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A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding covid 19 and its management of pregnant women among final year graduate nursing students in selected nursing colleges at Nagpur city

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Abstract
Introduction: COVID-19 is a new respiratory infection that started from Wuhan Province in China and rapidly became widespread in all parts of the world, making the WHO call it "the pandemic of the century". Pregnant women are more susceptible to developing severe cases of COVID-19. SARS also belongs to the same family of COVID-19, with 25% case fatality rate during pregnancy and various prenatal complications.
Aim: To assess the knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women among the final year graduate nursing students in selected and nursing college at Nagpur city.
Method: Qualitative research approach and non experimental descriptive research design was used for the study.
Sample: The sample was selected using the non probability convenience sampling technique. A sample, of 60 final year graduate nursing students in selected college at city.
Result and Conclusion: The knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women among the final year graduate nursing students, 0% students had poor knowledge, 33 students had average knowledge, 63.33 students had good knowledge and 0 had very good knowledge and 3.33 student having excellent knowledge. Chi square test is used to assess the significant association between demographic variables that is age, gender, residence, previous knowledge, source of information and previous experience of giving care to covid-19 positive ANC mother.

Keywords: study, asses, covid-19 pregnant women, management, information booklet

Introduction
COVID-19 is a new respiratory infection that started from Wuhan Province in China and rapidly became widespread in all parts of the world, making the WHO call it "the pandemic of the century". Pregnant women are more susceptible to developing severe cases of COVID-19. SARS also belongs to the same family of COVID-19, with 25% case fatality rate during pregnancy and various prenatal complications.

Research Statement
A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding Covid 19 and its management of pregnant women among final year graduate nursing students in selected colleges at Nagpur city with a view to develop an information booklet.

Background of Study
Pregnancy is a special time full of excitement and anticipation. But for expectant mothers facing the outbreak of the corona virus disease (COVID-19), fear, anxiety and uncertainty are clouding this otherwise happy time. The COVID- 19 virus has not been found in vaginal fluid, in cord blood or breast milk," says Cadée, although information is still emerging. To date, COVID-19 has also not been detected in amniotic fluid or the placenta.

Need of Study
The effect of COVID-19 infection on pregnancy is not completely known because of the lack of reliable data. If there is increased risk to pregnant women and foetuses, so far it has not been readily detectable.

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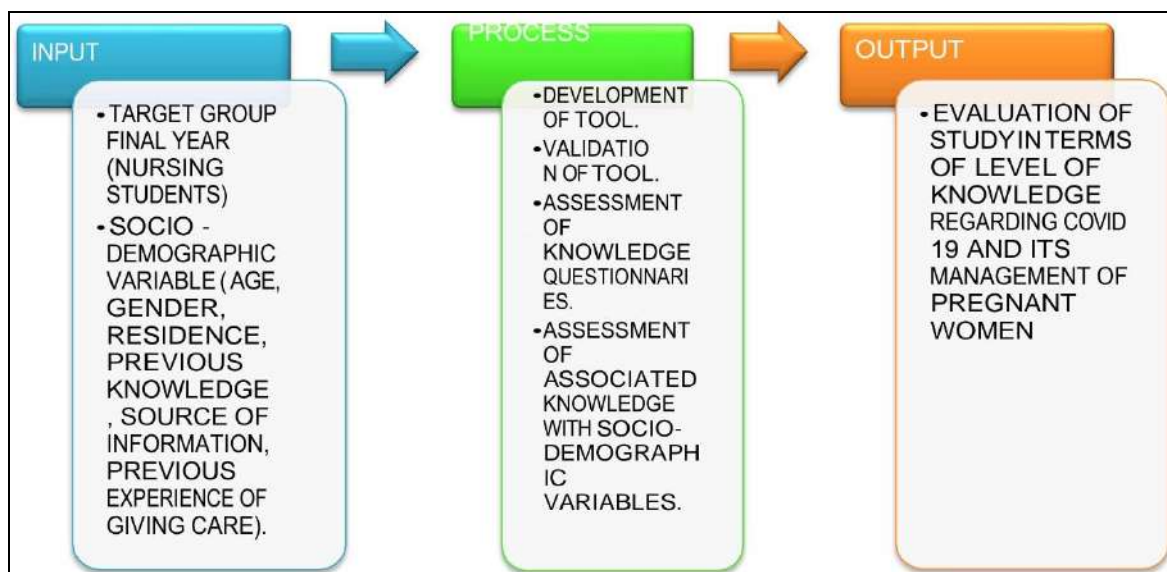Suretech College of Nursing,
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Objectives
1) To assess the knowledge regarding COVID 19 and its management of pregnant women among the final year graduate nursing students in selected colleges at Nagpur City.
2) To find out the association between knowledge of final year graduate nursing students with selected demographic variables.

