



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME IN TERMS OF KNOWLEDGE AND STRESS LEVEL REGARDING COVID-19 & ITS NEW VARIANTI AMONG NURSING STUDENTS OF SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES IN GANDHINAGAR, GUJARAT.”

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge and stress level regarding covid 19 and its new variant among the 2nd yr B.sc Nursing students in selected nursing college in Gandhinagar , Gujarat. The Objective is to assess the knowledge before and after administrating planned teaching programme , assesss the effectiveness regarding covid-19. Pre-experimental quantitative research approach was used with one group pre test post test design. The investigator used covinence sampling technique for selecting 100 sample .Planned teaching programme was developed regarding covid - 19. Structured Knowledge questionnaire and stress scale was developed to assess the knowledge and stress regarding covid 19 among 2nd year B.sc Nursing students. The Mean post test Knowledge Score 65.39 is hiegher than mean pre test knowledge score 36.49 and calculated t value is 27.17 which is hiegher than tabulated value 1.703 at the degree of freedom at 0.05 level which was statistically significant so , the null hypothesis were rejected and research hypothesis were accepted. In stress scale 95 student found of age group of 20-22 year , gender wise female and area wise rural. Thus it indicate that planned teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge regarding covid-19 among 2nd year B.sc Nursing students.

KEY WORDS: Planned teaching programme, COVID -19, Knowledge , Stress level , 2nd year B.sc Nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

“Surrounding yourself with good food and drink while we go through this pandemic.”

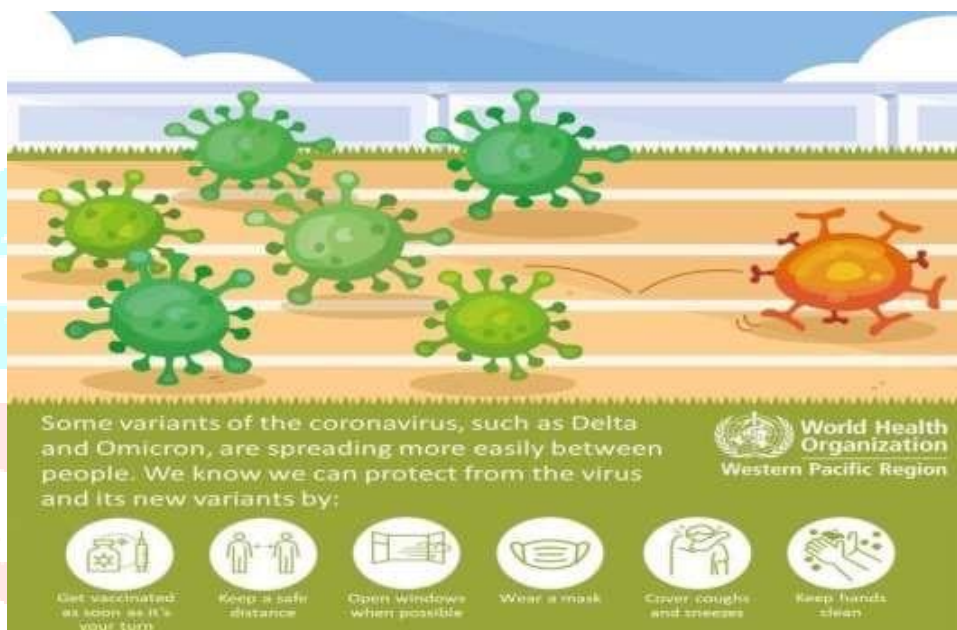
-Abhijit Naskar

COVID 19 is a disease by a new strain of corona virus 'Co' stand for corona 'Vi' for virus and 'D' for disease. The COVID 19 Virus is New virus linked to the same family as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and some type of common cold.^[1]

Omicron is the latest variant of the corona virus, according to World Health Organization to the New variant and COVID 19 is variant of concern because it mutates very rapidly.^[2]

