Original Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COVID-19 VACCINATION AMONG FIRST YEAR STUDENT IN SELECTED NURSING SCHOOL & COLLEGES

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ABSTRACT

Background- Now days Covid-19 is serious public health problem. In India, around more than 12M people infected with corona virus and out of them more than 162000 die from the disease. Vaccines save millions of lives each year. The development of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines is a huge step forward in our global effort to end the pandemic and to get back to doing more of the things we enjoy with the people we love. **Aims and Objective -**1. To assess the knowledge of student regarding the Covid19 vaccination. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on the knowledge regarding Covid19 vaccination among first year students in selected nursing colleges. 3. To find out the association between pre test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables. **Material and Methods**- Evaluative approach. A one group pre test and post test (pre experimental) design was used for study. Purposive sampling technique was used for selection of sample.60 students were selected as per availability and fulfillment of the preset criteria. A self structured questionnaire was used to assess the study variables. **Results:** Before conducting STP, they had level of knowledge score in pretest, The data shows that majority of 68% students had adequate knowledge, 7% had inadequate knowledge, 25% had moderate knowledge whereas 68% students had very adequate knowledge regarding Covid19 vaccination. After conducting STP, they had level of knowledge score in posttest, The data shows that majority of students had adequate knowledge, 100% students had adequate knowledge whereas none of the student had moderate and inadequate knowledge regarding Covid19 vaccination. **Conclusion**-The STP on knowledge knowledge regarding Covid19 vaccination found to be effective in increasing the knowledge in students The samples had a highly significant gain in knowledge after the planned teaching program.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, STP, Covid -19, Vaccination.

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 vaccination is a critical prevention measure to help end the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 vaccines are now widely available in the United States, and CDC recommends all people 12 years and older be vaccinated against COVID-19. Three COVID-19 vaccines are currently authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for emergency use: two mRNA vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna) and one adenoviral vector vaccine (Johnson & Johnson/Janssen vaccine). People are considered fully vaccinated if they are ≥2 weeks following receipt of the second dose in a 2-dose series (mRNA vaccines), or ≥2 weeks following receipt of a single-dose vaccine (Johnson & Johnson/Janssen).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A one group pre test and post test (pre experimental) design is used to observe the effectiveness of Covid19 vaccination on level of knowledge. Purposive sampling technique was used for sampling. Total sample size was 60. Structured Self Report Questionnaire was used in this

study. Questions were related to knowledge regarding Covid19 vaccination. Keeping in the view the objectives of the study, the investigator observed the group prior to the intervention of planned teaching (pretest) the same group was given planned teaching by using power point and after seven days the group was observed again (post-test) The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of the study. Paired 't' test was used to find out the significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of nursing college student. Chi square test was used to find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables. Description and inferential statistics were used for analysis.

RESULT

Table: Pre test and Post test Knowledge Score of students regarding Covid19 vaccination.

Level of Knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Inadequate	4	7%	0	0
Moderate	15	25%	0	0
Adequate	41	68%	60	100%

The result of the study reveal that the Pre test knowledge score of students regarding Covid19 vaccination 7% students had inadequate knowledge, 25% students had moderate knowledge and 68% Adequate knowledge. After STP shows that majority of students had100% adequate knowledge, whereas none of the student had moderate and inadequate knowledge regarding Covid19 vaccination. The significant difference between the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. The calculated 't' value ('t$_{(99)}$'=6.008, P< 0.05) was greater than the table value ('t$_{(99)}$'=6.008) at 5% level. Hence the research hypothesis was accepted and inferred that the planned teaching was effective in improving the knowledge of college students regarding Covid19 vaccination.

DISCUSSION

The world is now facing a corona virus pandemic which is considered highly infectious. Several preventive measures have been mentioned to prevent its spread among students. However, for these preventive measures to be effective, the students required appropriate and sufficient knowledge regarding Covid19 vaccination. Health care teams include nurses and health workers are responsible for providing knowledge, delivering good quality management and protecting individual from an illness during the epidemic prevalence period. The current study indicates that there was an improvement in student knowledge compared to preprogram knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Nurses have an important role in creating awareness and knowledge regarding in both clinical and community areas. In the present study the mean post test level of knowledge was higher than mean pretest level of knowledge. So it shows the effectiveness of structured teaching programme. There was significant difference between pre test and post level of knowledge.

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