A Study on Knowledge and Attitude of OPD Patients Regarding Covid-19 in Selected Hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The Study to Assess the knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19 in selected hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh was undertaken by 4th year B.Sc Nursing Students during the year 2020-2021 in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing at Galgotias University.

Objectives: (1) To assess the knowledge regarding COVID-19 among OPD patients in selected hospitals (GIMS) of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. (2) To assess the attitude regarding COVID-19 among OPD patients in selected hospital (GIMS) of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. (3) To determine the correlation between knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19. (4) To determine the association of knowledge and attitude OPD patients regarding COVID-19 with selected demographic variables.

Methodology: Cross sectional study design was taken for this study. *Setting:* The study was conducted at Government Institute of Medical Sciences, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. *Sample size:* The sample size was 50 OPD patients. *Sampling Technique:* The non probability purposive sampling technique was used. *Methods of data collection procedure:* Data were collected from the OPD patients to assess the level of knowledge and attitude by using structured knowledge questionnaire. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The study reveals that the mean knowledge of OPD patients were 5.86. hence, it is to be interpreted that OPD patients were having moderate knowledge regarding COVID-19. The mean attitude of OPD patients were 4.51. hence, it is to be interpreted that most of OPD patients were having unfavorable attitude regarding COVID-19.

Conclusion: The Current research was able to provide a broad evaluation of the COVID-19 Knowledge and attitude among clients in selected hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The results indicated that as the clients usually have a sufficient level of knowledge and unfavorable attitude regarding COVID-19.

Keywords: Study to Assess; Patients regarding COVID-19; Partial Fulfillment of the requirement; Cross sectional study; The study reveals ; Attitude among clients.

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Introduction

With Coronavirus, we've made it to the existence drift. Arid ground is distant away"-Marc Lipsitch

The name "Corona" implies crown-like projections on the microorganism's surface. In Latin, 'Crown' implies 'crown' or 'corona'.[1] Corona dwells to the group of Coronaviridae and look very much like spiked rings when concentrated through an electron magnifying lens. The surface appears with

a few spikes, which are useful in invading and restricting living cells. Virus have a positive sense single abandoned RNA genome (27 to 34 kilobases) and helical evenness nucleocapsid. Typically, the infections are of ~20 nm size hung with a huge petal or club molded surface appearance. These infections can make the straight forward basic cold sickness serious ailments like MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV.[2]

WHO has offered name to this infection as Coronavirus disease 2019 or 2019-nCoV (Novel Corona virus 2019, 2020). A while later, it was named as COVID-19 where 'CO' represents crown, 'VI' addresses infection, 'D' represents and '19' addresses the year '2019' in which it was first distinguished.[3] Corona virus disease 2019 was originally distinguished in Wuhan, China during December, 2019. From there on, it has promptly moved to more than 200 countries and has been ensured as an overall outbreak by WHO. From July 31, 2020, >17.1 million positive cases have been recorded with 668,910 passing throughout the globe. The ejection of Covid infection is guaranteed a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by WHO.

Need of the study

"The world needs huge positive energy to fight against the negative forces. Go to the center of your inner begin and generate that positive energy for the welfare of the humanity."-Amit Ray

The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and resultant coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) have developed into a pandemic, necessitating people across the world to attend to quickly changing messages about public health and take prompt actions to reduce the chances for disease and the communication of the virus. This unusual global crisis has also been pronounced by miscommunication regarding the probable threat of COVID-19, leading to public confusion and inaction.

By visiting the selected hospitals of Greater Noida, it was found that the OPD patients were not having the sufficient knowledge regarding COVID-19 and were lacking in exhibiting a positive attitude as they were quite worried about the situation. Thus, the study was conducted to evaluate the level of knowledge and the attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19 in selected hospitals of Greater, Noida Uttar Pradesh.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding COVID 19 among OPD Patient in selected hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding COVID-19 among OPD patients in selected hospitals (GIMS) of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

2. To assess the attitude regarding COVID-19 among OPD patients in selected hospital (GIMS) of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

3. To determine the correlation between knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19.

4. To determine the association of knowledge and attitude OPD patients regarding COVID-19 with selected demographic variables.

