Original Article

"Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding Post Covid-19 Complications Among People In Selected Area."A Pre-Experimental Study.

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Abstract

When a respiratory infections illness in farmed chickens swept over North America in the late 1920s, animals initially contracted the coronavirus. The first comprehensive study describing a novel respiratory illness in chickens in North Dakota was written in 1931 by Arthur Schalk and M.C. Hawn. With significant death rates of 40–90%, the infection of newborn chicks was characterized evident gasping and listlessness.

Material & Method: The pre experimental design was used 60 people residing in selected area. To gather data, non-probability practical sampling techniques were utilized. Knowledge was evaluated using a self-structured questionnaire and a semi-structured questionnaire on demographic information. Combining descriptive and inferential statistics were used in the data collection and analysis in accordance with the purpose.

Results: According to the research, the majority of participants (48.30% of those surveyed) were between the ages of 18 and 28. Males made up 53.30 percent of the population. The majority of the population, 43.30%, lived in a rural region, while the majority of the population, 48.30%, was married. Majority of the people 21.70% of people were educated up to primary standard, Majority of the people 5% of people were government employees, Majority of the people 91.70% of people heard about post COVID-19 Majority of the people 18.30% of people heard about post Covid-19 and it's complications from family. The results demonstrate that, in the pre-test, 16.67% of the population from the chosen region had low levels of knowledge, 50% had medium levels, and 33.33% had good levels, but none of them scored very well or very well. In the post-test, 46.67% of the participants from the chosen region scored at the good level of knowledge, 48.33% at the very excellent level of knowledge, and 5% at the exceptional level of knowledge. However, none of them scored poorly or had an average level of knowledge on the post-test. Showed that the post-test mean scores was greater than the mean knowledge score, at 18.20 with a standard deviation of 3.41. Knowledge score is correlated with age, parental status, educational attainment, employment, and heard about the difficulties with Covid-19.

Conclusion: It's crucial to gauge how well a structured training program is working to increase people's awareness of post-COVID-19 problems in the targeted population.

Keywords:-Assess, Knowledge, structured teaching program, COVID-19, COVID-19 Complications

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus illness (Covid-19) is really an infectious disease caused by a recently discovered coronavirus. The majority of Covid-19 virus-infected individuals will develop mild to severe respiratory disease and recover without the need for special care. The elderly and individuals who have underlying medical diseases such cancer, diabetes, lung disease, and cardiovascular disease are more prone to have serious illnesses.[1] Coronavirus infection 2019 (Covid-19), a severe acute respiratory condition brought on by a new strain of the Coronavirus. An developing pandemic known as the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) was first reported in December 2019 from Wuhan, China.[2] The Chinese city that Wuhan has attracted attention from all around the world due to an epidemic of a fever respiratory illness brought on by the Coronavirus 2019. In December 2019, there was an unidentified pneumonia epidemic in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, with an epidemiological connection to the live animal market so at Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market. Health officials in Hong

Kong, Macau, and Taiwan increased border monitoring as a result of the Chinese Health Officials' notice to the WHO on December 31, 2019, raising worries and suspicions that it would indicate the development of a brand-new, serious hazard to public health.[3] By January 2021, there will have been more than 99 million confirmed cases of the SARS-CoV-2 virus worldwide, along with two million fatalities. Millions of individuals have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic worldwide, adding to the burden of providing long-term care for Covid-19 survivors. Because other Coronavirus-related disorders, like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), have well-documented local and systemic pathophysiological results, it is crucial to look at both post-Covid (short-term) as long-Covid (long-term) impacts. We investigated several harmful Covid health consequences and discovered many of them. Instead, they had an effect on a number of living societies, including: I the immune system.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Recent studies from China, Europe, or the United States have frequently shown that individuals and those with underlying medical conditions were more likely to have severe COVID-19. In accordance with the World Health Organization, a patient with acute severe illness is defined as having fever and at least one respiratory disease sign or symptom, such as coughing or shortness of breath, and requires hospitalization. A review from the US found that 94% (173/184) of fatalities had underlying illnesses, as did 71% (732/1037) of patients admitted to hospitals with COVID-19. In countries like the United Kingdom and indeed the United States, WHO recommendations on who is thought to be at increased risk of developing severe COVID-19 have now been released together with public health authorities. This group of people includes those who have diabetes, chronic renal disease, chronic respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and a number of other chronic illnesses. As a result, researcher said that 60 % of people was suffered from this sign and symptoms, they have more likely to require hospital-based care, such as oxygen supplementation. An infection of persons with underlying illnesses is predicted to account for a major percentage of the increased healthcare burden of COVID-19 epidemics. According to a Maharashtra report, "many moderate to severe Covid-19 healed patients are now returning with symptoms of extreme discomfort in the chest, stomach, and limbs, mostly due to blood clotting." Thrombosis in various parts of the body is uncommon in home isolated cases, according to doctors, but some young patients who were light cases are reporting thrombosis. Interventional cardiologist consultant Dr. Shoeb Nadeem noted, "He addressed an unusual case of renal clotting in a Covid-9 recovered 41-year-old patient."

