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A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO GUIDELINES PROGRAMME REGARDING COVID-19 CONTROL MEASURES TO CREATE AWARENESS, SELF- REPORTED PRACTICE AND ATTITUDE AMONG RURAL ADULTS AT SELECTED VILLAGE IN MADURAI DISTRICT 2021

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ABSTRACT

Quasi-experimental pre-test post-test design was adopted for this study. The sample size was 60 in which 30 in experimental group and 30 in control group and selected by using convenience sampling technique. Structure questionnaire, Checklist, 3point likert was used for data collection after confirming the validity and reliability. In the post-test among 30 samples. In the control group, there was no possible correlation between awareness and attitude ($r=0.02$, $p=0.914$), awareness – self-reported practice ($r= 0.271$, $p=0.148$), attitude – self-reported practice ($r=0.003$, $p=0.985$) in the post-test respectively. It was an interesting finding that the experimental group had a highly positive correlation between awareness and attitude ($r=0.405$, $p=0.02$), awareness – self-reported practice ($r= 0.502$, $p=0.0047$), attitude – self-reported practice ($r=0.534$, $p=0.002$) in the post-test respectively, reveals that when awareness increases, the adult's practice as well as their attitude also will be increased. There is no association between pre-test level of awareness, self-reported practice and attitude towards video guideline programme on COVID-19 control measures with demographic variables in both control and experimental group. Hence the research Hypothesis is H_4 is rejected. This study provided an empirical evidence to prove that the video guideline programme regarding COVID-19 control measures is a good method to improve awareness, self-reported practice and attitude on COVID-19 control measures.

KEYWORDS

Video guidelines programme on COVI-19, Awareness, Self-reported practice, Attitude and Rural Adult.

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INTRODUCTION

Communicable disease have affected human life even since earlier times and continue to be major health problems. Public awareness and their attitude toward preventive measures will play an important role in its containment. It is a relatively new disease with a very high rate of infectivity; hence, it is

important to educate the public about its mode of spread and preventive measures. Awareness, attitude, and practices of these rural inhabitants are going to play a very crucial role in the prevention and control of COVID-19 pandemic in India in near future.

Statement of the problem

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of video guidelines programme regarding on COVID-19 control measures on awareness, self-reported practice and attitude among rural adults in selected village at Madurai district 2021.

Objectives

To assess the pre test and post test awareness, practice and attitude level on COVID-19 control measures among adults in selected village at Madurai district.

To evaluate the effectiveness of video guidelines programme in terms of improving awareness, practice, attitude on COVID-19 control measures among adults in rural area by comparing post test score in control and experimental group.

To find out the correlation between awareness, practice and attitude on COVID-19 control measures among adults in selected village at Madurai district.

To associate the awareness, practice and attitude of rural adults on COVID-19 control measures with their demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1

There is a significant difference in the pre-test and post-test score of awareness, self-reported practice and attitude of rural adults among control and experimental group.

H2

The mean post-test score of awareness, practice and attitude is significantly higher in the adults who were exposed to video guidelines programme than the adults those who were not exposed to video guidelines programme.

H3

There is a significant correlation between awareness, practice and attitude on COVID-19 control measures among adults.

H4

There is a significant association between Awareness, practice and attitude scores with demographic variables in both control and experimental group.

METHODOLOGY

Research design

Quasi experimental pre-test post-test only control group design was adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of Video guidelines programme regarding COVID-19 control measures in on awareness, self-reported practice and attitude among rural Adults.

Setting of the study

The setting of the study was two Villages in and around Madurai city which include Anna Nagar village near Pasumalai, Madurai as the experimental group and kaitharinager near Thirunagar, Madurai as the control group for the present study.

Sample

The samples were the adult's who fulfills the inclusion criteria.

Sample size

In this present study, the sample comprised of 60 adult's from selected village in Madurai. Who met the inclusion criteria among which 30 adult's were included under the experimental group and 30 adult's to the control group.

Sampling technique

In this study, Convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples.

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion Criteria

Adult age group between 20-50years.

Both genders.

Willing to participate.

Able to read Tamil/English.

Exclusion Criteria

Adult's who were not willing to participate in the study.

Those who were not available at the data collection time.