The first official cases of COVID 19 were recorded on the 31st of December, 2019. When the world health organization (WHO) was informed of cases of pneumonia in Wuhan, china with no known cause on the 7th of January. The Chinese authorities identified a novel corona virus, temporary named 2019 COVID, as the cause of these cases.^[3]

By September 2021, almost two years of ten COVID 19 was first identified there had been more than 200 million confirmed cases and over 4-6 million lives lost to the disease.^[4]

**Objectives of study**

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding COVID19 and it's new variant among Nursing students before administering plan teaching program.
- 2) To assess the knowledge regarding COVID19 and it's new variant among Nursing students after administering plan teaching program.
- 3) To assess the level of stress regarding COVID19 and it's new variant among Nursing students.
- 4) To assess the effectiveness of knowledge regarding COVID19 and new variant among nursing students after administering plan teaching program.
- 5) To find out the association with pre-test level of knowledge score of nursing students regarding COVID19 and it's new variant with their selected demographic variables.

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF COVID19

“Every human being is the author of his own health or disease.”

-Gautama Buddha.

Then novel human corona virus disease 2019 was first reported in Wuhan, china and subsequently spread globally to become the fifth documented pandemic since the 1918 Flu pandemic.^[5]

By September 2021, almost two years after COVID 19 was first identified there had been more than 200 million confirmed cases and over 4.6 million lives lost to the disease. Here we take an in-depth look at the history of COVID 19 from the first recorded case to the current efforts to curb the spread of the disease with worldwide vaccination programs. [6]

The first official cases of COVID 19 were recorded on the 31st of December, 2019. When the world health organization [WHO] was informed of cases of pneumonia in Wuhan with no known cause. On the 7th of January, the Chinese authorities identified a novel corona virus temporarily named 2019, as the cause of these cases. [7]

DELIMITATION

- The study is limited 2nd year BSc nursing students.
- The study is limited to the 100 students.
- Who are willing to participate.

METHODOLOGY

The ethical permission was taken from reliable authorities of colleges, the present study conducted with the 200 sample at Aarohant institution of nursing Kalol, Gandhinagar and C.H.H. SHAH nursing collage Mansa, Gandhinagar and from each collage 100 sample are taken. The quantitative experimental research design and non-probability convenient sampling method used and structure knowledge question for the study to assess the effectiveness of planning teaching programme regarding the Covid 19 and its new variant among the second year BSc nursing collage at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The mean of pretest score was 36.49 and the mean of 5 days after the planning teaching programme posttest was 65.39 with the mean difference of 28.9. The SD of pretest knowledge score 2.64 and SD of 5 days after the posttest knowledge score was 4.63. The calculated 't' was 27.17 and the table 't' value was 1.703. Poor knowledge 36(36%), average knowledge 36 (36%) and good knowledge (20%) the most good knowledge 08(08%), whereas 5 days administration of plan teaching programme regarding Covid 19 & its new variant. Posttest knowledge score was about 10(10%) had most poor knowledge, average knowledge 40 (40%) and good knowledge 30(30%) and very good knowledge 20(20%) the calculated chi-square of the age is 3.84, calculated chi-square of gender is 3.60, calculated chi-square of the religion is 7.83, calculated chi-square is 5.99 and calculated chi-square is 3.40. There is a significant increase in the knowledge of sample after administration of planning teaching programme. This clearly indicated that the planned teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of sample regarding the COVID 19 and its new variant among the year BSc nursing in selected nursing colleges in Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

RESULTS

[N= 100]

Knowledge Test	Mean Score	Mean difference	SD	Calculated 't' value	Table 't' value	DF	Level of significant
Pre test	36.49	28.09	2.67	27.17	1.703	99	significant
5days After PTP	65.39		4.63				

Significant at 0.05 level, DF at 99

Table 1 shows, the comparison between Pre-Test and 5days after the planned teaching programme Post-Test knowledge score obtained of the samples regarding the Covid19 & its new Variant. The mean of Pre-test score was 36.49 and the mean of 5 days after the planned teaching programme post test score was 65.39 with the mean difference of 4.63 The table also shows that the Standard Deviation of Pre-test Knowledge score 2.67and Standard deviation of 5 days after the post-test knowledge score was 4.63 The calculated t was27.17 and the table 't' valuewas1.703at0.05level of significance.