Operational definitions

1. *Coronavirus disease–2019*: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is defined as illness caused by a novel coronavirus now called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2; formerly called 2019-nCoV), which was first identified amid an outbreak of respiratory illness cases in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China.

2. *OPD Patients*: It refers to those patients who visit the medical OPD in selected hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

3. *Knowledge of COVID-19*: It is the awareness of the OPD patients in selected hospitals of Greater Noida Uttar Pradesh about COVID-19. It means correct response given by OPD patients regarding COVID 19 as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire. The total knowledge score for the patients varied between 0 (with no correct answer) and 15 (for all correct answers); scores from 0-5 was evaluated as poor knowledge, 6-10 indicated moderate knowledge and 11-15 indicated excellent knowledge.

4. *Attitude towards COVID-19*: It refers to the perception of OPD patients in selected hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh about COVID-19. The question regarding attitude was number.[15] (with a minimum score of 15 and a maximum score of 45). The attitude score was based on a three-point Likert scale, in which a score of 1 to 3 was given from No to Yes. A mean score >30 was described as a favourable attitude, and a score of 15 to 30 indicated an unfavourable attitude.

Assumptions: The sample is a true representation of target population.

Limitations

1. The study was only limited to OPD patients in the selected hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

2. Other patients who were willing to participate in the study could not be included.

3. The study is limited to OPD patients who are available at the time of data collection.

4. The data presented in this study are self-reported and partly dependent on the participants' honesty and recall ability; they may be subject to recall bias.

Research Approach

A research approach was plan to be assess the knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID -19 in selected hospital of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

Research Design: The design adopted for the present study was Cross Sectional Survey research design.

Variables: The variables in present study included were

Independent variables: Sociodemographic variables

Dependent variables: Knowledge, Attitude

Hypotheses

H1: There is no significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19 in selected hospital of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

H2: There is no significant relationship between males and females in knowledge and attitude regarding COVID-19 in selected hospital of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

Study Setting: The study was conducted in Government Institute of Medical ScienceHospital, ofGreater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

Population

Target population: The target population will be the OPD Patients

Accessible population: The accessible population for present study will be the OPD Patients in selected Hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Sample: Patients who visited in OPD in selected Hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

Sampling Technique: Simple random allocation to select the study participants.

Sample Size: 50 OPD Patients.

Criteria for Selection of Sample

Inclusion Criteria

1. Outpatient Department (OPD) patients who were ready to take part in this study.

2. Outpatient Department (OPD) patients who were accessible during the time of date collection.

Exclusion criteria: Outpatient Department (OPD) patients who are not accessible at the time of data collection.

Organization of the study findings

Theanalysisandinterpretationofdataispresentedunderthefollowingsection:

Section A Frequency and percentage distribution of OPD patients based on selected demographic variables.

Section B Knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID 19

Section C Correlation between knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19.

Section D Association of knowledge and attitude OPD patients regarding COVID-19 with selected

demographic variables.

Section A Description of the socio demographic characteristics of OPD patient.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of OPD patients based on selected demographic variables.

(N=50)

Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
13-29 Year	21	42%
30-49 Year	24	48%
50 above	5	10%
Gender		
Female	28	56%
Male	22	44%
Marital Status		
Married	39	78%
Unmarried	8	16%
Widow	3	6%
Occupation		
Unemployed	31	62%
Employed	19	38%
Education		
Primary	16	32%
Secondary	26	52%
Higher	8	16%
Have you heard about COVID-19?		
Yes	50	100%
No	—	—
Do you know COVID-19 is a infectious disease?		
Yes	50	100%
No	—	—
Is COVID-19 is a dangerous and serious disease.		
Yes	50	100%
No	—	—

Table No. 1 depicts that majority of study participants were fall in the age group of 30 to 49 Years (48%) and very little (10%) of study participants are above 50 Year of age.

