International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Topics
Volume 3, Issue 5, May 2022
https://www.ijramt.com | ISSN (Online): 2582-7839


# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding COVID-19 Pandemic Among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Clinic at Saheed Hospital Dallirajhara

Poonam Manikpuri[1*], Abhilekha Bishwal[2], Seema Santosh[3], Sreelata Pillai[4]
[1]*M.Sc. Nursing Final Year, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, P.G. College of Nursing, Bhilai, India*
[2,3,4]*P.G. College of Nursing, Bhilai, India*

***Abstract*: Pregnancy also known as gestation, is the time during which one or more offspring develops inside a woman pregnancy usually occurs by sexual intercourse, but can occur through assisted reproductive technology procedures. Sign and symptoms of early pregnancy may include missed periods, tender breasts, morning sickness, hunger, nausea and vomiting each lasting for approximately three months. To improve maternal health, barriers that limit access to quality maternal health services must be identified and addressed at all levels of the health system. Health knowledge is an important element to enable women to be aware of their health status and the importance of appropriate ANC. Very few studied were carried out in India about this aspect of maternal health and hence data in this regard is scarcely available. This study was conducted to determine the level of knowledge, and skill related to antenatal examination and to assess the improving knowledge and skill of nursing students on antenatal examination. This will be used as baseline data and will help in the further planning of Health Intervention Program. The antenatal period is a time of physical and psychological preparation of birth and parenthood. Becoming a part is a time of intense learning both for parents and those close to them. Promotion of maternal and child health has been one of the most important components of the Family Welfare Program of the Government of India and the national population policy 2000.**

***Keywords*: Impact, Pregnant women, COVID-19, Knowledge, Attitude, Antenatal clinic.**

## 1. Introduction

A pregnant women in covid -19 can pass the virus to her fetus or baby during pregnancy or delivery to-date, the active virus has not been found in samples of fluid around the baby in the womb or breast milk. In the intranatal period more chances of infection birth of pre mature baby, still birth, death of baby etc. women have worry about the infection of new born baby.

Wear a medical mask while breastfeeding the baby, wash hands with soap and water or use alcohol-based hand rub before feeding. During the post-partum period the major health care components are establishment of breast feeding, preparation for immunization of the new born baby, family planning and contraception choice of the couple. Postpartum depression, anxiety will be occurred after delivery after delivery.

Effect of COVID-19 on pregnancy pregnant women do not appear more likely to contract the infection than the general population. However, pregnancy if self-alters the body's immune system and response to viral infection in general which can occasionally be related to more severe symptoms and this will be the same for COVID -19. Reported cases of COVID-19 pneumonia in pregnancy are milder and with good recovery. In other type of the corona virus infection the risk to the mother appear to increase in particular during the last trimester of pregnancy. There are case reports of preterm birth in women with COVID -19 but it is unclear whether the preterm birth was always iatrogenic, or whether some were spontaneous. Pregnant women with heart disease are at highest risk (congenital or acquired). The corona virus epidemic increases the risk of perinatal anxiety and depression, as well as domestic violence. It is critically important that support for women and families is strengthened as far as possible, that women are asked about mental health at every contact. With regard to vertical transmission ,emerging evidence now suggests that vertical transmission is probable ,although the proportion of pregnancies affected and the significance to the neonate has at to be determined .At present there are no recorded cases of breast milk being tested positive for COVID -19.Effect on fetus currently no data suggesting an increased risk of miscarriage or early pregnancy loss in relation to COVID -19.There is no evidence currently that the virus is teratogenic .Long term data is awaited. COVID-19 infection is currently not an indication for medical termination of pregnancy.

## 2. Need for the Study

By undertaking" the study to assess the effectiveness of

*Corresponding author: pmanikpuri208@gmail.com

planned teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Covid -19 pandemic among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic at Saheed Hospital Dallirajhara." it would be most appropriate to do this study among women attending antenatal clinic during the impact of COVID- 19 pandemic. The video teaching would benefit large no of pregnant women in order to creating awareness about from corona virus and protect themselves during ante, intra, and post-natal period. It was also observed by investigator by serving in Covid pandemic at Saheed Hospital Dallirajhara that all the pregnant women who are coming for their routine check- up were in high level of anxiety and stress because of severe complication which occur due to Covid infection so its prime responsibility of the investigator to create awareness improve knowledge and attitude of women related to Covid infection, its symptoms, diagnosis, complication and prevention which help to prepare for safe institutional delivery and deliver a healthy baby.