In accordance to above cited studies, as well as statistic researcher findings is found that, Coronavirus is emerging respiratory virus and has huge impact on worldwide. One of the nations with the highest concentration of Covid-19 patients and associated complications is India. There was 60 % of inhabitants is suffering from the follow covid-19 issues and they were not knowledgeable or have adequate understanding about post Covid-19 difficulties. Hence investigator saw need to undertake research of Effectiveness of the Structured Teaching Program on understanding of Post Covid-19 Complications across individuals in specified location.

MATERIAL & METHOD

Pre-experimental design was used as the research design in this study. It evaluates the general public's knowledge of post-COVID-19 problems. The link with demographic factors was also revealed by the researchers. The participants in the current research include all residents in the chosen region. Willingness to engage in the study is a requirement for enrollment. Age range of 18 to 60 old. People who are capable of writing, reading, and understanding Marathi, Hindi, and English are available at the point of data collection. Medical professional is an exclusion. Now afflicted by a chronic sickness. Tool Description Three pieces made up the structured questionnaire schedule. Section A: Contains demographic information Section B had a semi-structured demographic data questionnaire. Section C: A knowledge assessment self-structured questionnaire a strategy for data analysis To clarify or improve ideas, assertions, or theories, analysis is an approach used in theory development. It was intended for the data to provide both descriptive and inferential.

RESULT

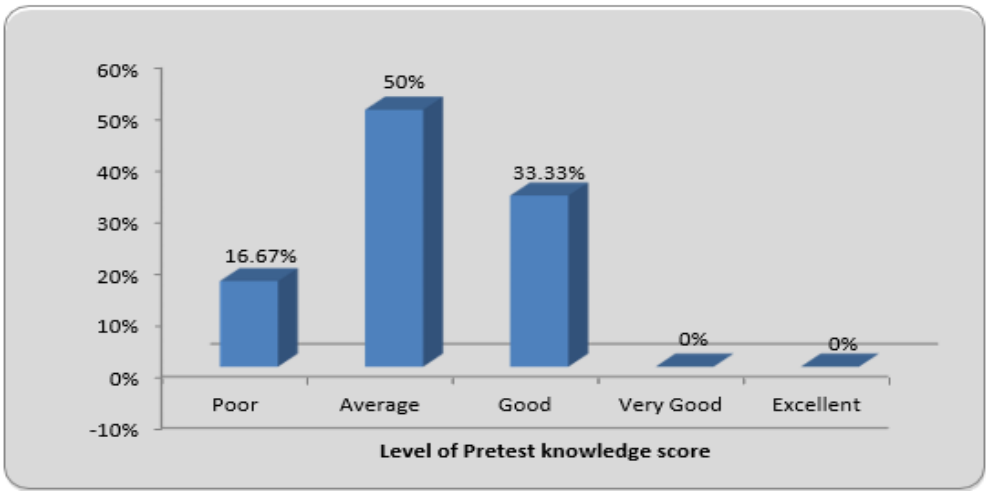
The vast majority of individuals 48.30% of the population was between the ages of 18 and 28, 23.30% between the ages of 29 and 38, 13.30% between the ages of 39 and 48, and 15% between the ages of 49 and 60. the vast majority of individuals Males made up 53.30% of the population while females made up 46.70%. Majority of the people 43.30% of people were residing in rural area, 20% in urban areas and 36.70% of people were residing in semi urban area. Majority of the people 48.30% of people were married, 41.70% of them were unmarried and each 5% of them were widower/widow and divorced. Majority of the people 21.70% of people were educated up to primary standard, 25% of them were educated up to secondary standard,45% of them were graduates, 3% of them were post graduates and 5% of them had other qualifications. Majority of the people 5% of people were government employees, each 18.30% of them were private employees and self-employed,20% of them were unemployed and 38.30% of them were students. Majority of the people 91.70% of people heard about post COVID-19 and it’s complications. Majority of the people 18.30% of people heard about post Covid-19 and it’s complications from family, 11.70% from friends, 8.30% from relatives, 15% from health workers and 38.30% of people heard from mass media. TABLE – 1 Frequency and age distribution of mother’s according to their base line characteristics

