STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION AGAINST COVID-19 IN ANTENATAL WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINIC

Author's Name: Ms. Vandana Chawhan [1], Mrs. Gitanjali Manik [2], Mr. Neelima Sharma [3],

Miss. Neeta Sidar, Mrs. Poomam[3], Miss. Prerna Mathur[3],

Miss. Priynaka Sahu[3], Miss Priyanka[3], Miss Priyaka Tirkey[3]

Affiliation:

1. Associate Professor, Government Nursing College, Durg, Chhattisgarh, India.

2. Demonstrator, Government Nursing College, Durg, Chhattisgarh, India.

3.   B.Sc. Nursing students, Government Nursing College, Durg, Chhattisgarh, India.

Corresponding Author Name: Ms. Vandana Chawhan, vandanachawhan64@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 infection during pregnancy may result in rapid deterioration of health and Pregnant women, and COVID affect the fetus directly. Expert are of the view that the benefits of vaccination to the pregnant women out weight it's potential risk , but there is lack of knowledge in Pregnant women about covid-19 vaccination that vaccination in Pregnant women builds antibodies that protect their baby. The aim for this study is to assess the pretest knowledge level, assess the posttest knowledge level, and assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program.Variables are – Dependent variable is antenatal women and Independent variables is planned teaching program on immunization.30 Questionnaire for assessing the knowledge of antenatal mother was prepared. In the study the pilot study was conducted in lal bahadur shastri shaskiya chikitsalaya supela Bhilai on 27 / 02/ 2022 and the study sample was 3 antenatal women.The reliability is computed by Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation. This was a Quasi-experimental study in which the study design is one group pretest and posttest research the target population is 30 antenatal women. The study was done in district hospital Durg and

sampling technique was nonprobability purposive type. Self-structured knowledge questionnaire was used in our study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on immunization against covid-19 in antenatal women. The main study was conducted on 4/3/2022. This study revealed that 53.3%antenatal women had well and 43.3% antenatal women had moderate, 3.3% antenatal women had average knowledge and 0.0% antenatal mother had poor knowledge after the planned health teaching program. The difference between pretest and posttest knowledge was analyzed by t – test value which reveal the significant 14.90 which was effective 0.05 level of confidence. Hence the planned health teaching program prepared by the investigators was found to be effective by analysis mean difference in improving level of knowledge regarding immunization against covid-19 in antenatal mother.

Keywords: Planned Teaching Programme, Immunization, Covid-19, Antenatal Women

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 infection during pregnancy may result in rapid deterioration of health and pregnant women and could affect the fetus directly. Experts are of the view that the benefits of vaccination to the pregnant women out weight its potential risks.

Pregnant woman who developed covid-19 are more likely to require intensive care than their non pregnant Counterparts. Information related to COVID-19 the impact of the disease on pregnancy and data related to COVID-19 vaccine are rapidly evolving.

Daniele Di mascio et. al, Am J obstetgyecol MFM studies on outcome of corona virus spectrum infections during pregnancy (may 2020) :-The aim of this study review was to report pregnancy and perinatal outcomes of corona virus spectrum infections, 79 hospitalized women were eligible for this review: 41 pregnancies (51.9%) affected by COVID-19. An overt diagnosis of pneumonia was made in 91.8% and the most of common symptoms were fever (82.6%) , Cough (57.1%) and dyspnea (27.0%). The pooled proportion of preterm birth < 37 weeks was 24.3%, pre eclampsia in (16.1%) and fetal growth restriction in 11.7% results shows that pregnant women whose infected with COVID-19 infection have common risk of preterm birth and pre eclampsia.

In the context of current situation of the SARS Cov-2 pandemic, experts have suggested that the covid- 19 vaccine must be offered to the pregnant woman. A pregnant woman who opts for could be vaccinated at anytime of the pregnancy. To help pregnant women make an informed decision to be vaccinated, they should be provided with information about the risk of COVID-19 infection in pregnancy the benefits of vaccination.

Immunization is a simple and effective way of protecting on self. immunization works by triggering the immune system and fight against certain disease. If vaccinated person comes in contact with these disease. Their immune system is able to respond more effectively. This either prevents the disease from developing or reduce the .

Kaixing et. Al – Zhongguo Dang Dai erkezazhi 2021 march : studied on to evaluate systematically the efficacy and safety of covid-19 vaccines. In 10 studies, the 28 day sero conversion rate of subjects exceeded 90% into 10,000 scale clinical trials. The vaccines where effective in 95% and 70.4% of the subject who had an adverse reaction within 28 days after vaccination was lower than 30 % most of the adverse reactions were mild to moderate and resolve within 24 hours after vaccination.

