# A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge of the Staff Nurse regarding Maternal Care with COVID-19 with a View to Develop an Information Booklet in a Rohilkhand Medical College and Hospital Bareilly (UP)

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**Abstract:** *The COVID-19 pandemic significantly affects medical care frameworks and conceivably on pregnancy results, yet no methodical blend of proof of this impact has been embraced. We planned to evaluate the aggregate proof on the consequences for maternal, fetal, and neonatal results of the pandemic. To assess the knowledge regarding maternal care with COVID-19 among staff Nurses of Rohilkhand medical college & hospital Bareilly (UP). A Quantitative illustrative examination approach was utilized for the review staff Nurses were enrolled with in Rohilkhand Medical College and Hospital Bareilly U. P. The degree of information was surveyed utilizing organized information poll. The information addressed that larger part of, 25 (62.5%) staff Nurse had brilliant information in regards to maternal consideration with COVID-19 among staff Nurses and staying 15 (37.5%) staff Nurse had great information in regards to maternal consideration with COVID-19 among staff Nurse of Rohilkhand Medical college and Hospital Bareilly U. P.*

**Keywords:** COVID-19, maternal care, nursing staff, knowledge, pregnancy

## 1. Introduction

COVID illness (COVID-19) is an irresistible sickness brought about by a newfound COVID. A great many people contaminated with the COVID-19 infection will encounter gentle to direct respiratory sickness and recuperate without requiring extraordinary therapy. More seasoned individuals and those with basic clinical issues like cardiovascular sickness, diabetes, constant respiratory infection, and malignancy are bound to foster genuine disease. The most ideal approach to forestall and dial back transmission is be very much educated with regards to the COVID-19 infection, the illness it causes and how it spreads.

The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an on going global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), which is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS - CoV - 2). The virus was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization declared 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. [1]

Pregnancy, also known as gestation, is the time during which one or more offspring develops inside a woman. [1]

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on health - care systems and potentially on pregnancy outcomes, but no systematic synthesis of evidence of this effect has been undertaken. We aimed to assess the collective evidence on the effects on maternal, fetal, and neonatal outcomes of the pandemic.

Women who test positive for COVID-19 or with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 infection should remain in facility after delivery until COVID-19 symptoms clear. Facilities should consult current UNFPA guidelines for discharge recommendations.

Pregnancy and neonatal outcomes should be tracked during postpartum follow - up visits using a postnatal care (PNC) checklist at home within one week of delivery (postpartum surveillance). Breastfeeding should be continued, with assistance from the family to pump breast milk as needed, regardless of mild COVID-19 symptoms. Women should wear a face mask while breastfeeding or expressing breast milk and wash their hands for at least 20 seconds with soap and water before breastfeeding and after expressing breast milk. [1]

The result revealed that Most reports described women presenting in the third trimester with fever (68%) and coughing (34%). Lymphocytopenia (59%) with elevated C - reactive protein (70%) was observed and 91% of the women were delivered by caesarean section. Three maternal intensive care unit admissions were noted but no maternal deaths. One neonatal death and one intrauterine death were also reported. The study concluded that majority of mothers were discharged without any major complications, severe maternal morbidity as a result of COVID-19 and perinatal deaths were reported. Vertical transmission of the COVID-19 could not be ruled out. Careful monitoring of pregnancies

with COVID-19 and measures to prevent neonatal infection are warranted. [1]

The physiological changes occurring during pregnancy make the mother more vulnerable to severe infections. Anatomical changes such as an increase in the transverse diameter of the thoracic cage and an elevated level of the diaphragm, decrease maternal tolerance to hypoxia. Lung volume changes and vasodilation can lead to mucosal edema and increased secretions in the upper respiratory tract. In addition, alterations in cell - mediated immunity contribute to the increased susceptibility of pregnant women to be infected by intracellular organisms such as viruses with regard to the fetus and the newborn, the immaturity of the innate and adaptive immune systems makes them highly susceptible to infections. Dysregulation of factors such as cytokines and the complement cascade can have deleterious consequences for brain development and function. To find out whether an infectious agent can infect the fetus or newborn by vertical transmission is therefore of particular interest. Pregnant women and their newborns should be evaluated for being potential risk groups in the current COVID-19 pandemic. [6]