Most of OPD patients were employed either with the govt. or private company. The maximum of the participants was female (n=28, 56%), married (n=39, 78%). All participants heard about COVID 19 that it is infection, dangerous and serious disease.

Section B Knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID 19

Table 2.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of responses on knowledge questions.

(N=50)

Knowledge Question	Correct Answer	Incorrect Answer
The first case of novel corona virus was identified were in China.	29(58%)	21(42%)
When was WHO designated novel corona virus as COVID-19	18(36%)	32(64%)
From where corona virus gets its name	6(12%)	44(88%)
When was first case of COVID-19 seen in India?	13(26%)	37(74%)
When WHO officially declared COVID-19 AS global pandemic	14(28%)	36(72%)
How long is the incubation period of corona virus infection	16(32%)	34(68%)
Which of the following diseases related to corona virus?	10(20%)	40(80%)
The main clinical symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, fatigue, dry cough, and myalgia.	29(58%)	21(42%)
There currently is no effective cure for COVID-19, but early symptomatic and supportive treatment can help most patient recover from the infection.	21(42%)	29(58%)
Not all persons with COVID-19 will develop to severe cases. Only those who are elderly, have chronic illness, and are obese are more likely to be severe cases.	14(28%)	36(72%0
The COVID-19 virus spreads via respiratory droplets of infected individuals.	28(56%)	22(44%)
It is not necessary for children and young adults to take measures to prevent the infection by the COVID-19 virus.	25(50%)	25(50%)
Once cured by COVID-19, the COVID-19 vaccine is not required.	19(38%)	31(62%)
People who have been in contact with a person associated with COVID -19, immediately separate them in a proper place should be set aside.	27(54%)	23(46%)
The disease of COVID-19 is prevented by repeated hand washing.	32(64%)	18(36%)

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Table 2.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge level of OPD patients regarding COVID-19

(N=50)

Aspects	Scoring	Frequency	Percentage
Poor knowledge	0-5	19	38%
Moderate knowledge	6-10	28	56%
Excellent knowledge	11-15	3	6%

Table 2.2 showed that 56% OPD patients are having moderate level of knowledge and 6% excellent regarding COVID-19.

Table 2.3: Frequency distribution of responses on attitude questions.

(N=50)

Attitude Question	Yes	No	I Do Not Know
Do you agree that the COVID-19 was finally be controlled successfully	42(84%)	4(8%)	4(8%)
Do you agree that India fight against COVID-19 virus can win?	31(62%)	14(28%)	5(10%)
Do you agree that you are not at risk of infection with COVID- 19?	38(76%)	12(24%)	0
Do you agree that maintaining social distance needed?	36(72%)	13(26%)	1(2%)
Do you agree with hands and soap should be washed regularly?	39(78%)	8(16%)	3(6%)
Do you agree to keep the COVID-19 patient isolated needed?	44(88%)	6(12%)	0
Do you agree that you should get the COVID-19 vaccine needed?	40(80%)	9(18%)	1(2%)
Do you agree that COVID-19 vaccine should be given to people should be installed?	34(68%)	8(16%)	8(16%)
Do you agree with some of your family members from COVID-19 can get infected?	30(60%)	16(32%)	4(8%)
Do you agree that we need to avoid COVID-19 should not touch face with dirty hands?	33(66%)	14(28%)	3(6%)
Do you agree that being infected with COVID-19 by staying at home is not it less likely?	27(54%)	20(40%)	3(6%)
Do you agree that before we get out of the house should you cover your mouth with a mask?	32(64%)	12(24%)	6(12%)