METHODOLOGY

Study Design- Quasi-experimental design

Study Setting- Panduranga ramarao dongaonkar District Hospital Durg (C.G.).

Sample Size- 30 Antenatal Mothers

Sampling- purposive sampling

Inclusive criteria :-

• Antenatal mother who attend the antenatal clinic.

• Antenatal woman who are willing to participate .

• women under age group of 18-35.

Exclusive criteria :-

•Antenatal mother who are absent at the time of structure teaching programme.

• Antenatal women above the age of 35 year.

Section –   I – Frequency & percentage Distribution of sample collection of   antenatal mothers

Section –   II –To assess the level of knowledge regarding immunization against covid-19 in pregnant women .

Section –   III – Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on immunization against covid-19 in antenatal women attending antenatal clinic in District Hospital Durg (C.G.)

Section-I

Table-1

Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics of antenatal mother

S.No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age in Year		
	a) 18-25 year	20	66.6%
	b) 26-30year	6	20%
	c) 31-35 year	4	13.3%
2.	Religion		
	a) Hindu	26	86.66%
	b) Muslim	04	13.33%
	c) Christian	0	0%
	d) Others	0	0%
3.	Educational Status		
	a) Primary	5	16.6%
	b) Middle	5	16.6%
	c) Higher secondary	16	53.33%
	d) Graduate	4	13.33%
4.	Type of Family		
	a) Nuclear	5	16.6%
	b) Joint	24	80%
	c) Expanded	1	3.3%
	d) Other	0	0%
5.	Area Of Residence		
	a) Urban	17	56.66%
	b) Rural	13	43.33%
	c) Hilly	0	0%
	d) Tribal	0	0%
6.	Employment		
	a) Govt. job	01	3.3%
	b) Private Job	01	3.3%
	c) Labor	14	46.66%
	d) House Wife	14	46.66%

7.	Family income (Per month)		
	a) Below 10,000	18	60%
	b) 10000-15,000	09	30%
	c) 15,000-20,000	01	3.33%
	d) 20,000 Above	02	6.66%
8.	Language		
	a) Hindi	13	60%
	b) English	0	30%
	c) Chhattisgarhi	17	3.33%
	d) Others	0	6.66%
9.	Gravida		
	a) Primi gravid	20	66.66%
	b) Multi gravid	10	33.33%
	c) Other	0	
10.	Current disease		
	a) Diabetes	0	
	b) High blood pressure	0	100%
	c) Thyroid	0	
	d) None of them	30	

Section – 2

Table No- 4.11

Distribution of samples according to their pre-test and post-test level of knowledge.

Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	2	6.66%	00	00%
Average	26	86.66%	1	3.33%
Moderate	2	6.66%	13	43.33
Good	0	0.0%	16	53.33

Distribution of samples according to their pre-test and post-test level of knowledge.

(N = 30)

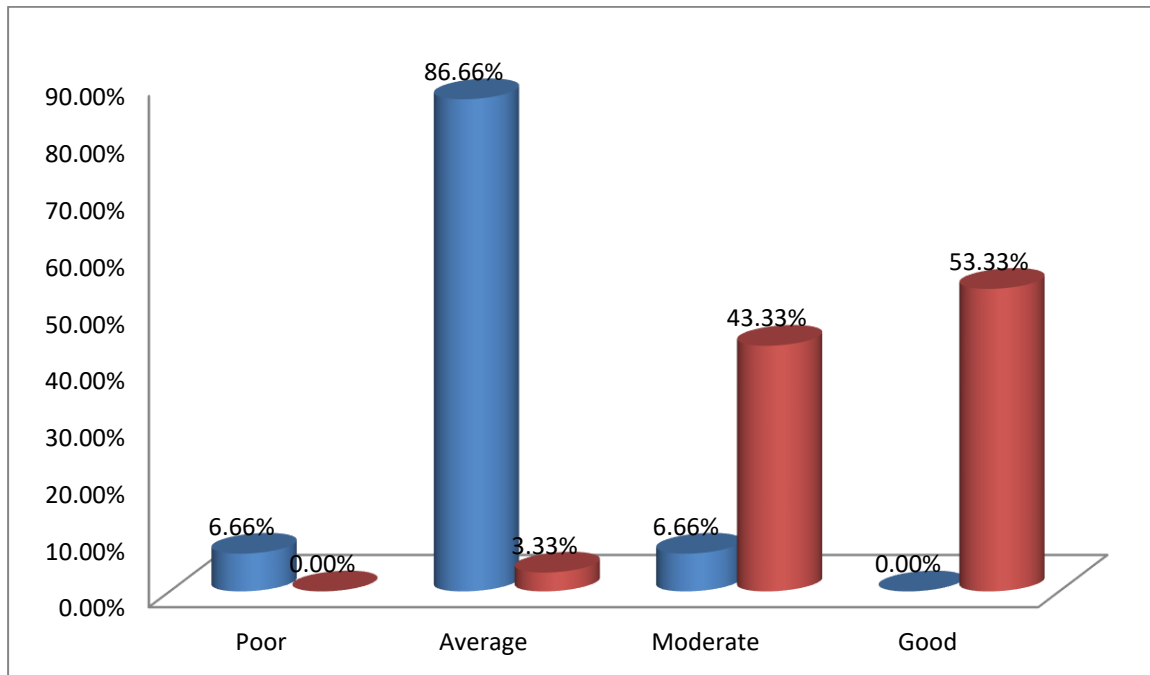| Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
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Moderate	2	6.66	13	43.33%
Good	0	0.0%	16	53.33%

