A Study to assess the Effeciveness of Planned Health Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Antenatal Care During Covid-19 Pandemic Among Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd Year Students in Selected Nursing Colleges Nagpur

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Abstract

Background: Antenatal care (ANC) is an umbrella term used to describe medical care and procedures that carried out to and for the pregnant women. It is the health care that is rendered to the pregnant women throughout pregnancy until the child's birth and is aimed at detecting the already existing problems and problems that can develop during pregnancy, affecting the pregnant women and her unborn child.

Objectives: 1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding antenatal case during covid-19 pandemic among Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic among Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students. 3. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score and their selected demographic variable in the basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students with antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic.

Material and method: This study is based on Ludwig van bertalanffy general systems theory a pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for the study the sample size was 30 and the basic B.Sc. 3rd year nursing students from nursing collages using convenient sampling technique.

Result: The result revealed that the computed value of knowledge is t=10.55 p=<0.05 which showed significance in the effect of planned teaching program there was no significant association antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic among basic B.Sc. 3rd year nursing students and selected demographic variables like age, gender, belonging area and source of knowledge in antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic acceptation of parents the result showed a positive effect by the planned teaching program by increasing the level of knowledge among basic B.Sc. 3rd year nursing students regarding antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic.

Conclusion: Hence it is concluded that, based on the above stated findings it was concluded undoubtedly that the prepared material by the researcher in the form of structure teaching students to improve their Knowledge on antenatal care during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Keywords: Effectiveness; Basic B.Sc. nursing student's; Knowledge; Antenatal care; Covid-1; Pandemic.

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INTRODUCTION

Antenatal care (ANC) is one of the core interventions for improving maternal outcomes. ANC services enable early identification of pregnancy related risks and complications; and ensure access of services including health education, vaccines, diagnostic tests and treatments. It also helps to establish good relationship between pregnant women and service providers. Moreover, a pregnant woman visiting health facilities for ANC would get advice and support, and will be more informed about health needs and self-care, and consequently leaded to an increased utilization of emergency care services.

Pregnant women do not seem to be at higher risk of getting SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. However, studies have shown an increased risk of developing severe COVID-19 if they are infected, compared with non-pregnant women of a similar age. COVID-19 during pregnancy has also been associated with an increased likelihood of preterm birth.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding antenatal case during covid-19 pandemic among Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic among Basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students.
3. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score and their selected demographic variable in the basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students with antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Nursing students need proper information regarding importance of antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic in developing healthy life style of mother and baby.
2. The planned teaching program will be helpful to improve the knowledge of nursing students regarding Antenatal Care (ANC) during covid-19 pandemic.

HYPOTHESIS

H$_1$: There is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score among the basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students regarding antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic.

H$_2$: There is significant association of the pre-test knowledge score among the basic B.Sc. 3rd year students regarding antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic.

METHODOLOGY

Research approaches: quantitative research approach

Research design: one group pre-test and post-test research design

Setting of the study: selected nursing college in Nagpur

Sample: 3rd year Basic B.Sc. nursing students

Sample size: 30

Sampling technique: Convenient sampling technique

DESCRIBTION OF TOOLS

Section A : It consists of demographic data which include age of 3rd year Basic B.Sc. nursing students, gender, education status of parents, belonging area, source of knowledge.

Section B : It consist of knowledge questionnaires on antenatal care during Covid-19 pandemic for 3rd year Basic B.Sc. nursing students.

RESULT

Major Finding of the Study and Discussion

Section I: Deals with frequency and percentage wise distribution of 3rd year Basic B.Sc. nursing students with regards to demographic variables.

❖ Demographic for the present study showed that out of 30 subjects majority of subjects 23 (76.67%) were of 21-22 year age group, 4 (13.33%) of 23-25 year age group, 3 (10.00%) were of 19-20 year age group and non-of from age 26-28 year.

❖ Majority of the subjects according to their gender 26 (86.67%) females and 4 (13.33%) males.

❖ Majority of the subjects according to their belonging area, 22 (73.33%) were from urban area, 8 (26.66%) were from rural area.