## 3. Objectives

1. To assess the pre test and post test knowledge regarding COVID–19 pandemic among pregnant women at antenatal clinic.
2. To assess the pre test and post test attitude regarding COVID-19 pandemic among pregnant women at selected antenatal clinic.
3. To find out the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding covid -19 pandemic among pregnant women.
4. To find out the co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding COVID-19 pandemic among pregnant women at selected antenatal clinic.
5. To find out the association between knowledge and attitude regarding COVID-19 pandemic with selected sociodemographic variables among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic.

## 4. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this study adopted from goal attainment theory. The theory of goal attainment states that, nursing is a process of action, reaction and interaction where by nurse and client share information about their perception in the nursing situation. Imogene Kings theory of goal attainment was first introduced in the 1960s.

## 5. Methodology

. Pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design was utilized to assess the effectiveness of video teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding covid-19 pandemic among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic at Saheed hospital, Bhilai, where subjects were selected by purposive sampling. The conceptual framework of the study based on Goal attainment Theory. Tool for data collection consist of questionnaire to assess socio demographic variables and knowledge and rating scale to assess attitude regarding covid 19 during breast feeding. The reliability of the tool was calculated using Karl Pearson methods. The tool was found to be reliable (r=0.9) for data collection. Analysis and interpretation of the data was done using descriptive and inferential statistics.

## 6. Result

In relation to the assess the effectiveness of video teaching programme on attitude regarding covid-19 pandemic among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic.

The findings related to attitude score regarding covid 19 pandemic among pregnant women. The posttest attitude means score (12.1), SD (1.3) is higher than the pretest attitude mean score is (9.2), SD (1.8) and t value = 8.9 obtained, which is highly significant at P=0.05 calculated value is greater than the table value, hence the H0 hypothesis is rejected and H1 alternative hypothesis is accepted.

In relation to the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding covid 19 pandemic among pregnant women correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding covid 19 pandemic among pregnant women. In pre test the knowledge and attitude are negatively correlated (r= -0.29), while in post test the knowledge and attitude are positively correlated (r= 0.80) with each other.

Hence, it is concluded that in pre test knowledge and attitude were (-ve) poorly related which was not significant, while in post test, knowledge and attitude were (+ve) substantial correlated which was significant.

Analysis of pre test and post test knowledge and attitude score of subject regarding covid-19 among pregnant women by using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and mean percentage. Analysis to assess the knowledge regarding COVID-19 among pregnant women.

Table 1, Fig. 1, shows pre test and post test knowledge score regarding covid-19 pandemic among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic. In 12(20%) are poor knowledge score, 42(70%) are average knowledge score, 6(10%) are had good knowledge score.

Whereas in post test 6(10%) subjects are having average knowledge score and 54(90%) are having good knowledge score. The data signifies the information video teaching

Table 1
Over all analysis of pre test and post test of knowledge score (N=60)

| S. No. | Category | Pre-Test | | | | | Post-Test | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (f) | (%) | Mean | Mean score % | SD | (f) | (%) | Mean | Mean score % | SD |
| 1. | Poor | 12 | 20 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Average | 42 | 70 | 14.8 | 24.7 | 1.1 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 25 | 1.4 |
| 3. | Good | 6 | 10 | 19.8 | 33 | 1.0 | 60 | 54 | 90 | 32.8 | 1.8 |
| | TOTAL | 60 | 100 | 14.0 | 23.4 | 2.7 | 60 | 100 | 17.3 | 28.9 | 1.6 |

programme was very effective in term of gain knowledge regarding COVID-19 pandemic among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic.So the H1 Hypothesis (There will be significant difference between pre and post test knowledge and attitude regarding COVID-19 among pregnant women) is accepted with regard to COVID-19.

