IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

"A Study To Assess The Knowledge And Attitude On Covid-19 Pandemic Among Antenatal Mothers In Selected Hospitals At Mangalore"

[1]Ms. Shashikala T,

[1]Lecturer,

[1,] Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing

[1,] KLE's institute of nursing, science ankola, India

Abstract: The corona viruses are major group of viruses mostly affects human beings through zoonotic transmission. in the past two decades, after severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2003 and middle east respiratory syndrome corona virus (MERSCoV) in 2012, this is the third instance of the emergence of a novel corona virus in 2019[1]. As per the World Health Organization (WHO), 85,403 cases of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) were reported globally, as of February 29th 2020, including 79,394 cases (2838 deaths) from china and 6009 cases (86 deaths) from 53 other countries[2].

***Index Terms* – Knowledge, Covid-19, SARS**

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 is now one of the top-priority pathogens to be dealt with, because of high fatality rate in severe cases, spread in a wide geographical area. hence, the WHO has initially declared COVID-19 as the global public health emergency and subsequently as pandemic[3]. Several other factors such as overcrowding, lack of awareness on proper use of non-pharmaceutical measures, weak health system and inadequate resources for isolation of patients and contacts and infection prevention and control practices in health facilities further facilitate the spread of the virus.[4] since January 2020, India has undertaken several measures in order to manage the spread of the disease including international and domestic travel restrictions, rational screening and mandatory quarantines. One of the key strategies for containing the disease across the world is to undertake widespread testing for COVID-19 followed by isolation and treatment of confirmed cases and containment measures for confirmed cases[5].At personal level, individual needs to take precautions to avoid getting himself/herself infected with the virus. it include staying at home especially when sick, covering mouth or nose while coughing or sneezing, avoiding touching eyes, nose or mouth, regular and thorough hand washing and cleaning the frequently touched surfaces such as table, door handle etc. with a disinfectant, social or physical distancing at community level[6]. major recommendations made by the WHO were public education, social distancing, home quarantine and travel restrictions[7].Even though COVID-19 is highly contagious and results in many deaths in the world, currently there is no antiviral treatment or vaccine that has been specifically suggested for the virus. thus, the most important action is to implement protective actions to handle COVID-19 transmission by raising the level of awareness and creating positive attitudes[8].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find the correlation between knowledge of antenatal mother regarding COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To find the correlation between attitude of antenatal mother regarding COVID-19 pandemic.
3. To find the correlation between knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers regarding COVID-19 pandemic
4. To find the association of knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers regarding COVID-19 pandemic with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H_1: There will be significant correlation between level of knowledge and level of attitude among antenatal mothers regarding COVID-19 pandemic.

H_2: There will be a significant association between level of knowledge and level of attitude of antenatal mothers regarding COVID-19 pandemic with selected socio- demographic variables.

II. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework refers to the interrelated concepts or abstractions that are assembled together in some rational scheme by virtue of their relevance to a common theme [13].

The present study aims at assessing the knowledge and attitude on covid-19 pandemic among antenatal mothers. The health promotion model was proposed by Nola Pender in 1982. Health promotion is directed at increasing a client's level of wellbeing.

The model comprises of 3 components including

- Individual characteristics and experience
- Behaviour specific cognition and affect
- Behavioural outcomes

