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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE INVOLVEMENT OF INTERNSHIP MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE HOSPITAL DURING COVID 19 AMONG THE INTERNSHIP MEDICAL STUDENTS AT SRMIST, KATTANKULATHUR.

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INTRODUCTION

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has upended medical education. Owing to widespread uncertainty and disagreement about the appropriate roles for medical students during a pandemic, student participation in clinical care has varied across institutions. [1] This pandemic presents practical and logistical challenges and concerns for patient safety, recognizing that students may potentially spread the virus when asymptomatic and may acquire the virus in the course of training [2]

It is ignored the fact that medical students don't always need active teaching. We're expert sponges, adept at trailing behind physicians and observing to learn.[3]. It's bad enough in ordinary times for a doctor or nurse to work while sick.[4]. The American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC) has instructed medical schools to suspend student clerkships and has recommended that "unless there is a critical health care workforce need locally, we strongly suggest that medical students not be involved in any direct patient care activities"[5]

First, medical students can assist with routine outpatient clinical care. Medical students can boost the efficiency of lightly staffed clinics by taking histories, calling patients with laboratory test results, providing patient education, documenting visits, and fielding questions about COVID-19 [6] Rather, medical schools should offer students clinical opportunities that would benefit patient care and potentially help to prevent workforce shortages.[7]

During the COVID-19 pandemic, medical students acting solely as learners introduce unnecessary risks for patients and other clinicians.[8] Moreover, the risk of post-traumatic stress is high, therefore a psychological support should be guaranteed to the students.[9]

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The research approach used in this study was quantitative. The study was conducted at SRM General hospital ,Kattankulathur. One hundred and fifty samples used for this study. Samples were selected by non-probability convenience sampling technique. One hundred and fifty students who fulfils the inclusion criteria. Reliability of the tool was established by using the test-re-test method, and its correlation coefficient value is 0.82. Data collection was done by Google forms, it took approximately 10-15 minutes to complete the form . Informed consent was obtained from the samples related to the study purpose, types of data, nature of commitments and participation. The ethical guidelines were followed throughout the study. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were used to analyse the data.

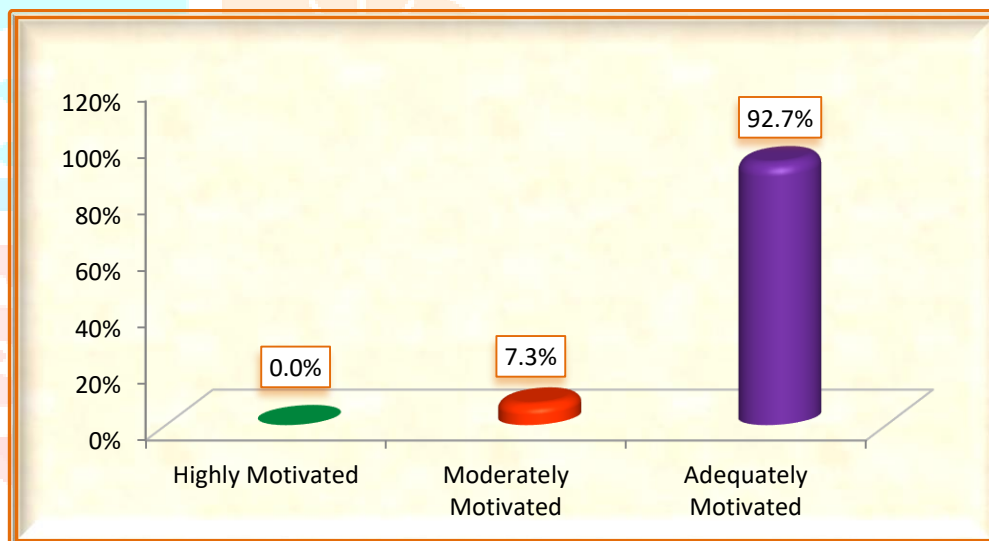


Fig 1:Percentage distribution of level of motivation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

An interview with a structured questionnaire used to assess the mother’s knowledge of childhood obesity in Maraimalai Nagar. Descriptive and inferential statistics analysed the collected data.

Table 1: Demographic Variables of Internship Medical Students (N=150)

S. No.	Demographic Variables	Class	Percentage
1	Age	21 Years	51.7%
		22 Years	31.8%
		23 Years	12.6%
		24 Years	4.0%
2	Sex	Male	41.1%
		Female	58.9%
3	Department of internship	M.B.B.S	18.5%
		Nurse	35.8%
		Physiotherapy	21.9%
		Other Department	23.8%
4	Educational qualification of the father	Non formal education	13.2%
		Middle school	22.5%
		High school	13.2%
		Higher secondary	19.9%
		Graduate and above	31.1%
		Non formal education	17.9%
5	Educational qualificaton of the mother	Middle school	20.5%
		High school	11.9%
		Higher secondary	15.2%
		Graduate and above	34.4%
		Professional / Executive	16.6%
		Supervisor/Clerical	19.9%
6	Occupation of the father	Medium level business	21.2%
		Self employed / Skilled	34.4%
		Retired	7.9%
		Professional / Executive	12.6%
		Supervisor/Clerical	18.5%
7	Occupation of the mother	Medium level business	7.3%
		Self employed / Skilled	43.7%
		Retired	17.9%
8	How many sibblings do you have ?	None	14.6%
		One	58.9%