Pregnant ladies and children are regularly ordered as being at high danger during the COVID illness 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Various investigations have exhibited that the attributes of COVID-19 illness in pregnant ladies and non - pregnant ladies are practically the same. Be that as it may, pregnant ladies with COVID-19 in the third trimester are almost certain than their non - pregnant partners to require concentrated consideration, however this might mirror a lower edge for intercession in pregnant ladies instead of more genuine sickness. Contrasted and pregnant ladies without COVID-19, pregnant ladies with indicative COVID-19 expecting admission to clinic have more regrettable maternal results, including passing, albeit the outright danger stays extremely low. Results of children brought into the world to ladies positive for COVID-19 are by and large generally excellent, however iatrogenic preterm birth is more normal. Discoveries from these examinations feature the requirement for additional observing of the results of pregnant and post pregnancy ladies as indicated by trimester during this pandemic. [6]

## 2. Literature

1) Related to Coronavirus in pregnancy
2) Review of writing identified with Coronavirus
3) ROL related to effectiveness of structured teaching programme on maternal care

## 3. Methodology

A Quantitative descriptive research approach was used for the study staff Nurses were registered with in Rohilkhand College of Nursing, Bareilly District. The level of knowledge was assessed using structured knowledge questionnaire.

## 4. Results

The data represented that majority of, 25 (62.5%) staff nurse had excellent knowledge regarding maternal care with COVID-19 among staff Nurses and remaining 15 (37.5%) staff Nurse had good knowledge regarding maternal care with COVID-19 among staff Nurse of Rohilkhand medical college & Hospital Bareilly. The data represented that association of socio - demographic characteristics with knowledge score on maternal care with COVID-19 with their demographic variables. The analysis revealed that there is no significant association established with the selected socio - demographic variables. Hence, research hypothesis was rejected at <0.05 level of significant.

**Section B: To assess the knowledge regarding maternal care with COVID-19 among staff Nurses of Rohilkhand medical college &hospital Bareilly (UP).**
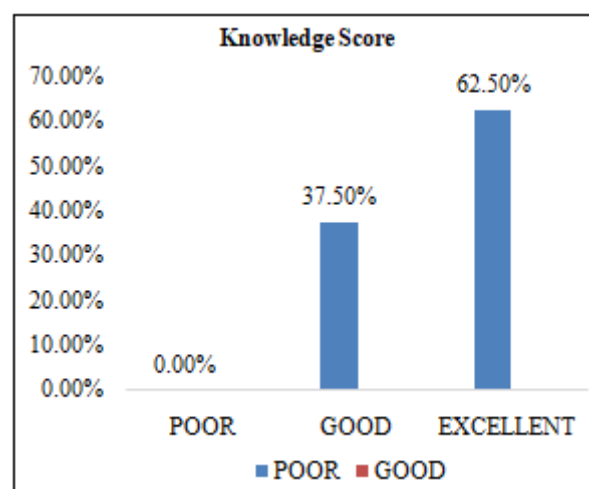


Table 2 represented majority of, 25 (62.5%) staff nurse had excellent knowledge regarding maternal care with COVID-19 among staff Nurses and remaining 15 (37.5%) staff Nurse had good knowledge regarding maternal care with COVID-19 among staff Nurses in Rohilkhand Medical College, & Hospital Bareilly (UP).

## 5. Discussion

Present study finding Represented majority of, 25 (62.5%) staff nurse had excellent knowledge regarding maternal care with COVID-19 among Staff Nurse and remaining 15 (37.5%) staff Nurse had good knowledge regarding maternal care with COVID-19 among Staff Nurse Rohilkhand medical college and Hospital Bareilly U. P. Similar study finding The above study was concluded that Global maternal and fetal outcomes have worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic, with an increase in maternal deaths, stillbirth, ruptured ectopic pregnancies, and maternal depression

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