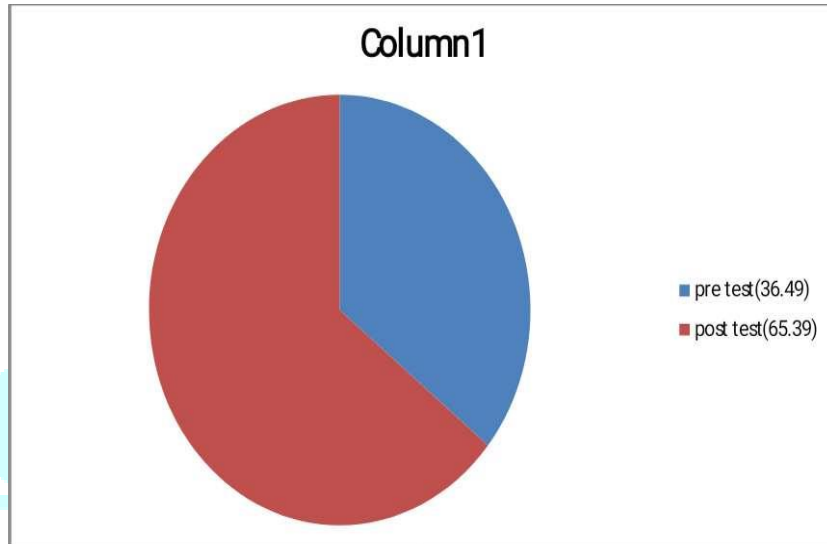


Figure:10 Pie Chart showing Showing That Comparison of Pre test and Mean of 5 day after the planned teachingprogramme Post test knowledge Score of 2nd year BSC. Nursing Student.

Level of knowledge score	Pre score		Posttest	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor knowledge	36	36%	10	10%
Average knowledge	36	36%	40	40%
Good	20	20%	30	30%
Very good	08	08%	20	20%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

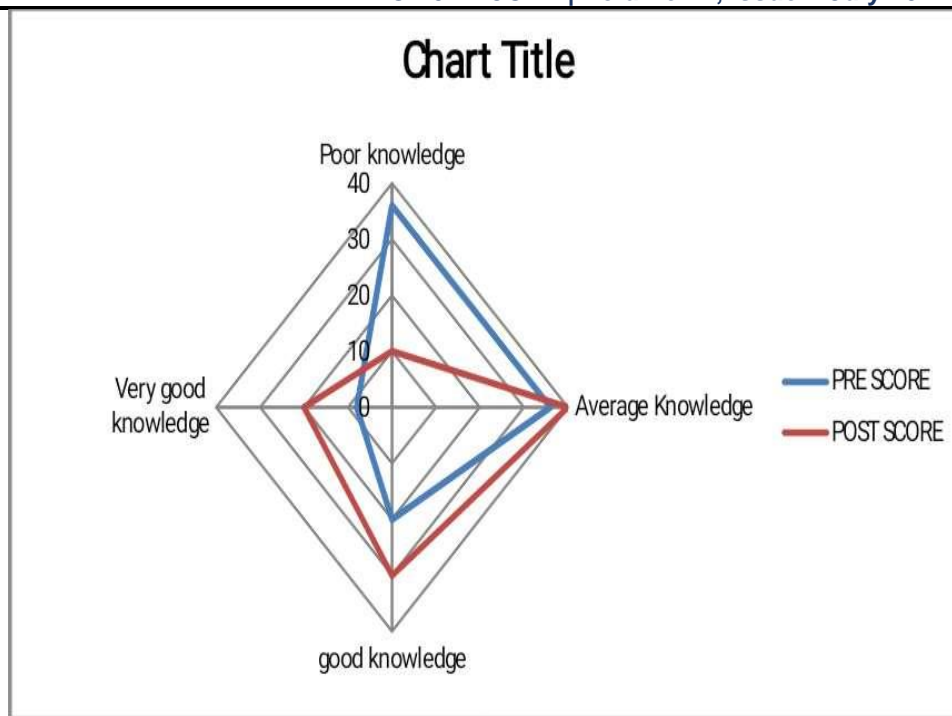


Figure:12 Radar graph showing that pre test and 5 day after the planned teaching programme post-test level of knowledge score of students