Table 1:-Description on demographic variable of people

Demographic Variables	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Age(yrs) n=60		
18-28 yrs	29	48.3
29-38 yrs	14	23.3
39-48 yrs	8	13.3
49-60 yrs	9	15.0
Gender		
Male	32	53.3
Female	28	46.7
Area of residence		
Rural	26	43.3
Urban	12	20.0
Semi Urban	22	36.7
Marital Status		
Married	29	48.3
Unmarried	25	41.7
Divorced	3	5.0
Widower/Widow	3	5.0
Separated	0	0
Educational Status		
Primary	13	21.7
Secondary	15	25.0
Graduation	27	45.0
Post Graduation	2	3.3
Any Other	3	5.0
Occupation		
Govt. Employee	3	5.0
Private Employee	11	18.3
Unemployed	12	20.0
Self Employed	11	18.3
Student and others	23	38.3
Heard about Covid-19 and its complications		
Yes	55	91.7
No	5	8.3
Source of information		**n=55**
Family	11	18.3
Friends	7	11.7
Relatives	5	8.3
Health Worker	9	15.0
Mass Media	23	38.3
Other	0	0

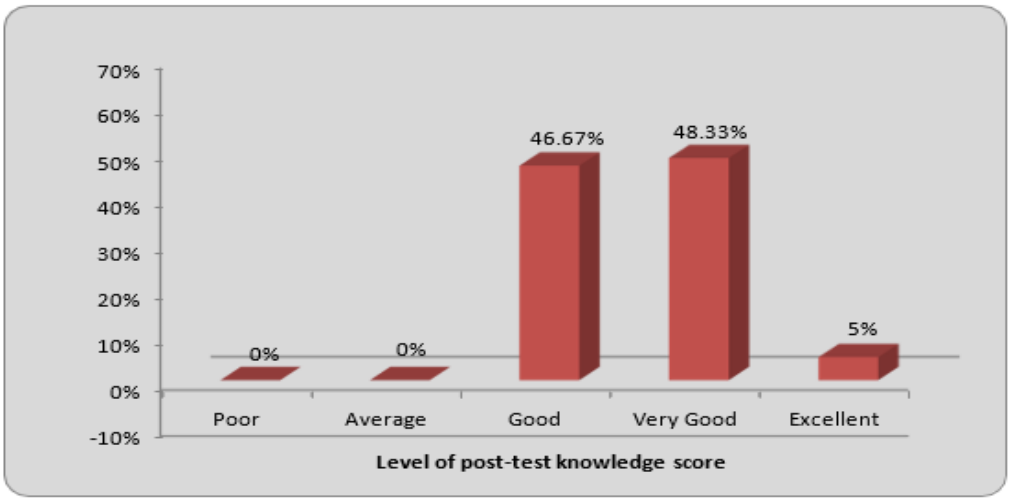
Section-II:- Description on pre-test knowledge of people regarding selected post Covid-19 complications.

The finding show that, in pre-test 16.67% of the people from selected area had poor level of knowledge level, majority 50% had average knowledge level and 33.33% of people had good level of knowledge while none of them came in very good and excellent knowledge score in pre-test.



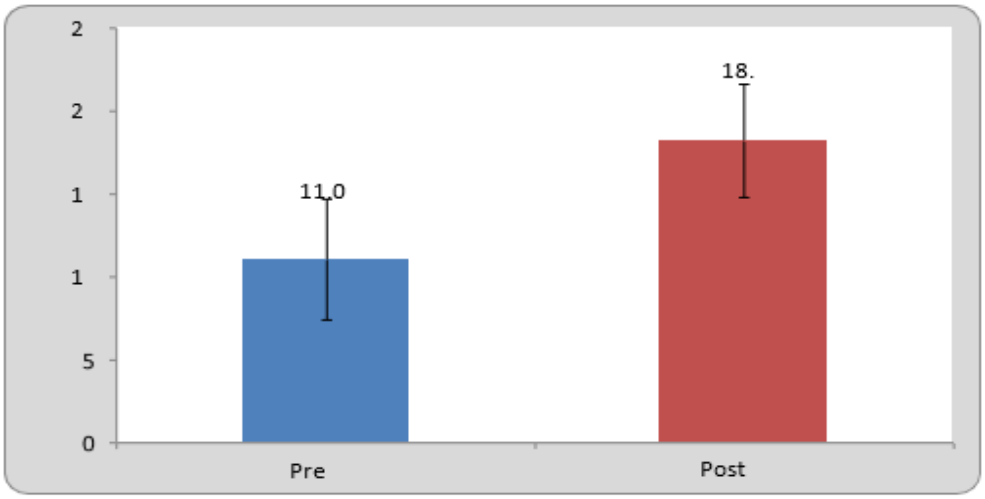
Section-III:- Description on post-test knowledge of people regarding selected post Covid-19 complications.

