are bound to foster genuine ailments. The most ideal approach to forestall and dial back transmission is to be very much educated with regards to the COVID - 19 infection, the illness it causes, and how it spreads. [1]

The COVID - 19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID - 19), which is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS - CoV - 2). The virus was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization proclaimed a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, and later declared a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 5 July 2021, more than 184 million cases have been confirmed, with more than 3.98 million confirmed deaths attributed to COVID - 19, making it one of the deadliest pandemics in history. [2]

While fewer children have been sick with COVID - 19 compared to adults, children can be infected with the virus that causes COVID - 19, can get sick from COVID - 19, and can spread the virus that causes COVID - 19 to others. Children, like adults, who have COVID - 19 but have no symptoms ("asymptomatic") can still spread the virus to others.

Children of all ages can become ill with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID - 19). However, most children who are contaminated normally don't become as wiped out as grown - ups and some probably won't show any indications whatsoever all. [3]

According to the American Academy of Paediatrics and the Children's Hospital Association, in the U. S. youngsters address about 13% of all COVID - 19 cases. Exploration recommends that kids more youthful than ages 10 to 14 are less inclined to become tainted with the infection that causes COVID - 19 contrasted with individuals age 20 and older. However, a few kids become seriously sick with COVID - 19. They may should be hospitalized, treated in the emergency unit set on a ventilator to assist them with breathing, as indicated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). [4]

If a child is found infected, it is important to isolate him/her quickly in a different room from the remainder of the family (if conceivable) and accept clinical exhortation. Family ought to associate with the kid through calls or video calls and can have positive talk.

Neonatal results ought to be followed during post pregnancy follow - up visits utilizing a post pregnancy care (PNC) agenda at home inside multi week of conveyance (post pregnancy observation). Breastfeeding ought to be proceeded, with help from the family to siphon bosom milk depending on the situation, paying little heed to gentle COVID - 19 indications. Ladies should wear a face cover

while breastfeeding or communicating bosom milk and clean up for no less than 20 seconds with cleanser and water prior to breastfeeding and subsequent to communicating breast milk. [5]

Ioana M Ciuca.2020 Jun 25 conducted a study to assess information about Covid illness 2019 (COVID - 19, which is brought about by serious intense respiratory disorder Covid 2 [SARS - cov - 2]) in kids. The sample consisted of 44 children with COVID - 19. The results showed that COVID - 19 occurs in 0.39–12.3% of children. Clinical signs and side effects are equivalent to those in grown - ups, however milder structures and a huge level of asymptomatic transporters are found among kids. Raised incendiary markers are related with entanglements and connected to different co - contaminations. The suggested treatment incorporates giving indicative treatment, with no particular medication proposals for kids. The anticipation is greatly improved for youngsters contrasted with grown - ups. This audit features that COVID - 19 in kids is like the illness in the grown - up populace, however with particularities in regards to clinical indications, research centre test outcomes, chest imaging, and treatment. The anticipation is greatly improved for youngsters contrasted with grown - ups, however with the movement of the pandemic; the cases in kids may change in the future. [6]

2. Literature

- Review of literature related to knowledge about children with COVID - 19.
- Review of literature related to COVID - 19.
- Review of literature related to the management of children.
- Review of literature related to a complication of COVID - 19 in children.

3. Methodology

The present study is a Quantitative pre experimental research approach was used for the study staff nurses were registered with in Rohilkhand College of Nursing, Bareilly District. Total 40 staff nurse were selected Non Probability Convenience Sampling technique. The level of knowledge was assessed using structured knowledge questionnaire. Paired 't' test was used to evaluate the effectiveness of Covid - 19 Knowledge. Inferential statistical Karl Pearson correlation Coefficient was used to find out the relationship between the pre test and post test. Chi - square test was used to find out the association between the post test level of Knowledge. The pre test was conducted, Intervention was implemented and post test knowledge were assessed for the experimental group. Research approach is the important part of the research. Selecting the appropriate research approach is depending on the study purpose which has been undertaken in order to accomplish the objectives of the study. Basic research is usually develops a new knowledge or used for testing theories and finding of such theories are not immediately applied into practice. The applied types are usually are concerned with application of knowledge to specific situation or may be establishing new knowledge which can be immediately used in practice. The main aim of applied research is to solve problems which are directly related to clinical practice. Quantitative research which also had types depends on the intervention carried out. The common types are experimental, quasi - experimental and non - experimental. If all the three things are followed that are randomization, control and intervention. If one among them is not fulfilled then it is called as quasi experimental study.

4. Result and Findings

Mean pre - test knowledge score (18.65 ±3.71) on nursing management of child with COVID - 19 was less than the mean post - test knowledge score (24.9 ± 2.40), hence it shows the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding nursing management of child with COVID - 19 among staff Nurses was effective. The calculated t value was (t=9.70) more than the tabled value (t.2.02). Hence there is significance difference in the mean post - test knowledge scores hence there is significance difference in the mean pre - test and post - test knowledge score. The data represented that in pre - test, 32 (80 %) of the participants had good knowledge regarding nursing management of child with COVID - 19 among staff nurses 8 (20 %) of the participants had excellent knowledge regarding nursing management of child with COVID - 19 among staff nurses. The post - test result show that 40 (100%) participants had excellent knowledge regarding nursing management of child with COVID - 19 among staff nurses. The data represented that association of socio - demographic characteristics with pre - test knowledge score on nursing management of child with Covid - 19 among staff nurses. The analysis revealed that there is no significant association established with the selected socio - demographic variables. Only two demographic variables i.e. age and sex was found association. Hence, research hypothesis was partially accepted at <0.05 level of significant.

Section A: Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of participants according to their pre test and post test knowledge score

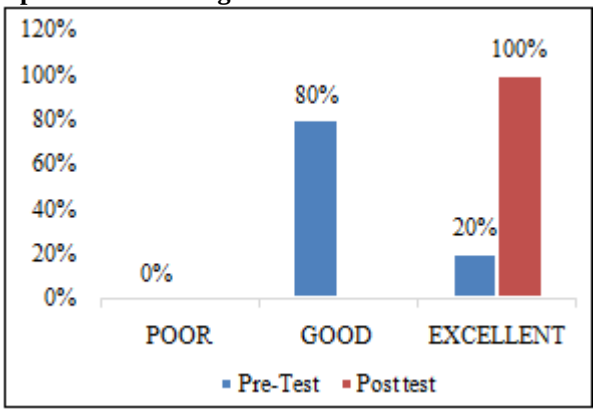

Figure 1: Showed that in pre - test, 32 (80 %) of the participants had good knowledge regarding nursing management of child with COVID - 19 among staff nurses 8 (20 %) of the participants had excellent knowledge regarding nursing management of child with COVID - 19 among staff nurses. The post - test result shows that 40 (100%) participants had excellent knowledge regarding nursing management of child with COVID - 19 among staff nurses.

5. Discussion

Present study finding the mean pre - test knowledge score (18.65 ±3.71) on nursing management of child with COVID - 19 was less than the mean post - test knowledge score (24.9 ± 2.40), hence it shows the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding nursing management of child with COVID - 19 among staff Nurses was effective. The calculated t value was (t=9.70) more than the tabled value (t.2.02). Hence there is significance difference in the mean post - test knowledge scores hence there is significance difference in the mean pre - test and post - test knowledge score. Similar study finding This finding was similarly reported by Sangeeta Pillai who conducted a study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding herbicidal measures in children. The pre test mean knowledge score was 6.25. The post test mean knowledge score is 16.65. The post test score of group is significant at P. Conclusion From all the above findings it can be concluded that mothers do not have adequate knowledge.

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