Table 2 shows before administration of planned teaching programme regarding the Covid19 its new variant pre-test knowledge scores of the samples was: Poor knowledge 36(36%), Average knowledge 36(36%) and most Good knowledge 20 (20%) Very good knowledge 08(08%), whereas 5 days after administration of planned teaching programme regarding the covid 19 & its new variant post-test knowledge score was about 10 (10 %) had most Poor knowledge, Average knowledge 40 (40%) and Good knowledge 30(30%) and very good 20(20%).

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the Effectiveness of planned Teaching programme on knowledge and stress levels Regarding COVID 19 and it's new variant Investigator collected the samples by non-Probability convenient Sampling Technique. Among the 2nd Year B.Sc. Nursing student in selected college at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The investigator collected the data by using structured knowledge questionnaire for Assessing the knowledge and stress levels regarding the COVID 19 and it's new variant among the 2nd year B.Sc. Nursing student in selected colleges at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

The investigator using pre-experimental, one group pre-test post-test design. The tool consists of demographic variables, structured knowledge questionnaire to Assess the knowledge and stress levels regarding COVID 19 and it's New variant among the 2nd year B.Sc. nursing student. The main study was conducted in the month of June on 200 sample in the 2nd year BSc Nursing students and who met the inclusion criteria, who were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique. After the selection of sample, the level of knowledge and stress levels regarding COVID19 and it's new variant among the 2nd year BSc Nursing students was assessed by using the structured knowledge questionnaires.

Planned teaching Programme regarding COVID 19 and it's new variant was administered. After taking a pretest of the samples. After 7 days of Planned teaching Programme Regarding COVID19 and it's New variant, Post test was conducted on the samples using structured knowledge questionnaires. The descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviations) and inferential statistics (t-test) were used to analyze the data and to test the study hypotheses.

The data identified from the present study shows that the pre-test mean scores Was 36.39 and after the administration of planned teaching Programme to conduct the Post test mean score was 65.39 with standard deviation is 4.63 and the paired t-test Value of knowledge score was (Table value-) was obtained,

which is statistically Significant at $p > 0.005$ level of significance. Hence the data proved that planned Teaching Programme was effective to increasing the 2nd year B.Sc. Nursing students Knowledge regarding COVID19 and it's new variant. The supported study with this is conducted A quantitative pre-experimental one group pre-test post test study to assess the Knowledge regarding COVID19 and it's New variant among the 2nd year B.Sc. Nursing students in Selected nursing colleges at Gandhinagar by using Convenient sampling. Findings Shows that distribution of the samples as regards of age out 100 samples, majority of the samples 95(95%) belong to the age group of 18 to 20 years, 5(5%) samples belong to the age group of 20 to 22 years. As regard to Gender majority of the Samples are 66(66%) of the samples were female and 34(34%) of samples were male. As regard to religion the majority of the samples 98(98%) has Hindu, 02(2%) has Muslim, 08(8%) has Christian and 00(0.00%) has other. As regard to source of Information the sample of 45(0%) has 1st year, 20(20%) has social media, 05(5%) has at school, 30(30%) has book.

CONCLUSION

Introducing booster doses should be firmly evidence-driven and targeted to the population groups in greatest need. The rationale for implementing booster doses should be guided by evidence on waning vaccine effectiveness, in particular a decline in protection on against severe disease in the general population and in high-risk populations, or due to a circulating .To In the context of ongoing global vaccine supply constraints, broad-based administration of booster doses risks exacerbating inequities in vaccine access by driving up demand and diverting supply while priority populations in some countries, or in subnational settings, have not yet received a primary vaccination series. The focus remains on urgently increasing global vaccination coverage with the primary series driven by the objective to protect.

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