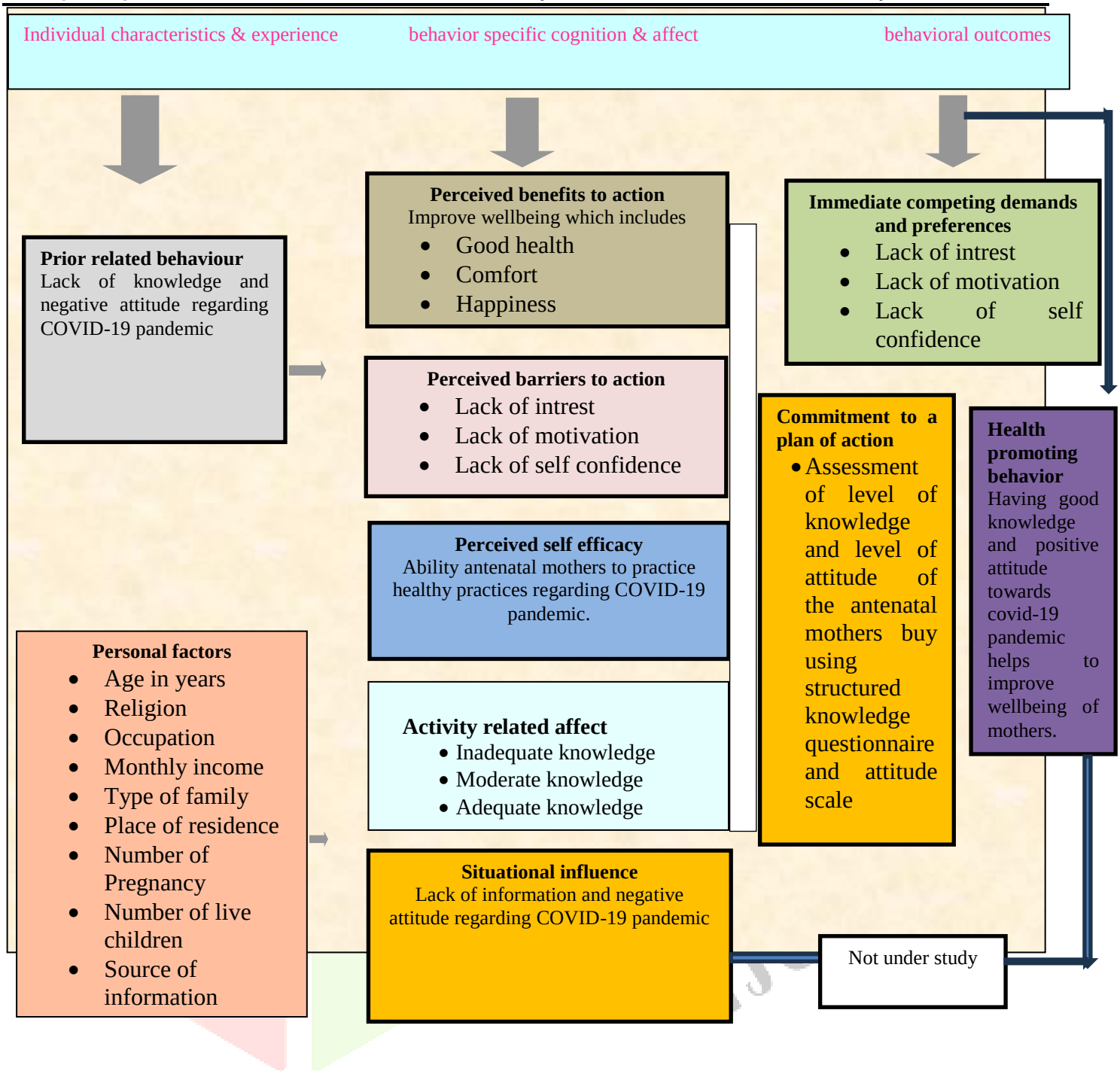


Figure 1: Conceptual framework based on Pender's Health Promotion Model (1966)

III) MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive research design with Quantitative approach was used in this study to assess the knowledge and attitude on covid-19 pandemic among antenatal mothers. In the view of nature of the problem and accomplish the objectives of the study, a structured knowledge Questionnaire and attitude scale was prepared to assess the knowledge and attitude on covid-19 pandemic among antenatal mothers.100 antenatal mothers were selected by Convenience sampling technique. The tool for data is a knowledge questionnaire which consist of two Part (A) Consist of 10 questions related to selected demographic variables and the second part (B) consist of structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale of mothers which was consisting 40 questions on knowledge and attitude regarding covid-19 pandemic among antenatal mothers. The stability of the tool is found to be 0.8 and internal consistency found to be 0.89; which indicate the tool is stable and reliable and feasible. The total possible score of the structured questionnaire was 40. The data was collected and tabulated in MS Excel and analysed with descriptive and inferential statistics using IBM SPSS Version 22

III) RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The demographic variables of the samples are described in terms of age, religion, occupation, educational status, monthly income of family, type of family, place of residence, number of Pregnancy, number of live children, and source of information on covid-19.

Figure 2 shows that majority of 54 % are belongs to age group of 18-25 years, 34 % are belongs to age group of 25 – 33 years old, and only 12 % are age group of 33 and above years old.

