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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A PRE – EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DOMICILIARY CARE IN POST COVID -19 PATIENTS AMONG PRIMARY CAREGIVER AT SELECTED AREA OF NAINITAL

Chanchal Chaukrayat, G. Ramalakshmi and Rejith Thomas

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first known case was identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The disease has since spread worldwide, leading to an ongoing pandemic. After COVID-19 infection, most people form adequate antibodies which prevents them from contracting the virus again. Nonetheless, it's an unknown territory for the medical practitioners across the world, as to how long can that immunity stand. Cases where patients had the novel coronavirus again, have been reported too. More in this way, for individuals who are at a high risk of reinfection are either old or don't take enough preventive measures to additionally protect their immune system which makes post-COVID care important for them. While the standard laws of staying safe suggest everyone to cover their face with a face mask, wash hands regularly and practice social distancing.

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Introduction:-

Statement of the problem

“A pre – experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding domiciliary care in post covid -19 patients among primary caregiver at selected area of Nainital”

Objectives:-

1. To assess the pretest level knowledge regarding domiciliary care in post covid-19 patients among primary caregiver at selected area of Nainital.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on domiciliary care in post covid-19 patients among primary caregiver at selected area of Nainital.
3. To determine the association between pretest knowledge score with their demographic variables regarding domiciliary care in post covid-19 patients.

Methodology:-

The nature of the study was pre- experimental one group pre-test and posttest. The conceptual frame work used for this study system theory model. Structured knowledge questionnaire will be used to assess the knowledge regarding domiciliary care in post covid-19 patients. The collected data will be analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential. The result will be compiled and tabulated.

Major findings of the study

majority (28.3%) of the subject are between 31 – 40 years of age and the same majority (28.3%) of the subjects are between 41-50 years of age (25.0%) are below 30 years of age (18.3%) of subjects are between 51- 60 years of age. All the samples are 60 in number out of which maximum percentage 53.3% are females and 46.7% are males. The table depicts that majority of subject are graduate and above the graduate 46.7%, and 33.3% are higher secondary 16.7% are secondary 3.3% of subject are primary educated. The table depicts that (45.0 %) are self -employed (35.0%) are private employed (10.0%) are government employed and (10.0%) of subjects are unemployed. The table shows that the majority of subjects are married (58.3%), (18.3%) are unmarried, (13.3%) are widow/widowers and there are (10.0%) of subjects are divorced. The table depicts highest percentage (43.3%) is between 20001-30000 family income per months and (13.3%) are earning between 10001– 20000 rupees, (35.0%) subjects family income per months is 30001and above, whereas (8.3%) is earning bellow 10000 per month. The table shows that the maximum percentage of (55.0%) subjects are heaving personal history of covid-19, (45.0%) of subject are not heaving personal history of covid-19.The table shows that (65.0%) of subjects not having any contact history with covid-19 patients, and (35.0%) are having contact history with covid-19 patient.

The reliability score was $r = 0.98$ for the tools and tools found to be reliable.

Findings shows that pre- test knowledge regarding domiciliary care of post covid patients pre-test, 51(85%) had moderate knowledge regarding domiciliary care of post covid patients,5(8.3%) had inadequate knowledge and 4(6.7%) had adequate knowledge regarding domiciliary care of post covid patients, mean was 13.83, SD was 1.026,, and 46.10 was mean percentage scores. comparison of pre – test and post- test knowledge score on knowledge regarding domiciliary care of post covid patients i.e. Mean score \pm S. D 13.83 ± 4.026 and 23.27 ± 4.708 with “t” value 9.440 found to be significant. Hence, the research hypothesis (H_1) was accepted.

The association between the level of score and socio demographic variables. There is no significance association between the level of score and demographic variables. Hence, the research hypothesis (H_2) was rejected and null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted.

Recommendations:-

1. Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:
2. A similar study may be conducted on a larger sample for wider generalization.
3. A similar study may be replicated with control group.
4. The study may be conducted at different settings.

Discussion:-

After implementation of structured teaching programme 71.7% of people was having adequate knowledge, 28.3% of people were having moderate knowledge. Pre-test mean score is 13.83 and post- test mean score is 23.27. The association between pre-test with demographic variable was found by chi-square test which shows that there was significant association of pre- test knowledge score with their demographic variable.

Conclusion:-

The results show that the knowledge level improved after implementation of the structured teaching programme on domiciliary care in post covid-19 patients. The study indicates that the structured teaching programme is an effective method in improving moderate to adequate level of knowledge regarding health topics to the present-day society where much attention is given to health promotion rather than treating the disease after acquiring it.