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Research Article

The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination among staff nurses in selected hospitals.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination among staff nurses in selected hospitals at Sangli -Miraj-Kupwad corporation area.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination.

2. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination.

3. To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS

H^0: There is no difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score on covid-19 vaccination.

H^1: There is difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score on covid-19 vaccination.

H^2: There is association between pre-test knowledge score and the selected demographic variables.

METHODS : The study was conducted in Bharati hospital , Wanlesswadi ,sangli. The research design

The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination among staff nurses in selected hospitals.

used Pre experimental research design (One group pre-test and post-test design)
, Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for sampling method, Sample of the study constitute of 30 Staff nurses working in Bharati Hospital , Wanlesswadi , Sangli. The tool Consists of two sections : Section-1 included 06 items seeking information on demographic profile and Section-2 Include Structured Knowledge Questionnaire on Covid-19 vaccination.
Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistic. The tests used were calculation of Frequency, Percentage and paired "t" test.

RESULT: The findings of the present study showed significant difference in mean and standard deviation of pre -test and post-test. The research objective was accepted as planned teaching program is highly effective in increasing the knowledge regarding Covid-19 vaccination among staff nurses.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, Knowledge, Planned teaching programme, Covid-19 vaccination, Staff Nurse

INTRODUCTION:

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

"A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding covid- 19 vaccination among staff nurses in selected hospitals at Sangli -Miraj-Kupwad corporation area."

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination.
2. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination.
3. To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Coronaviruses are a big family of different viruses. Some of them cause the common cold in people which leads to severe respiratory syndrome SARS-CoV-2, the new coronavirus that causes COVID-19.Coronavirus was first detected in Wuhan, China, in late 2019 and has set off a global pandemic. COVID-19 is now having an effect across the globe. The rate of infection is growing as winter approaches.

When COVID-19 vaccines become available, the International Council of Nurses (ICN) is encouraging governments to consider the vital role of nurses and other healthcare workers by prioritizing them. The body's immune system will be stimulated after vaccination, allowing it to identify the invading pathogen and produce antibodies. This means that if the individual is exposed to the harmful pathogen again in the future, their immune system will react quickly to suppress it with antibodies, protect them from disease. The elderly and those with underlying illnesses are the most vulnerable to serious illness and death. People of all ages have become infected and have died as a result. The vaccine's efficacy in avoiding serious disease, hospitalization, and death is more significant. At this time, all three vaccines are extremely successful in avoiding COVID-19- related severe illness, hospitalization, and death.

HYPOTHESIS

H^0: There is no difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score on covid-19 vaccination.

H^1: There is difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score on covid-19 vaccination.

H^2: There is association between pre-test knowledge score and the selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY :

RESEARCH APPROACH :

According to polit and Hungler (1985) Research approach refers to the researchers Overall plan for obtaining answer of research questions and for testing the research hypothesis. The approach selected for the study was Quantitative research approach.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY:

Independent variable: Planned teaching programme.

Dependent variables: Knowledge of staff nurses regarding covid-19 vaccination.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The place where study will be conducted. Setting for present research study is Bharati hospital & medical college Sangli.

POPULATION:

A population is an aggregate or totality of all subjects that possess a set of specification. In present study population comprises of staff nurses working in the hospitals of sangli -miraj- kupwad corporation area.

SAMPLE:

Sample is subset of population selected to participant in research study. The sample of present study consist of 30 staff nurses working in Bharati hospital and medical college sangli.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

A hospital were surveyed and staff nurses were identified and listed by Non-probability purposive sampling technique.

RESEARCH DESIGN :

Research Design means how when where data is collected and analyzed. Research is important to yield maximal information with minimal information . The research design used for this study is Pre-experimental research design (one group pre- test and post- test design).

RESULTS :

The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination among staff nurses in selected hospitals.