	Two	15.9%
	More than two	10.6%
9	Current residence	Hostel 33.1%
		Day scholar 66.9%
10	Type of family	Joint family 15.2%
		Nuclear family 84.8%
11	Monthly income of the family	<20,000 37.7%
		20,000-40,000 35.1%
		>40,000 27.2%
12	Parental relationship	Living to together 77.5%
		Single parent 17.2%
		Parents separated 5.3%

From Table 1, the demographic variables of the study reveals that among 150 students 51.7% of the belongs to age group of 21 Years, 58.9 % of the students are female, 23.8% of the students Other Department, 31.1% of the fathers Graduate and above, 34.4% have Graduate and above, 34.4% of the fathers are Self employed / Skilled, 43.7% of mothers belongs to Self employed / Skilled, 58.9% of them have One siblings, 66.9% are Day scholar, the type of diet 76 (73.8 %) of them are vegetarian, 37.7% earn <20,000, Parental relationship 77.5% of them are Living to together. the p values corresponding to the demographic variables “Educational qualifications of mother and Number of siblings” are significant at 5% level since they are less than 0.05 hence we can say that there is significant association between the “Level of motivation” and the demographic variables. “Educational qualifications of mother and Number of siblings”

All other P values corresponding to the demographic variables “Age, Sex, Department of internship, Educational qualification of the father, Occupation of the father, Occupation of the mother, Current residence, Type of family, Monthly income of the family and Parental relationship” are not significant since they are not less than 0.05 hence we can say that there is no significant association between the “Level of motivation” and the demographic variables “Age, Sex, Department of internship, Educational qualification of the father, Occupation of the father, Occupation of the mother, Current residence, Type of family, Monthly income of the family and Parental relationship” at 5% level

Table 2: Association between the level of knowledge on childhood obesity among mothers of school-age children with their demographic variables (N= 100).

S. No.	Demographic Variables	Class	Level of Motivation		Chi-Square value	DF	P Value
			Moderately Motivated	Adequately Motivated			
1	Age	21 Years	6	72	0.684	3	0.877
		22 Years	4	44			
		23 Years	1	18			
		24 Years	0	6			
2	Sex	Male	4	58	0.108	1	0.742
		Female	7	82			
3	Department of internship	M.B.B.S	1	27	4.305	3	0.230
		Nurse	7	47			
		Physiotherapy	2	31			
		Other Department	1	35			
4	Educational qualification of the father	Non formal education	1	19	2.039	4	0.729
		Middle school	4	30			
		High school	2	18			
		Higher secondary	2	28			
		Graduate and above	2	45			
5	Educational qualification of the mother	Non formal education	1	26	12.494	4	0.014*
		Middle school	6	25			
		High school	1	17			
		Higher secondary	3	20			
		Graduate and above	0	52			
6	Occupation of the father	Professional / Executive	0	25	2.780	4	0.595
		Supervisor/Clerical	3	27			
		Medium level business	2	30			
		Self employed / Skilled	5	47			
		Retired	1	11			

7	Occupation of the mother	Professional / Executive	0	19	4.061	4	0.398
		Supervisor/Clerical	3	25			
		Medium level business	2	9			
		Self employed / Skilled	4	62			
		Retired	2	25			
8	How many siblings do you have?	None	0	22	11.093	3	0.011*
		One	7	82			
		Two	0	24			
		More than two	4	12			
9	Current residence	Hostel	5	45	0.816	1	0.366
		Day scholar	6	95			
10	Type of family	Joint family	0	23	2.132	1	0.144
		Nuclear family	11	117			
11	Monthly income of the family	<20,000	6	51	2.318	2	0.314
		20,000-40,000	4	49			
		>40,000	1	40			
12	Parental relationship	Living to together	9	108	5.789	2	0.055
		Single parent	0	26			
		Parents separated	2	6			

** - Significance at 1% level * - Significance at 5% level

CONCLUSION :

The present study findings was consistent with the study conducted by The Role of Medical Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic David Gibbes Miller, says that Medical students are clinicians who have responsibilities to patients and who should be allowed to fulfill their duties as such. In addition to the benefits to patients and the health care system, allowing students to participate reinforces important values, such as altruism, service in times of crisis, and solidarity with the profession. Students are willing and able to fight in this historic pandemic and should be given the opportunity to do so. (Miller et.al)

The findings of the study revealed that, there is significant association between the “Level of motivation” and the demographic variables. Hence there is a significant association on the involvement of internship medical students with their demographic variables (H_0) was not accepted.

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Conflict of Interest:

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest for this study.

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