A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Regarding COVID-19 Among 3rd Year Basic B.Sc. Nursing Students at Kokilaben Dhirubhai Ambani Nursing College

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Abstract: **This paper represents the effectiveness of planned teaching regarding COVID-19 among Nursing students.**

Keywords: **COVID-19.**

1. Introduction

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) reported first in Wuhan [China] in December 2019 and spread worldwide. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic, leading to travel restrictions, social distancing, and quarantine measures. The COVID-19 pandemic is evidently impacting Nursing students' academic experiences and career choices. Hence this study regarding knowledge and practice of COVID 19 among Nursing students is important as there is a need for regular educational interventions and training programs on infection control practices for COVID 19 across all health care professionals. Also, occupational health and safety are of utmost importance to minimize the risk of transmission to health care students and professionals and provide optimal care for students.

2. Objectives

1) To assess the pre-test knowledge of 3rd year Basic B.Sc. Nursing students regarding COVID-19 before administering planned teaching.
2) To assess the post-test knowledge of 3rd year Basic B.Sc Nursing students regarding COVID-19 after administration of planned teaching.
3) To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge of 3rd year Basic B.Sc. Nursing students regarding COVID-19 before and after administration of planned teaching.
4) To find out association between knowledge of 3rd year Basic B.Sc. Nursing students regarding COVID-19 with selected demographic variables.

3. Need for the Study

The first SARS-CoV-2 positive case in India was reported in the state of Kerala on January 30th, 2020. Subsequently, the number of cases drastically rose. The interventions carried out regarding this pandemic were early screening of the incoming passengers, maintaining of social distancing, isolation of high-risk contacts, etc.

According to a survey on, COVID-19 awareness among healthcare students and professionals in Mumbai metropolitan region" the overall awareness for all subgroups was adequate with 71.2% reporting correct answers. The highest percentage of correct responses were from the undergraduate medical students and the lowest was from non-clinical/administrative staff. Less than half of the total respondents could correctly define "close contact". More than three-fourths of the responders were aware of the various infection control measures like rapid triage, respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette and having a separate well-ventilated waiting area for suspected COVID19 patients. However, only 45.4% of the responders were aware of the correct sequence for the application of a mask/respirator, and only 52.5% of the responders were aware of the preferred hand hygiene method for visibly solid hands.

Hence this study regarding knowledge and practice of COVID 19 among Nursing students is important as there is a need for regular educational interventions and training programs on infection control practices for COVID 19 across all health care professionals. Also, occupational health and safety are of utmost importance to minimize the risk of transmission to health care students and professionals and provide optimal care for students.

4. Hypothesis

- *H1:* There will be significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test score of knowledge.
- *H2:* There will be significant association between pre-test

knowledge scores of Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year student with selected demographic variables.

5. Sample

The samples for the present study are the 34 Nursing students enrolled in 3rd year Basic B.Sc. Nursing in KDA Nursing College.

A. Sample Technique

Pre-experimental sampling.

B. Inclusion Criteria

1) Students from KDA Nursing college 3rd year BASIC B.Sc. Nursing.
2) Students who are willing to participate.
3) Students who have internet facility and know to operate internet.

C. Exclusion Criteria

1) Students who are on leave/absent during the study.
2) Students who are not willing to participate in the study.
3) Students who have difficulty in operating internet or has issues with network.

6. Tool

- Self-Structured questionnaire was used to find demographic information of 3rd year Basic B.Sc. Nursing students and BASIC data related to their prior knowledge regarding COVID19 before conducting class
- A Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year student post lectures.

7. Material and Method

An evaluative research approach was adopted for study with pre-experimental one group pre-test and post- test design. A self-structured questionnaire developed for assessing the knowledge of Nursing students regarding COVID-19. The sample was selected by using descriptive experimental sampling technique only those Basic B.Sc. student who attended programme. The data obtained in terms of the objective and analysed and interpreted in terms of the objective and hypothesis.

8. Result

Most of the samples 76.48% family members suffered from COVID-19. About 76.48% family members attended any workshop/seminar on COVID -19. 85.29% received information regarding COVID-19 from social media or hospitals. And 61.77% worked in pandemic as a health care worker.

- The effectiveness of knowledge was found to be significant as during pre-test 77.09% had the knowledge about the prevention of COVID-19 among Basic B.Sc. Nursing students 3rd year and minimum knowledge about concept of COVID-19 (36.29%). During post-test 85.29% has the maximum knowledge

was about causes, risk factors, prevention of COVID-19.
- There is no association between the level of knowledge regarding COVID-19 with selected demographic variables.

A. Interpretation

1) The present study showed that there was significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge of Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students regarding COVID-19 hence H1 is accepted.
2) There is no association between level of knowledge of Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students regarding COVID-19 with selected socio-demographic variable hence H2 is not accepted.

B. Implication of the Study

The findings of the present study have implication in the field of Nursing practice, Nursing education, Nursing research and Nursing administration.
1) Nursing practice
2) Nursing education
3) Nursing research
4) Nursing administration

9. Limitation

- The study was confined to a small number of Nursing students 34 attending from KDA Nursing college of Andheri, Mumbai, this limits the generalization of the finding of the study.
- The present study was limited to only one group pre-test and post-test with 1 day interval after administration of programme.

10. Recommendation

- The similar study can be done on large population.
- The study can be done with other population.
- A comparative study can be conducted to asses" knowledge of health team members.
- A pre-test and post -test can be conducted to study the effectiveness of self-instructional module.
- Regular health educational programme should be conducted by health professionals related to COVID-19.

11. Summary and Conclusion

A descriptive experimental study was conducted to assess the effect of planned teaching about COVID-19 among Basic B.Sc Nursing students 3rd year. Majority of the samples were having good knowledge about COVID-19. The present study has provided rich learning experience for the researchers. The researchers got 1st hand experience of going through all phases of research work. The research could achieve the objective of the study within a limited period of time.

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