

# A Pre Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Standard Operational Procedure of COVID-19 among BSc. Nursing Students

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**Abstract:** COVID-19 is a disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 that can trigger what doctors call a respiratory tract infection. It can affect your upper respiratory tract (sinuses, nose, and throat) or lower respiratory tract (windpipe and lungs). It spreads the same way other corona viruses do, mainly through person-to-person contact. Infections range from mild to deadly. SARS-CoV-2 is one of seven types of corona virus, including the ones that cause severe diseases like Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and sudden acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The other corona viruses cause most of the colds that affect us during the year but aren't a serious threat for otherwise healthy people. This study will be helpful for nursing students to improve their knowledge in the area of COVID-19 disease.

**Keywords:** Assess, Knowledge, Effectiveness, video assisted Teaching Programme, corona virus, B.Sc. nursing students

## 1. Introduction

A corona virus is a kind of common virus that causes an infection in your nose, sinuses, or upper throat. Most corona viruses aren't dangerous.

In early 2020, after a December 2019 outbreak in China, the World Health Organization identified SARS-CoV-2 as a new type of corona virus. The outbreak quickly spread around the world.

COVID-19 is a disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 that can trigger what doctors call a respiratory tract infection. It can affect your upper respiratory tract (sinuses, nose, and throat) or lower respiratory tract (windpipe and lungs).

It spreads the same way other corona viruses do, mainly through person-to-person contact. Infections range from mild to deadly.

SARS-CoV-2 is one of seven types of corona virus, including the ones that cause severe diseases like Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and sudden acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The other corona viruses cause most of the colds that affect us during the year but aren't a serious threat for otherwise healthy people.

## 2. Review of Literature

Section - I: Review of literature related to international level  
Section- II: Review of literature related to national level (India)

## Objectives of the Study

- 1) To assess the pretest knowledge level regarding standard operational procedure of COVID-19 among BSc nursing students at selected colleges of Raipur C.G.
- 2) To assess the posttest knowledge level regarding standard operational procedure of COVID-19 among BSc nursing students at selected colleges of Raipur C.G.
- 3) To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme standard operational procedure of COVID-19 among B.Sc nursing students at selected colleges of Raipur C.G.
- 4) To find out the association between the pretest knowledge level regarding standard operational procedure of COVID-19 with their selected socio demographic variables.

## 3. Methodology

The study was pre experimental study with a quantitative approach and research design was one group pre test and post test research design. The study was conducted in selected nursing colleges of Raipur (C.G.). Data collection period was one month. Purposive sampling technique was used in this study. Sample size was 100. The tools used for data collection were demographic variables and self structured questionnaire.

## Development & Description of the Tool

Data collection tools are the procedures or instruments used by the researcher to observe or measure the key variables in the research problem (Burns, N, Grove, K, 2002).

After wide reading, the researcher developed the tool as per the following:-

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**Section-A:** deal with socio demographic variables.

**Section B:** structured teaching program me.

### Criterion Measure

There are 30 questionnaires in the data collection instrument. Each correct response scores 1 mark & wrong response 0 mark.

- Maximum score – 30
- Minimum score – 0

S.NO.	Criteria	Score	Percentage
1.	Poor	0-10	0-35%
2.	Average	11-20	36-69%
3.	Good	21-30	70-100%

### Reliability

Reliability co-efficient for the knowledge test was calculated by using Karl's Pearson methods. The reliability of this was found by using Karl's Pearson method formula. Reliability obtained was  $r = 0.6$  which indicates the tool was highly reliable.

### Pilot Study

**Julie Stachowiak 2003**, A smaller version of a larger study that is conducted to prepare for that study. A pilot study can involve pre-testing a research tool, like a new data collection method. It can also be used to test an idea or hypothesis.

Pilot study was conducted from **24/05/20 to 31/05/20** assess the feasibility of the study and decide a plan for statistical analysis. Written permission to conduct pilot study was obtained from the college authorities. The Multiple Choice Question using questionnaire technique was taken from 10BSC student nurses was selected using purposive sampling technique. Pretest was conducted by administering a knowledge objective types questionnaire with the help of video teaching program me.

### Data Collection Procedure

**According to Treece and Treece (1968)**, The instrument selected in a research should be as far as possible be the vehicle that would best elicit data for drawing conclusion pertinent to the study and at the same time add to the body of knowledge in discipline.

The technique for data collection was self structured knowledge questionnaire.

- A formal written permission was obtained from the authorities to conduct the study.
- The investigator first introduced himself to the respondent and explained the purpose of gathering information.
- It was planned to collect the information from mothers admitted government
- The sample consisted of 100 subjects. Purposive sampling technique was used for data collection. On day one pre test knowledge regarding standard operational

precaution for COVID-19 was assessing and carried out by knowledge questionnaire followed by administration of structured teaching program to the BSc nursing students.

- On the 7<sup>th</sup> days post test knowledge identical to the pre test was assessed to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program.
- No problem was faced during data collection.
- They were assured that their responses would be kept confidential for research purpose.

### 4. Plan for Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data will be analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

- Organize data in master data sheet.
- Demographic variables are to be analysed in terms of frequencies and percentages.
- Structured teachings program me and observation checklist is used to be presented in form of mean, median and standard deviation.
- Chi- square test is used to determine the association between demographic variables.
- Paired t test is used to determine the comparison.

### 5. Result

The data collected from the study subjects were analyzed and interpreted in terms of the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis; the level of significance was at 5%.

- The characteristics of the demographic variables described in terms of their frequency and percentage distribution of students which showed that frequency and percentage distribution of students which showed that it depicts that maximum age of nursing student is 17-21 year 40 (40%) and minority in 22-26 year 25 (25%).
- Shows that it depicts that maximum gender is female 90 (90%) and minority in male 10 (10%).
- Shows that it depicts maximum religion are Hindu 70 (70%) and minority in Muslim 20 (20%).
- Shows that It depicts that area of residence was maximum in rural area 75 (75%) and minority in semi urban area 5 (5%).
- Shows that it depicts that class was maximum in BSc nursing 1<sup>st</sup> year (35 %) and minority in BSc nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year (29%).
- Shows that It depicts that type of family was maximum in joint family 46 (46%) and minority in nuclear family 39 (39%).
- It depicts that maximum 53.33% mothers have one child and minimum 46.66% mothers have two or more children.
- Shows that it depicts that knowledge about COVID-19 disease was yes 100 (100%)
- Shows that It depicts that source of information was maximum in mass media 50 (50%) and minority in internet 25 (25%). Hence hypothesis ( $H_{02}$ ) was accepted

## 6. Discussion

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to following conclusion that is more effective in improving knowledge on regarding COVID-19 disease.

## 7. Recommendations

On the basis of findings of the study the following recommendations are offered for further research.

- 1) This study can be replicated on a large sample there by findings can be generalized for larger section.
- 2) A similar study can be carried out by using other teaching strategies
- 3) A similar study can be conducted in different setting and different target population such as age, class, type of family etc.

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