The finding shows that, in post-test 46.67% of people from selected area had good level of knowledge, majority 48.33% had very good level of knowledge and 5% of them had excellent level of knowledge score. However none of them came in poor and average knowledge level in post-test.



Section-IV:- Description on effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding post Covid-19 complications among people in selected area

When compared to the pre-test total mean score value of 11.05 w SD of 3.64, the study shows that the post-test mean posttest was higher at 18.20 had SD of 3.41. At the 0.05 level of significance, the estimated "t" value 18.11 is higher than even the table value 2.00. As a result, H1 is approved whereas H0 is disapproved.



Section-IV:- Description on association of post-test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables

Analysis reveals a correlation between knowledge score and age, relationship status, educational attainment, employment status, and understanding of COVID-19 and its difficulties. Furthermore, there is no correlation between knowledge score and any other demographic factor.

Table 2: shows that Description on association of post-test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables

Sr No.	Demographic variable	Calculated value			Df	Table value	Level of significance P<0.05	Significance
		t-value	F-value	p-value				
1.	Age (in year)		3.29	0.027	3,56	2.76	<0.05	S
2.	Gender	0.63		0.52	58	2.00	>0.05	NS
3.	Area of residence		0.29	0.74	2.57	3.15	>0.05	NS
4.	Marital status		2.92	0.042	3,56	2.76	<0.05	S
5.	Educational status		12.64	0.0001	4,55	2.52	<0.05	S
6.	Occupation		0.03	0.025	4,55	2.52	<0.05	S
7.	Heard about Covid-19	2.73		0.008	58	2.00	<0.05	S
8.	Source of Information		2.39	0.06	4,55	2.52	>0.05	NS

DISCUSSION

A similar findings found in a study conducted on Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on Physiological Problems Faced by Elderly People due to Corona Virus Pandemic Situation.

The quasi-experimental study was conducted in Surat city by using structured questionnaire. The sample comprised of 30 samples of old age people in Shree Ambika niketan old age home, Surat. During pre-test, old age people were handed over the questionnaire and told them to fill it with an informed consent. Confidentiality and privacy of the details provided by the old age people was assured. The questionnaire consisted of 30 questions. Planned teaching program regarding physiological -psychosocial problems was given to enhance knowledge of old age people. The data gathered were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The result of this study was mean post-test knowledge score was higher than mean pre-test knowledge score with the mean difference of 10 which revealed that the planned teaching program was effective in terms of knowledge among samples. The chi-square calculated value was less than the chi-square tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance relationship between the knowledge and the selected demographic variable of the samples.

In above study shows that mean post-test knowledge score is higher than the pre-test knowledge hence the there was a research hypothesis was accepted and planned teaching program was effective for given a knowledge old age people. In present study also post test score is 18.20 which is higher than pre-test so there are research hypothesis was accepted and null hypothesis was rejected.

CONCLUSION

After the detail analysis, this study lead to the following conclusion:-

According to the research, the mean knowledge score before the exam was 11.05, while the mean knowledge score after the test was 18.20. At the 0.05 level of significance, the estimated "t" value 18.11 is higher than the tabulated value 2.00. Therefore, it can be inferred statistically that an organized instruction program on understanding of post-Covid-19 problems was successful. H0 is thus rejected, whereas H1 is accepted. The results of the analysis also show a correlation between knowledge score and age, parental status, educational attainment, employment, and understanding of COVID-19 and its problems. While the knowledge score was unrelated to any other demographic factor. As a result, it was determined that organized training programs on understanding of post-COVID-19 problems among persons in a chosen location were successful as a teaching technique. Therefore, based on the aforementioned data, it was unquestionably determined that the instruction by investigator with in form of a structured training program assisted the individuals in increasing understanding about post-Covid-19 problems.

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