n= 100

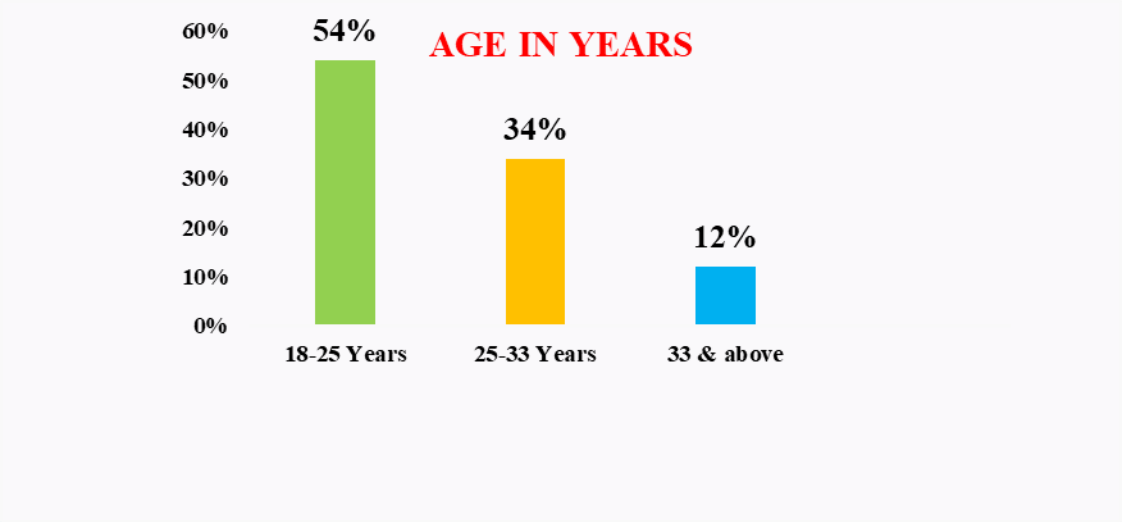


Figure 3 shows that majority of the 82% were Hindu, 6 % were Christian and 12 % were Muslim.

n= 100

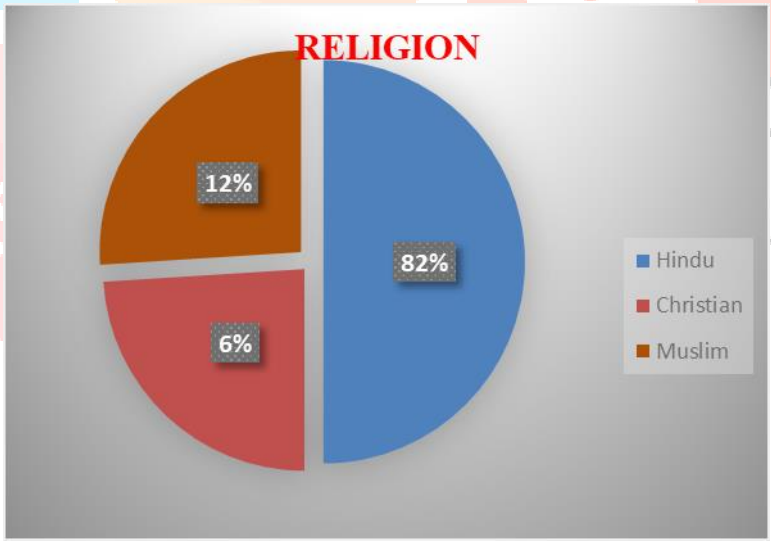
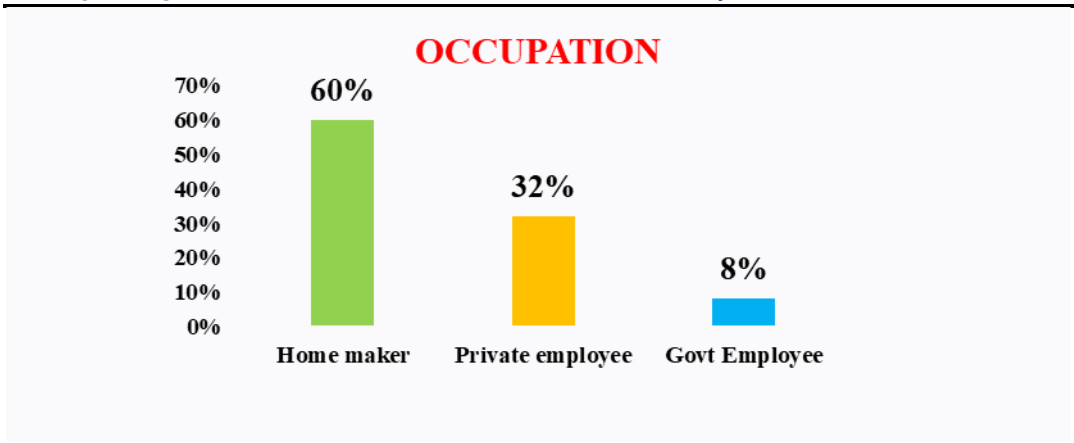


Figure 3 shows that majority of the 60 % of the mothers were homemakers, 32 % were private employee, and 8 % were government employee.

n =100



n = 100

Section II: Analysis of knowledge scores and attitude level of antenatal mothers on COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of antenatal mothers according to the level of knowledge

N = 100

Level of knowledge	Scoring	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate	0-8	68	68.0
Moderate	9-17	32	32.0
Adequate	18-25	00	00.0

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of antenatal mothers according to the level of attitude.