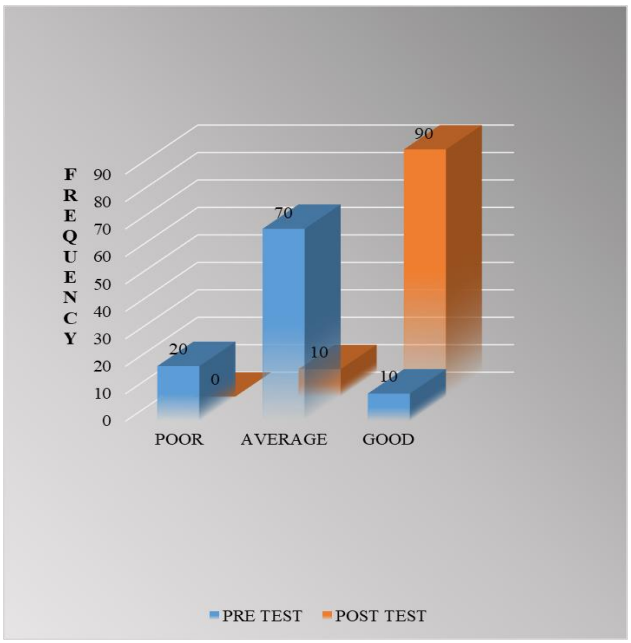


Fig. 1. Multiple bar diagram showing percentage distribution of overall analysis of pre test and post test knowledge score of by using frequency and percentage (%)

## 7. Discussion

Over all analysis of pre test and post test of knowledge score pre test and post test knowledge score regarding covid-19 pandemic among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic. In pre-test, 12(20%) are had poor knowledge score, 42(70%) are had average knowledge score, 6(10%) are had good knowledge score.

Whereas in post test 6(10%) subjects are having average knowledge score and 54(90%) are having good knowledge score.

Above findings supported by Najmeh Maharlouei (2021) study was conducted on a statistical sample of pregnant women in Southwestern Iran between march and april 2021 to evaluate their knowledge towards this COVID-19.So pregnant mother registered in antenatal clinics affiliated to Shiraz university of medical sciences were called and asked to fill in a medical characteristics knowledge towards COVID-19.P- value<0.05 were considered statistically significant .The mean score of knowledge among 540responds was 34 out of 43 also 44.5%answered more than 80%of the items correctly higher knowledge score were accordingly associate with knowledge of pregnant women.

## 8. Conclusion

On the basis of finding of the present study it is concluded that there are positive impact of Planned teaching programme on COVID-19 among pregnant women.

## References

[1] WHO. Infection Prevention and Control for the safe management of a dead body in the context of COVID-19.
[2] World Health Organization. Interim guidance 24March 2020.
[3] National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. New coronavirus cases rise to 571 in Chinese mainland. January 23, 2020. http://en.nhc.gov.cn/2020-01/23/c_76004.htm
[4] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Geographical distribution of 2019nCov cases. https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases
[5] World Health Organization. Novel coronavirus situation report-2. January 22, 2020. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200122-sitrep-22019-ncov.pdf
[6] COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) University (JHU). https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html.
[7] World Health Organization. COVID_19 situation 19 March, 2020.
[8] World Health Organization. COVID_19 situation 04 May, 2020. https://www.who.int/bangladesh/emergencies/coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-update.
[9] National guideline on infection prevention and control in healthcare settings with additional measures for COVID-19. Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) Bangladesh, Version: 3.0, 2020.9. IEDCR, 2020. Covid-19 Status Bangladesh. https://www.iedcr.gov.bd.
[10] Farhana KM, Mannan KA. Knowledge and perception towards Novel Coronavirus (COVID 19) in Bangladesh. International Research Journal of Business and Social Science 2020; 6(2): 76–79.
[11] Mamun MA, Griffiths MD. First COVID-19 suicide case in Bangladesh due to fear of COVID-19 and xenophobia: Possible suicide prevention strategies. Asian J Psychiatr. 2020; 51:102073.
[12] BBS.2011. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics: Rajshahi statistics census. 2011.
[13] Rana MM, Islam MR, Karim MR, Islam AZ, Haque MA, Shahiduzzaman M, et al. Knowledge and practices of exclusive breastfeeding among mothers in rural areas of Rajshahi district in Bangladesh: A community clinic-based study. PLoS ONE 15(5): e0232027.