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Table No 4.11:- Represented that 53.33% of antenatal women's had good knowledge, 43.33% of antenatal women's had moderate knowledge, 3.3% of antenatal women's. Had average knowledge and 1% of antenatal had poor knowledge on immunization against covid-19 in pregnant women, it indicates that majority of antenatal mother had moderatedknowledge regarding immunization against covid-19 in antenatal women.

Effectiveness of planned health teaching program on immunization against covid-19 in antenatal women's attending antenatal clinic in District hospital Durg.

Section – 3

Table No -4.12

S.No.	Knowledge score	Mean	Mean difference	Standard deviation	T test value
1	Pretest	11.33		2.34	
2	Post test	22.56	11.23	2.72	14.90

Table no 4.12- In the above depicts effectiveness of mean post test knowledge level on immunization against covid-19in antenatal women. The post test mean score 22.56 was high when compared to the pre test mean 11.33 the obtained t value 14.90 was greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance, which shows that there is significant difference between pre-test and post test level of knowledge regarding immunization against covid-19 in antenatal women.

DISCUSSION

In this chapter an attempt has been made to discuss the findings of the study in accordance with the objective of the research.

The analysis of data in description of socio-demographic characteristics had shown that, in majority of age group was 18-25 year(66.6%) and minimum was 31-35 years (4%) and religion majority (86.6%) were Hindu & Muslim (13.33%) and Christian (0%) . Majority (53.33%) were higher secondary school pass and 13.33% were graduate. Majority (80%) were in joint family and minimum 3.3% were extended family. 17 (56.6%) residing in urban area while 13(43.33%)in urban area .14(46.66%)were Labour and 14(46.66%)were housewife.18(60%)of family income had below 10000Rs (per month), (3.33%)had 15,000 -20,000 Rs(per month). 17 (56.66%) were language is Chhattisgarhi, 13(43.33%)were Hindi language. 20(66.66%) were in primi gravida and 10(33.33%) had multi gravida . majority of antenatal 30(100%) had no any disease condition.

The first objective was "to assess the pretest knowledge level of antenatal mothers regarding immunization against covid-19". The findings revealed that majority 26(86.66%) had average knowledge, 2(6.66%) had poor knowledge and 2 (6.66%) had moderate and nobody had good knowledge.

The second objective was to "assess the post test knowledge level of antenatal women regarding immunization against covid- 19 " majority 16(53.33%) had good knowledge , 13 (43.33%) had moderate knowledge , 1(3.33%) had Average knowledge and no body had poor knowledge.

The third objective was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on immunization against covid-19 in antenatal women, there was post test mean score 22.56 was high when compared to the pre test mean score 11.33, the standard deviation of post test is 2.72 and pre test is 2.34. the obtained t value 14.90 was greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance which shows that there is significant difference between pretest and post test level of knowledge regarding immunization against covid-19 in antenatal women.

CONCLUSION

According to our study we found the maximum number of antenatal women have good knowledge and positive attitude toward immunization against covid-19, the improve quality of care in antenatal women to make them aware of immunization against covid-19 in pregnant women.

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