3) To develop an information booklet on COVID 19 and its management of pregnant women.

Assumptions
1) College students may have some knowledge regarding covid 19 and its management of pregnant women.
2) Knowledge may vary from one person to another person.

Conceptual Framework

Fig 1: Flow chart of conceptual framework shows general system theory according to our study.

Review of Literature
The relevant literature to the selected topic for research project i.e. COVID-19 and its management of pregnant women. Review of literature collected and divided under following headings.
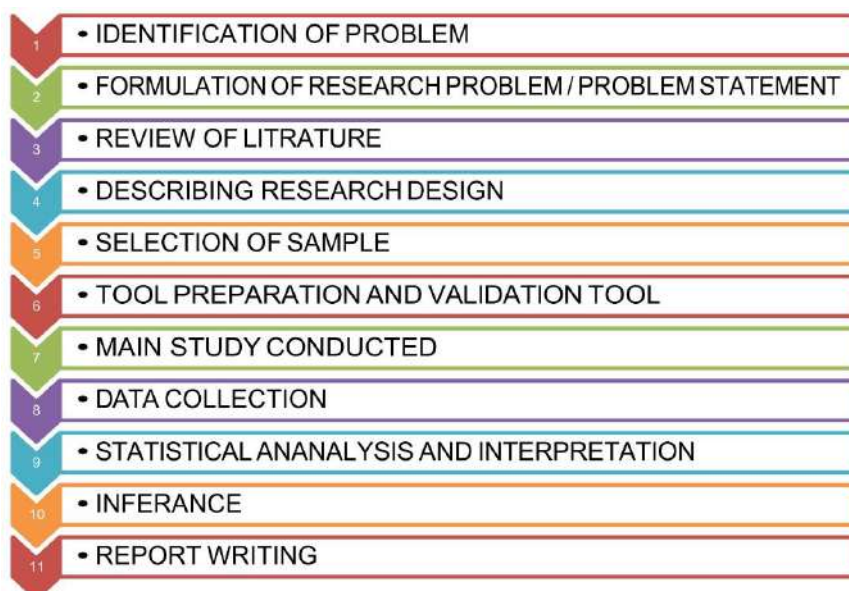1. International studies related to COVID-19 and its management of pregnant women.
2. National studies related to COVID-19 and its management of pregnant women

A prospective study on Antenatal care during COVID- 19 pandemic which was conducted at the Antenatal clinic. A

total of 40 antenatal cases selected for the study. Majority of the pregnant women in the study group were primi-gravidas and belonged to the age group of 21-25 years. They were called for Antenatal check-ups -80% of the deliveries in present study were normal delivery and only in obstetric emergencies LSCS was performed. The Study reveals that Antenatal care in COVID-19 pandemic is challenging yet essential. Following a protocol based approach is the key to management of Antenatal care amidst the pandemic. It is cost-effective and has an easy learning curve.

Research Methodology

Table 2: Schematic representation of study desing

Data Analysis and Interpretation
Organisation of the Study Finding
The collected data is analyzed on the basis of the objectives of the study in the following ways:

Section 1: Description on frequency and percentage wise distribution of baseline data.

Section 2: Description of score of knowledge regarding covid 19 and it's management of pregnant women

Section 3
a) Description on frequency, mean and percentage of knowledge regarding covid 19 andit's management of pregnant women.
b) Chi- square test is used to find out the association between demographic variablesand knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women

Section 1

Section 1: Description on frequency and percentage wise distribution of baseline data.

