"DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY REGARDING COVID-19 INFECTION AMONG ANTENATAL WOMEN IN ANTENATAL OPD OF CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI SUBHARTI HOSPITAL AT MEERUT."

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Abstract: this study has been undertaken to assess the level of anxiety regarding covid-19 infection among antenatal women in antenatal OPD of Chhatrapati Shivaji subharti hospital at meerut.in this study purposive sampling technique was used. 36.6% of them were in the age group of 21-25 years, 46.6% were in the age group of 26-30 years and 16.6% of them were in the age group of 31-35 years. 65% of them are hindu, 30% of them are muslims, and 5% of them are christians and no one from others. 15% of them having no formal education, 33.3% of them having primary education, 30% of them having secondary education and 21.6% are graduate. 81.6% of them are housewife, 18.3% of them are employed and no one of them are self-employed. 70% of them are having nuclear family, 30% of them are having joint family and no one of them are having extended family. 50% of them are vegetarian, 21.6% of them are eggetarian and 28.3% of them are non-vegetarian. 41.6% of them are primi gravid and then 58.3% of them are multi gravid. 30% of them are in their first trimester, 40% of them are in their second trimester and 30% of them are in their third trimester. 58.3% of them get information from television/radio, 20% of them get information from the newspaper, no one of them get any kind of information from the magazine and 21.6% of them get information through the health workers. the majority 34(56.6%) of antenatal women had moderate anxiety level and then 23(38.3%) antenatal women had mild anxiety level, 3(05%) of antenatal women had severe anxiety level. overall subjects showing mean 16.53. the data depicts that the antenatal women had moderate anxiety level regarding covid-19 infection.

I.INTRODUCTION

The term anxiety defines as 'an emotion characterized by feeling of tension, worried thoughts and physical changes like increase blood pressure. Anxiety is the feeling of fear or apprehension about what's to come. Anxiety is the natural response of the body to the stress. The concept of anxiety may differ according to the individual's state of mind and how one perceives the things and situation. The prenatal period is often accompanied by maternal mental distress associated with pregnancy itself. Pregnant women are often concern about foetal health and the outcome of childbirth. Besides the anxiety resulted from pregnancy, there are several other risk factors associated with the high anxiety prevalence during pregnancy. Pregnant women also face some special challenges due to the responsibility of caring for other children and family members.

II.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology includes the steps undertaken to gathering and organizing the data collection that are research approach, research design, study setting, population undertaken study sample, sampling technique, criteria for selection of sample, development of demographic variable, description of tools for data collection and plan for data analysis.

3.1 Population and Sample

population for this study comprises all antenatal mother comes to the hospital for antenatal check-up. sample consists of antenatal mother. Sample size in this study was 60.

3.2. Data and the Source of Data

The main study was conducted in Antenatal OPD of Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti hospital Meerut, after obtaining permission from concerned authorities.

3.3 Statistical tools and econometric models

The details of methodology is given as follow

3.4.1 descriptive and Inferential Statistics

descriptive statistics frequency, percentage, mean were used to assessing demographic profile, anxiety score of women and inferential statistics includes chi- square test for finding the association between the anxiety level of the subjects with the selected demographic variables. which helped to assess the level of anxiety regarding covid-19 infection among antenatal women in antenatal opd of chhatrapati shivaji subharti hospital at meerut.

IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Frequency and frequency percentage distribution of the women according to demographic variables.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1. Age in years		
a. 21-35	22	36.6
b. 26-30	28	46.6
c. 31-35	10	16.6
2. Religion		
a. Hindu	39	65
b. Muslim	18	30
c. Christian	03	05
d. Others	0	0
3. Education		
a. No formal education	09	15
b. Primary education	20	33.3
c. Secondary education	18	30
d. Graduate	13	21.6
4. Occupation		
a. Housewife	49	81.6
b. Employed	11	18.3
c. Self employed	0	0
5. Type of Family		
a. Nuclear family	42	70
b. Joint family	18	30
c. Extended family	0	0
6. Food Habits		
a. Vegetarian	30	50
b. Eggetarian	13	21.6
c. Non-Vegetarian	17	28.3
7. Type of Parity		
a. Primi Gravid	25	41.6
b. Multi Gravid	35	58.3
8. Duration of Pregnancy		
a. First Trimester	18	30

b. Second Trimester	24		40
c. Third Trimester	18		30
9. Source of Information			
a. Television/Radio	35		58.3
b. Newspaper	12		20
c. Magazine	0		0
d. Health Workers	13		21.6

Analysis of anxiety level regarding covid-19 among antenatal women.

Classification of the anxiety scale in Categories, Frequency with frequency percentage and Mean.

S.No	Level of Anxiety	Frequency	Frequency %	Mean	Median+SD
1	Not present (0)	0	0		
2	Mild (<17)	23	38.3	18.1	18+3.869
3	Moderate (18-24)	34	56.6		
4	Severe (25-30)	3	5		
5	Very Severe (31-56)	0	0		

The level of anxiety of antenatal women is majority 35(56.6%) moderate anxiety and 23(38.3%) is mild anxiety and 3(5%) is severe anxiety. The data depicts that the anxiety level of antenatal women is moderate. the association between the demographic variable and level of anxiety regarding Covid-19 infection. The association with the age of antenatal women $x2 = 3.99$(p=0.05 significance) and the association between the religion of antenatal women $x2 = 2.947$(p=0.05 significance) and the association between the education of antenatal women $x2 = 3.165$(p=0.05 significance) and the association between the occupation of the antenatal women $x2 = 0.863$(p=0.05 significance) and the association between the type of family of the antenatal women $x2 = 1.539$(p=0.05 significance) and the association between the food habits of the antenatal women $x2 = 9.711$(p=0.05 significance) and the association between the type of parity of the antenatal women $x2 = 10.024$(p=0.05 significance) and the association between the duration of pregnancy of the antenatal women $x2 = 6.647$(p=0.05 significance) and the association between the source of information of antenatal women $x2 = 1.695$(p=0.05 significance) so, calculated chi-square value was less than table value and P >0.05 hence there was significant association between food habits and type of parity at the 0.05 level of significance.

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