Instruments

The tool comprised of 4 sections:

Section A- Demographic variables

Section B- Questionnaire to assess the Awareness

Section C- Checklist to assess the self-reported practice

Section D- 3 point likert scale to assess the attitude

Section E- Video guidelines programme

Section A

In this study, demographic variables include age, sex, religion, marital status, educational status, occupation, income, family size, associated illness and source of information, travel for work and about COVID -19 control measures.

Section B

It consists of 20 awareness questions with multiple choice items. Each question has 4 responses with one right answer on awareness on COVID-19 control measures.

Section C

It consists of 10 checklist statement to assess the self-reported practice on COVID-19 control measures.

Section D

It consists of 14 attitude statements that include COVID-19 control measures.

Section E

As a means of providing information and improving Awareness, self-reported practice and attitude regarding COVID-19 control measures Video guidelines programme was used as an educational tool. It consists of general and specific information about COVID-19 preventive measures and to avoid spread of infection.

Plan for data analysis

Both descriptive and inferential statistics was used for data analysis.

Descriptive statistics

Demographic variables were analyzed using frequency distribution, mean and standard deviation.

Inferential statistics

Pre and post-test level of awareness, self-reported practice and attitude scores within the group was analyzed by using paired “t” test.

Post-test level of awareness, self-reported practice and attitude scores between the group were analyzed using unpaired “t” test.

Association between demographic variables and pre-test level of awareness, self-reported practice and attitude was analyzed using chi-square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the control group, there was no possible correlation between awareness and attitude ($r=0.02$, $p=0.914$), awareness - self-reported practice ($r=0.271$, $p=0.148$), attitude - self-reported practice ($r=0.003$, $p=0.985$) in the post-test respectively.

It was an interesting finding that the experimental group had a highly positive correlation between awareness and attitude ($r=0.405$, $p=0.02$), awareness - self-reported practice ($r=0.502$, $p=0.0047$), attitude - self-reported practice ($r=0.534$, $p=0.002$) in the post-test respectively, reveals that when awareness increases, the adult’s practice as well as their attitude also will be increased.

There is no association between pre-test level of awareness, self-reported practice and attitude towards video guideline programme on COVID -19 control measures with demographic variables in both control and experimental group. Hence the research Hypothesis is H_4 is rejected.

Discussion

Karl pearson coefficient was used to related the post-test level of a awareness increases, the adult’s practice, attitude of COVID-19 control measures among rural adult’s under experimental group. Highly positive correlation between awareness and attitude ($r=0.405$, $p=0.02$), awareness - self-reported practice ($r=0.502$, $p=0.0047$), attitude – self-reported practice ($r=0.534$, $p=0.002$) in the post-test respectively, reveals that when awareness increases, the adult’s practice as well as their attitude also will be increased. This shows the study is reliable for awareness, practice and attitude in both control and experimental group.

Regarding association between the pre-test level of awareness, self-reported practice and attitude in the experimental group with demographic variable of personal data on video guideline programme regarding COVID-19 control measures, there is no

significant association between levels of awareness, self-reported practice and attitude with demographic variable. Thus, the findings of this study provided an empirical evidence to prove that the video guideline programme regarding COVID-19 control measures is a good method to improve awareness, self-reported practice and attitude on COVID-19 control measures.

Data collection schedule

S.No	Group	Period	Setting	Task
1	Experimental	6 weeks	Anna Nagar	Day: 1 Step 1 - orientation Step 2 - pre-test Step 3 - implementation of intervention Day: 8 Step - 4 post-test
2	Control		Kaithari Nagar	Day: 1 Step 1 - orientation Step 2 - pre-test Day: 8 Step 3 - post-test

IMPLICATION

The findings help the nursing students to understand the need to be educated and to create awareness regarding COVID-19 control measures. It helps the nursing facilities to give importance for planning and organizing video assisted guideline programme on COVID-19 control measures to improve awareness, self-reported practice, attitude. Nurse as an administrator has a crucial role in planning the awareness programs imparting information to public.

RECOMMENDATION

Such a study can be carried out with more number of samples. Such a study can be conducted to various settings. Conducted long duration of intervention can be more effectiveness. A similar study can be conducted by using various teaching methods.

CONCLUSION

The main conclusion of this study shows that health awareness plays an important role in bringing changes in awareness, self-reported practice and attitude among rural population. The investigator assures that every participants who has been taking part in this study will have adequate awareness, self-reported practice and desirable attitude regarding COVID-19 control measures.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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