Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Infection Control of COVID-19 among Staff Nurses at Selected Health Centres in Bareilly

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Abstract: *The aim of this paper is to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge and attitude regarding infection control of COVID-19 among staff nurses. Present review endeavors to assess the adequacy of Video helped instructing on information and disposition with respect to Infection control of COVID-19 among Staff medical caretakers at chose wellbeing focuses, Bareilly. The general mean mentality score in the post test with upgrade of 43.6% and it is huge at 5% level. Results showed positive relationship among information and mentality in both pre test +0.735 and post test +0.581.Generally speaking discoveries of the review showed that there is pre test information and lacking demeanor among staff attendants and Video helped instructing was essentially compelling in the upgrade of information and disposition of staff medical caretakers.*

Keywords: COVID-19, staff nurse, effectiveness, knowledge, attitude, teaching

1. Introduction

Infection control is the discipline concerned with preventing nosocomial or healthcare-associated infection. Practices or technique that control or prevent risk of infection help to protect health care workers from disease. By practicing infection control techniques, the nurse can avoid spreading micro organisms and can protect herself[1].

Universal Precautions and more recently Standard Precautions have been widely promoted in high-income countries to protect health care workers from occupational exposure to blood and the consequent risk of infection with blood borne pathogens[2].

Hand washing is mandatory in health care settings. Hand hygiene is a term used to cover both hand washing using soap and water, and cleaning hands with waterless or alcohol-based hand sanitizers. Improved hand hygiene prevent health care associated infection[3].

Sterilization is the process where all the living microorganisms, including bacterial spores are killed. Disinfection is the process of elimination of most pathogenic microorganisms (excluding bacterial spores) on inanimate objects[4].

The very important measure to prevent hospital acquired infection among health care workers are proper usage of personal protective equipment. The hazard in a health care setting is exposure to blood, saliva, or other bodily fluids or aerosols that may carry infectious materials such as Hepatitis C, HIV etc . prevents contact with a potentially infectious material by creating a physical barrier between the potential infectious material and the healthcare worker[5].

Needle stick injuries are wounds caused by needles that accidentally puncture the skin. Needle stick injuries transmit infectious diseases, especially blood-borne viruses. Safe recapping procedures, effective disposal systems, surveillance programs, improved equipment design can prevent the risk of needle stick injuries and there by hospital acquired infections[6].

2. Literature

- Literature related to knowledge and attitude on infection control practice.
- Literature related to knowledge and attitude on use of personal protective equipment.
- Literature related to effectiveness of Video assisted teaching programme.

3. Methodology

The present study is a pre experimental research approach was used to evaluate the knowledge and attitude regarding infection control of COVID-19 among staff nurses of selected health centre Bareilly, U.P. Total 30 staff nurse were selected Non Probability Convenience Sampling technique. The level of knowledge was assessed using structured knowledge questionnaire. Paired 't' test was used to evaluate the effectiveness of Covid-19 Knowledge. Inferential statistical Karl Pearson correlation Coefficient was used to find out the relationship between the pre test and post test. Chi-square test was used to find out the association between the post test level of Knowledge. The pre test was conducted, Intervention was implemented and post test knowledge were assessed for the experimental group.

4. Result and Findings

Mean pre-test knowledge score (7.1 ±3.14) and attitude score (18.6 ± 12) on infection control of Covid-19 was less than the mean post-test knowledge score (13.1± 3.36) and attitude score (40.4 ± 10.4), hence it shows the effectiveness of vedio assisted teaching regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff Nurses was effective. The calculated t value for knowledge score was (t=6.784) more than the tabled value (t.2.05) and for attitude score was (t= 7.499) more than the tabled value (t. = 2.05). Hence there is significance difference in the mean post-test knowledge scores and attitude score, hence there is significance difference in the mean pre-test and post- test knowledge and attitude score. The data represented that in pre-test, 1(3.3%) of the participants had adequate knowledge regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses 14 (46.6%) of the participants had moderate knowledge regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses 15 (50%) of the participants had inadequate knowledge regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses. The post-test result show that 16(53.3%) participants had adequate knowledge regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses 13(43.3%) participants had moderate knowledge regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses 01(3.3%) participants had adequate knowledge regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses and in pre-test, 15 (50%) of the participants had moderate attitude regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses 15 (50%) of the participants had inadequate knowledge regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses. The post-test result show that 30(100%) participants had adequate knowledge regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff nurses. The analysis revealed that there is no significant association established with the selected socio-demographic variables. Only one demographic variables i.e. marital status was found association. Hence, research hypothesis was partially accepted at <0.05 level of significant.

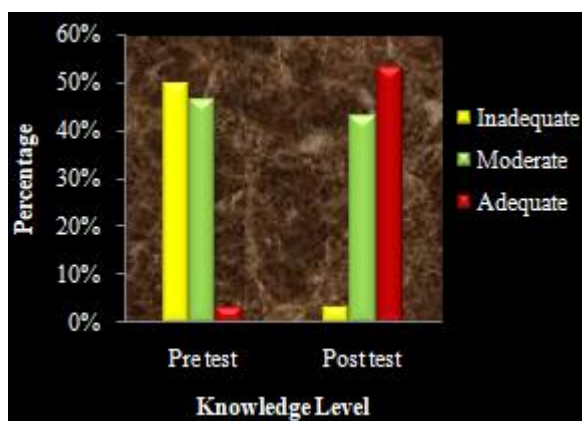**Section A:** Distribution of sample with their knowledge score

Figure 1: Classification of respondent on Pre test and Post test knowledge level on infection control COVID-19

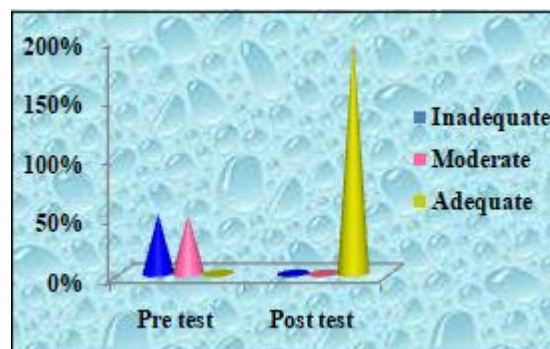**Section B:** Distribution of samples with their Attitude Score

Figure 2: Classification of respondent on Pre test and Post test attitude level on infection control COVID-19

5. Discussion

Present study finding the mean pre-test knowledge score (7.1 ±3.14) and attitude score (18.6 ± 12) on infection control of Covid-19 was less than the mean post-test knowledge score (13.1± 3.36) and attitude score (40.4 ± 10.4) , hence it shows the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding infection control of Covid-19 among staff Nurses was effective. The calculated t value for knowledge score was (t=6.784) more than the tabled value (t.2.05) and for attitude score was (t= 7.499) more than the tabled value (t. = 2.05). Hence there is significance difference in the mean post-test knowledge scores hence there is significance difference in the mean pre-test and post- test knowledge score.

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