N = 100

Level of attitude	Scoring	Frequency	Percentage
Negative	15-30	60	60%
Neutral	30-45	40	40%
Positive	45-75	00	00

Table 5: Range, mean, standard deviation, median and mean percentage of knowledge among antenatal mothers regarding covid-19

N=100

Range	Mean	Standard deviation	Median	Mean percentage
2-12	9.3	4.26	7	37.2

Table 6: Range, mean, standard deviation, median and mean percentage of attitude score among antenatal mothers regarding covid-19

N=100

Range	Mean	Standard deviation	Median	Mean percentage
17- 42	31.50	4.67	32.50	42

Table 7: Area wise and overall mean, median, mean %, standard deviation of knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding covid-19.

N=100

Sr. No.	Aspect	N	Minimum	Maximum	Max. Score	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean(%)
1	Introduction	25	1	3	4	1.7	0.78	1.5	42.5
2	Epidemiology	25	0	1	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	25
3	Mode of Transmission	25	1	2	2	1.3	0.45	1	65
4	Diagnostic Evaluation	25	1	3	4	1.6	0.8	1	40
5	Prevention	25	2	5	7	3.9	0.94	4	55.71
6	Vaccination	25	1	5	6	2.7	1.18	3	45

Table 8: Item wise frequency and percentage distribution of attitude level of antenatal mothers regarding covid19

N=100

Sr. No.	Aspect	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Dis Agree		Strongly Disagree	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Risk factors	16	16	34	34	24	24	18	18	8	8
2	Mode of Transmission	12	12	26	26	28	28	14	14	20	8
3	Diagnostic Evaluation	6	6	45	45	14	14	12	12	23	8
4	Treatment	8	8	34	45	30	30	12	12	16	16
5	Prevention	6	6	28	28	25	25	30	30	11	11
6.	Effects of COVID19 on pregnancy	12	12	16	16	18	18	32	32	22	22

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Study is to assess the knowledge and attitude on covid-19 pandemic among 100 antenatal mothers of selected hospital Mangalore.
- The degree of sample bias is unknown given the use of limited size and limited time. Therefore findings of the study could not be generalized.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The similar study can be conducted in larger sample
- A study can be undertaken by utilizing other domains like practice and comparative study.
- A similar study can be conducted in different settings to find out the significant difference.
- The same can be conducted with an experimental research approach having control group.
- The similar study can be conducted by using different teaching methods.

REFERENCES

1. Chatterjee P, Nagi N, Agarwal et al. The 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic: A review of the current evidence. Indian J Med Res. 2020 Feb & Mar;151(2 & 3):147-159. doi:10.4103/ijmr.IJMR_519_20.PMID:32362642;PMCID:PMC7357405.https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32362642/
2. Mandal S, Bhatnagar T, Arinaminpathy N, et al. public health intervention strategies to control the coronavirus disease 2019 transmission in India: A mathematical model-based approach. The Indian journal of medical research. 2020.
3. Mourya DT, Shil P, Sapkal GN, Yadav PD. Zika virus: Indian perspectives. The Indian journal of medicalresearch.2016May;143(5):553.https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=3.%09Devendra
4. Gupta N, Bhatnagar T, Rade K, Murhekar M, et al. ICMR COVID Team. Strategic planning to augment the testing capacity for COVID-19 in India. The Indian journal of medical research. 2020 Feb;151(2-3):210. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=5.%09Nivedita
5. Degu A, Nibret G, Gebrehana H, Getie A, Getnet B. Knowledge and Attitude Towards the Current Pandemic Corona Virus Disease and Associated Factors Among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Care in Debre Tabor General Hospital Northwest Ethiopia: An Institutional-Based Cross-Sectional Study. Int J Womens Health. 2021 Jan 8;13:61-71. doi: 10.2147/IJWH.S285552. PMID:33447093; PMCID: PMC7802825. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33447093/
6. Luo M, Guo L, Yu M, Jiang W, Wang H. The psychological and mental impact of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on medical staff and general public–A systematic re view and meta-analysis. Psychiatry research.2020 Sep 1;291:113190