❖ Majority of the subjects according to their source of knowledge 15 (50%) mass medias, 6 (20%) family / friends, 6 (20%) website and 3 (10%) journals/articles.

❖ Majority of the subjects according to their parents occupation 18 (60%) non-health professionals and 12 (40%) health professionals.

Secton II: Deals with assessment of levels of knowledge regarding Antenatal care during Covid-19 pandemic among 3rd year Basic B.Sc. Nursing students in selected nursing college.

The findings show that in pretest score, 16.67% of sample were having poor level of knowledge, 76.67% of sample were having average level of knowledge and 6.66% of any sample was having good level of knowledge, in post-test. 00% of sample were having poor level of knowledge and 16.67% of sample having average level of knowledge, 83.33% of any sample was having good level of knowledge.

Section III: Deals with comparison of the knowledge regarding Antenatal care during Covid-19 pandemic among 3rd year Basic B.Sc. Nursing students in selected nursing colleges at time of pre-test and post-test.

The findings showed that the calculated 't' value was 10.55 for knowledge. regarding study related antenatal care during COVID-19 Pandemic. The calculated 't' value was much higher than the tabulated value of at df=29. This data signifies that the planned teaching was effective in assessing the knowledge of study related antenatal care during COVID-19 pandemic among the 3rd year basic B.Sc. nursing students in selected nursing college. Hence, it was strongly interpreted that the planned teaching regarding the study related to antenatal care during COVID-19 Pandemic was effective. So the HI hypothesis is accepted.

Section IV: Deals with associations between the levels of knowledge score regarding Antenatal care during Covid-19 pandemic of 3rd year Basic B.Sc. Nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

This section includes association of level of knowledge regarding antenatal care during COVID-19 pandemic with their demographic variables. The overall mean of study related to antenatal care during COVID-19 pandemic was calculated and (chi-square) test was use for finding the association between antenatal care during COVID-19 pandemic with demographic variables.

There was no significant association between the study related antenatal care during COVID-19 pandemic used and demographic variables such as age, gender, belonging area, source of knowledge and parents occupation because of sample size is less.

DISCUSSION

The study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of a planned teaching program on promotion of antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic among 30 students of 3rd year basic B.Sc. in the different nursing colleges of Nagpur district. The research approach used was evaluative approach with one group pre-test and post-test, pre-experimental design. Descriptive hand inferential statistics were used to analyses the data. The planned teaching program was found to be effective in increasing the knowledge of students on promotion of antenatal care during COVID-19 pandemic with 49 ± 17.86, $P<0.05$ and ability to perform antenatal care with 49 ± 12.64, $P<05$.

A study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of a planned health teaching program on antenatal care during COVID-19 pandemic among 3rd year basic B.Sc. students. The study adopted evaluation approach with pre-test control group design. The data were collected planned interview schedule and observational checklist. Findings showed that there was significant difference between pre-test I ($k1 = 40\%$) and post-test II ($k2 = 45\%$) knowledge score and ability scores. This indicated planned health teaching program contributed to enhance knowledge and ability scores regarding promotion of antenatal care during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Declaration of no Conflict of Interest

The authors of this study declare no conflict of interest in the execution, analysis, or publication of this research. No financial, professional, or personal affiliations influenced the study's outcomes or the structured teaching program's effectiveness. This research was conducted solely for academic purposes to enhance knowledge and public awareness of dengue fever prevention among adolescents.

Ethical Clearance Statement

This study titled *A study to assess the effectiveness of planned health teaching program on knowledge regarding antenatal care during covid-19 pandemic among basic B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students in selected nursing collages Nagpur* was conducted with strict adherence to ethical research practices. The research protocol was reviewed and approved by an appropriate institutional ethics committee. Participants were informed about the purpose, procedure, and expected outcomes of the study. Informed consent was obtained from participants and their guardians, ensuring confidentiality and voluntary participation. The study was designed to avoid any physical or psychological harm to participants and followed all ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects.

CONCLUSION

Hence it is concluded that planned teaching was found to be effective in improving the knowledge regarding antenatal care during COVID-19 Pandemic and based on the above stated findings it was concluded undoubtedly that the prepared material by the researcher in the form of structure teaching students to improve their Knowledge on antenatal care during COVID-19 Pandemic.

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