Section -1 Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their selected demographic variables. n=30

		frequency	Percentage%
Age (Years)	20-29	11	36.67%
	30-39	12	40.00%
	40-49	4	13.33%
	50-59	3	10.00%
Gender	Male	13	43.33%
	Female	17	56.67%
Marital status	Married	21	70.00%
	Unmarried	7	23.33%
	others	2	6.67%
Education	ANM	8	26.67%
	GNM	15	50.00%
	PB.B.sc/BSc(N)	5	16.67%
	M.sc(N)	2	6.67%
Work experience	1-2yrs	8	26.67%
	3-4Yrs	10	33.33%
	5-6Yrs	4	13.33%
	7 and above	8	26.67%

Received information	Yes	22	73.33%
	No	8	26.67%
Social media		14	46.67%
Television		10	33.33%
Official Website		6	20.00%

Section-2 Frequency and Percentage distribution of knowledge score.

Table-2 Frequency and Percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their level of knowledge
n=30

Sr.no	level of knowledge	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
		Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Poor (0-5)	1	3.33%	0	0.00%
2	Average (6-9)	26	86.67%	0	0.00%
3	Good (10-13)	3	10.00%	3	10.00%
4	Very Good (14-17)	0	0.00%	27	90.00%

Above table shows that pre-test 3.33% were in poor category , 86.67% were in average category and 10.00% were in good category of knowledge. No samples were in very good. And in post-test 10.00% were in good category and only 0.00% were in average category of knowledge. No samples belongs to poor knowledge.

Table -3 Mean and Standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge of staff nurses regarding Covid-19 vaccination.

Knowledge	Mean	S.D	t value	p value
Pre-test	10.96	1.54	-22.56	0.00001
Post-test	14.93	1.14		

The above table deals with mean and standard deviation of pre-test score are 10.96 and 1.54 respectively ,and mean and standard deviation of post-test score 14.93 and 1.14.

The **'t' value** of knowledge **-22.56 'p' value = 0.00001**

The mean knowledge was evaluated in pre-test and post-test conducted on 30 samples and it showed significant increases in knowledge about covid-19 vaccination after conducting planned teaching programme, and the staff nurses have gained knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination.

The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination among staff nurses in selected hospitals.

Section-3 Association between pre-test knowledge score and the selected demographic variables.

Table-4 Findings related to association of pre-test knowledge of staff nurses with their demographic variables.

Demographic variables	**frequency**	**Percentage**	**chi square**	**P value**	**Significance**
Age (Years) 20-29	11	36.67	18	0.58	Not significant
30-39	12	40.00			
40-49	4	13.33			
50-59	3	10.00			
Gender Male	13	43.33	4.278	0.58	Not significant
Female	17	56.67			
Marital status Married	21	70.00	9.8	0.5	Not significant
Unmarried	7	23.33			
others	2	6.67			
Education ANM	8	26.67	13	0.37	Not significant
GNM	15	50.00			
PB.B.sc/BSc(N)	5	16.67			
M.sc(N)	2	6.67			
Work experience 1-2yrs	8	26.67	30.013	0.77	Not Significant
3-4Yrs	10	33.33			
5-6Yrs	4	13.33			
7 and above	8	26.67			

The above table shows that there is no significant association between demographic variables i.e Age, Gender, Marital status ,Education, Work experience with Pre-test knowledge score as the calculated 'p' value is more than 0.05

RECOMANDATIONS:

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are purposes for future research.

1) Large scale study can be conducted to generalize the findings.

2) The study related to assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding covid-19 vaccination can be done.

3) A similar study can be conducted to assess the knowledge of health team professionals about covid-19 vaccination.

CONCLUSION:

The purpose of the present study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding covid-19 vaccination among staff nurses.

The pre experimental research design was used for the study, which consist of one group pretest and post-test method. The group consists of 30 sample which are selected Non-probability purposive sampling technique for the study. The pre-test was conducted to assess existing knowledge about covid-19 vaccine among staff nurses and then planned teaching programme was given on covid-19 vaccine followed by the post-test to assess increased scores in knowledge about covid-19 vaccination. The result also shows that the knowledge score of staff nurses no significant association with their demographic variables. Statistically Mean score and Standard deviation finding showed that planned teaching programme about covid-19 vaccination was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination among staff nurses.

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