Do you agree that we need state and local authorities should follow the instructions?	33(66%)	12(24%)	5(10%)
Do you agree that people who have come in contact with other people infected with COVID-19 virus should keep themselves isolated in proper place?	29(58%)	10(20%)	11(22%)
Do you agree that we should not take COVID-19 precautions seriously?	22(44%)	15(30%)	13(26%)

Table 2.4: Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude score of OPD patients regarding COVID-19

(N=50)

Attitude Scale	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Favorable Attitude	24	48%
Unfavorable Attitude	26	54%

Table 2.4 Out of 50 OPD patients 54% participants are having unfavorable attitude whereas 48% are having favorable attitude towards COVID-19

Table 2.5: Knowledge and practice mean and SD of OPD patients regarding COVID-19

(N=50)

Aspects	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Score	Maximum Score
Knowledge	5.86	2.54	1	28
Attitude	36.72	4.51	11	45

Table No. 2.5 Reveals that the mean knowledge of OPD patients were 5.86. hence, it is to be interpreted that OPD patients were having moderate knowledge regarding COVID-19.The mean attitude of OPD patients were 4.51. hence, it is to be interpreted that most of OPD patients were having unfavorable attitude regarding COVID-19.

Section C Correlation between knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19.

Table 3: Correlation between knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19.

(N=50)

Aspects	Mean	SD	r-value	p-value
Knowledge	5.86	2.54	0.034	0.05
Attitude	36.72	4.51		

Table No. 3 illustrated the correlation between knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19 was found to be very weak (p-valueis .001 at 0.01 level of significant). It is interpretated statistically that as the knowledge score increases, attitude of OPD patients towards COVID-19

decreases.

Section D Association of knowledge and attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19 with selected demographic variables.

Table 4.1: Association of knowledge score of OPD patients regarding COVID-19 with selected demographic variables.

(N=50)

Sample Characteristics	Exce-llent	Mod-erate	Poor	Chi Square	df	p-Value
Age						
13-29 Year	0	14	7			
30-49 Year	1	11	12	3.42*	4	0.50
50 above	0	3	2			
Gender						
Female	1	11	10	1.58*	2	0.47
Male	0	17	11			
Marital Status						
Married	1	20	18			
Unmarried	0	6	2	3.26*	4	0.67
Widow	0	2	1			
Occupation						
Unemployed	1	7	10	5.32*	2	0.51
Employed	0	21				
Education						
Primary	0	3	3			
Secondary	0	8	5	1.64*	4	1.00
Higher	1	17	13			

Signifies Fissure Exact Test P≤0.05 level of significance.

Table No. 4.1. Illustrated that there is no association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, marital status, occupation and education.

Table 4.2: Association of attitude of OPD patients regarding COVID-19 with selected demographic variables.

(N=50)

Sample Chara cteristics	Favo-rable	Unfav-orable	Chi Square	df	p-Value
Age					
13-29 Year	20	1	1.00*	2	0.74
30-49 Year	21	3			
50 above	5	0			
Gender					
Female	19	3	1.72*	1	0.30
Male	27	1			
Marital Status					
Married	35	4			
Unmarried	8	0	0.67*	2	1.00
Widow	3	0			
Occupation					
Unemployed	17	2	0.35*	2	0.62
Employed	29	2			
Education					
Primary	6	0			
Secondary	11	2	1.36*	2	0.46
Higher	29	2			

Signifies Fissure Exact Test P≤0.05 level of significance.

Table No.4.2 Illustrated that there is no association between attitude and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, marital status, occupation and education.

Results

The study reveals that the mean knowledge of OPD patients were 5.86. hence, it is to be interpreted that OPD patients were having moderate knowledge regarding COVID-19. The mean attitude of OPD patients were 4.51. hence, it is to be interpreted that most of OPD patients were having unfavorable attitude regarding COVID-19.

Conclusion

The current research was able to provide a broad evaluation of the COVID-19 Knowledge and attitude among clients in selected hospitals of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The results indicated that as the clients usually have a sufficient level of knowledge and unfavorable attitude regarding COVID-19.

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