Sr. No.		QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.		**AGE**		
	a.	20	0	0%
	b.	21	16	26.67%
	c.	22	27	45%
	d.	23	17	28.33%
2.		**GENDER**		
	a.	Male	19	31.66%
	b.	Female	41	68.33%
3.		**RESIDENCE**		
	a.	Urban	47	78.33%
	b.	Rural	12	20%
	c.	Tribal	0	0%
	d.	Slum	1	1.66%
4.		**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**		
	a.	Yes	56	93.33%
	b.	No	4	6.66%
5.		**SOURCE OF INFORMATION**		
	a.	Health organization	1 0	17.85%
	b.	Family members	5	8.92%
	c.	Mass media	20	35.71%
	d.	Health professionals	21	37.50%
6.		**PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OF GIVING CARE TO COVID-19 POSITIVE MOTHER**		
	a.	Yes	24	40%
	b.	No	36	60%

Section 2: Description of score of knowledge regarding covid 19 and it's management of pregnant women

Sr. No.	Knowledge regarding COVID 19 and its management of pregnant women	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor	0	0 %
2	Average	15	25 %
3	Good	41	68.33 %
4	Very good	3	5 %
5	Excellent	1	1.66 %

Section 3 (A): Description on frequency, mean and percentage of knowledge regarding covid 19 and it's management of pregnant women

Sr. no.	KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COVID 19 AND ITS MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	MEAN	MEAN PERCENTAGE	SD
1	Poor	0	0%	24.38	48.76 %	5.84
2	Average	15	25 %			
3	Good	41	68.33 %			
4	Very good	3	5 %			
5	Excellent	1	1.66 %			

Section 3 (B): Chi- square test is used to find out the association between demographic variables and knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women

SR. NO.		QUESTION	FRE	POOR	AVG	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DF	CHI SQ. TEST	TABLE VALUE P>0.05	SIGNIFICANCE
1		AGE							3	1.19	0.878	Significant
	a	20	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	b	21	16	0	3	13	0	0				
	c	22	27	0	6	19	2	0				
	d	23	17	0	6	10	0	1				
2		GENDER							41	13	0.9969	Significant
	a	Male	19	0	8	10	0	1				
	b	Female	41	0	7	32	2	0				
3		RESIDENCE							13	2.44	0.878	Significant
	a	Urban	47	0	10	34	2	1				
	b	Rural	12	0	5	7	0	0				
	c	Tribal	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	d	Slum	1	0	1	0	0	0				
4		PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE							1	1.42	0.9969	Significant
	a	Yes	56	0	15	38	2	1				
	b	No	4	0	0	4	0	0				
5		SOURCE OF INFORMATION										
	a	Health organization	10	0	4	6	0	0	1	2.85	0.9969	Significant
	b	Family members	5	0	0	5	0	0				
	c	Mass media	20	0	6	13	1	0				
	d	Health professionals	21	0	5	14	1	1				
6		PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OF GIVING CARE TO COVID-19 POSITIVE AND MOTHER										
	a	Yes	24	0	8	15	1	0	1	2.85	0.9969	Significant
	b	No	36	0	7	27	1	1				

Discussion

To assess the knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women among the final year graduate nursing students in selected colleges at Nagpur city.

Structured questionnaire was used to find out the knowledge regarding covid- 19 and its management of pregnant women among the final year graduate nursing students the data reveals that final year graduate nursing students, 0%(0) of students were poor knowledge, 25%(15) of students were average knowledge, 68.33%(41) of students were good knowledge and 5%(3) of students were very good knowledge and 1.66%(1) of student were excellent knowledge.

Finding supposed by the study conducted on knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women among final year graduate nursing students in selected colleges at Nagpur city work conducted at shorter College of Nursing, Nagpur and Asharam College of Nursing Nagpur. The study aims to assess the knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women among the final year graduate nursing students and sample size was 60. To find out the association between knowledge of final year graduate nursing students with selected demographic variables.

The association between knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women among the final year graduate nursing students and with selected demographic variables was calculated by using chi square test and it was found there is significant association between sociodemographic variables that is age, gender, residence, previous knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant, source of information and previous experience of giving care to covid-19 positive ANC mother.

To develop an information booklet on covid-19 and its management of pregnant women.

Information booklet on covid-19 and its management of pregnant woman were been developed based on knowledge scored by the student it on self-structured questionnaire.

Result

The knowledge regarding covid-19 and its management of pregnant women among the final year graduate nursing students, 0% students had poor knowledge, 33 students had average knowledge, 63.33 students had good knowledge and 0 had very good knowledge and 3.33 student having excellent knowledge. Chi square test is used to assess the significant association between demographic variables that is age, gender, residence, previous knowledge, source of information and previous experience of giving care to covid-19 positive ANC mother.

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