



“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY REGARDING COVID-19 INFECTION AMONG ELDERLY PEOPLE IN SELECTED OLD AGE HOME AT MEERUT.”

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Abstract: this study has been undertaken to assess the level of anxiety regarding covid-19 infection among elderly people selected old age home at meerut.in this study purposive sampling technique was used. 36.6% of them were in the age group of 50-55 years, 46.6% were in the age group of 56-60 years and 16.6% of them were in the age group of 61-65 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 were self employed, 18.3% of them were house wife and no one of them were government employee . 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 egetarian and 28.3% of them are non-vegetarian. 21.6% of them are females and then 77.3% of them are males. 30% of them are having diabetes, 40% of them are having hypertension and 30% of them are not having any age related problem. 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 them had moderate anxiety level and then 23(38.3%) of them had mild anxiety level, 3(05%) of them 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

Anxiety is a normal reaction to uncertainty and things that may harm us. For many of us, the coronavirus and the COVID-19 illness make for a very uncertain future. People worry about their own health and the health of their loved ones, both here and abroad. People may also have a lot of concerns around school or work, their finances, their ability to take part in important community and social events and hobbies, and

other important parts of their lives. People who already experience a lot of anxiety may find their anxiety worsening.

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.

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 elderly people in selected old age home at Meerut. Sample size in this study was 60.

3.2. Data and the Source of Data

The main study was conducted in old age home of Meerut city.

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 elderly people selected old age home 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. 50-55	22	36.6
b. 56-60	28	46.6
c. 61-65	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. Self employed	49	81.6
b. house wife	11	18.3
c. gov employee	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. Gender		
a. Male	47	77.3
b. Female	13	21.6
8. Duration of Pregnancy		
a. Diabetes	18	30

b. Hypertension	24	40
c. Not present	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	18.1	18+3.869
2	Mild (<17)	23	38.3		
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 elderly people $\chi^2 = 3.99$ (p=0.05 significance) and the association between the religion of elderly people $\chi^2 = 2.947$ (p=0.05 significance) and the association between the education of elderly $\chi^2 = 3.165$ (p=0.05 significance) and the association between the occupation of the elderly $\chi^2 = 0.863$ (p=0.05 significance) and the association between the type of family of the elderly people $\chi^2 = 1.539$ (p=0.05 significance) and the association between the food habits of the elderly people $\chi^2 = 9.711$ (p=0.05 significance) and the association between the gender of the elderly people $\chi^2 = 10.024$ (p=0.05 significance) and the association between age related problems $\chi^2 = 6.647$ (p=0.05 significance) and the association between the source of information of elderly people $\chi^2 = 1.695$ (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 gender at the 0.05 level of significance.

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