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The Study to a Assess the Effectiveness of Tailored Program on Preventive Measures of Covid 19 Infections among Mother Having Kids Below 2 Years of Age

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ABSTRACT

AIM: the present study aims to assess the effectiveness of tailored program on preventive measures of covid 19 infections among mother having kids below 2 years of age at Smch. **METHODS AND MATERIALS**: A quantitative research design was used for the present study. A total 100 samples were collected using quota sampling technique. The demographic variable and pretest -posttest level of preventive measures of covid 19 among mothers having kids below 2 years was assessed using structured questioner, and the mothers were exposed to tailored programme on preventive measures of covid, followed by that data was gathered and analyzed. **RESULTS**: the results the study revealed that there is a significant association between posttest of selected demographic at the level of $p<0.01$ **conclusion**: Thus, the present despites that factors associated with posttest level of selected demographic.

KEYWORDS: *kids, mothers, covid19.*

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INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 is an emerging pandemic respiratory disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus.[1]. Confirmed cases of COVID-19 were encloses symptom such as fever, dry cough, tiredness, and shortness of breath with in incubation period of 2–14 days after exposure to the virus [2]. The virus may cause morbidity and also increase mortality rate in the range of mild respiratory illness to severe complications characterized by acute respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, and other metabolic disorder and which may also leads to death [3]. Most of the fatal thing of this pandemic is preventative measures up taken by government sector such has isolation, social distancing, hand washing, shutdown etc [4]. Forms of COVID-19 which causes acute respiratory syndrome in older adults and also people with underlying medical co morbidities [5]. Despite of these pandemic outbreak of COVID-19 without any fluctuations continues to unfold were they simultaneously as higher risk for pregnant women and also vertical transmission [6]. Recent evidence suggests that the risk of maternal mortality appears to be high in COVID-19 pregnant women with severe disease [7]. There is limited evidence on intra-uterine transmission of COVID-19 from mother to child and also for breast feeding mothers, Whilst some newborns have tested negative for COVID-19 after birth, some have tested positive after few days of life [8]. It is however unclear for the mother to be safe in these three stages of pregnancy pre, peri and postnatal they should continue preventive measure more vigorously for mothers having children below two years [9]. Tailored programme on preventive measure of coivd 19 were enhanced for mothers having kids below two years. Hence these study aims to assess the level of preventive measure of coivd 19 were enhanced for mothers having kids below two years.

Material and methods

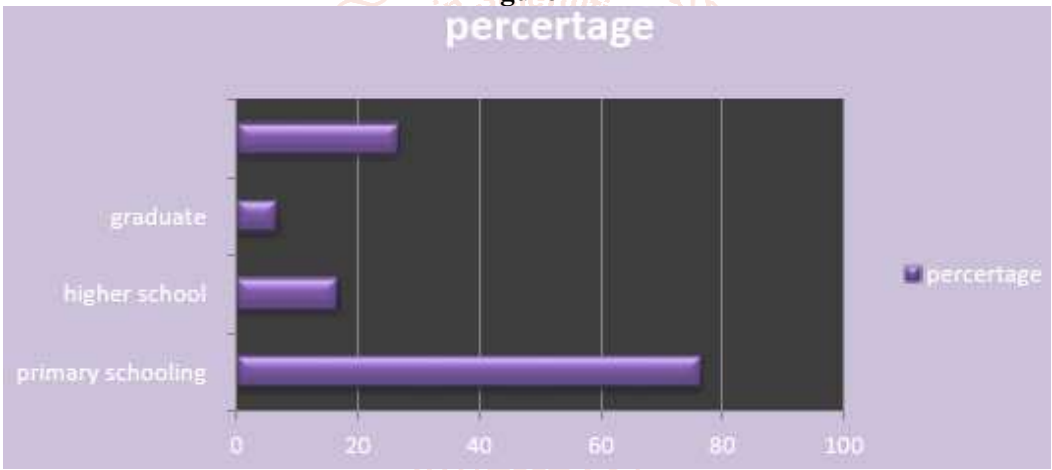
After obtaining and ethical clearance from the institutional ethical committee of saveetha institute of medical and technical science and formal permission letter obtained from the head of the study sector, present study was conducted. For the present study quantitative approach with descriptive research design was adopted. The data were collected using a non probability purposive sampling technique from 60 couples. The inclusion criteria for the study, participants, who are available during the study period and who are cooperative and who understand both Tamil and English. exclusion criteria for the study are, samples who not willing to participate in the study. The purpose of the study was explained by the investigator to each of the study participants and a written informed consent was obtained from them. the demographic and the factors associated with infertility data was collected from the samples using semi structured questionnaire by face to face interview. the data were analyzed by biostatistics. The sample characteristics were described using frequency and percentage,. Chi- square was used to associate the level of experience with their selected demographic variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SECTION A: Description of the demographic variables of mothers

Table 1 shows that maximum of them were in the age group of 24-29 years ,about 66.6% were males ,76.6% of them were in primary schooling, 43.4% of them were of nuclear family, 46.7 % were home makers, about 50.0 were residing at semi urban area, with income of 20,002 and above, 805 of them had covidshield vaccination ,50 % of them exposed to covid infection once, 66.7% of them had taken care once a covid positive relatives and 56.7% of them had lung disease

Figure 1



SECTION B:. Assessment of pretest and posttest level of knowledge on preventive measure of covid 19

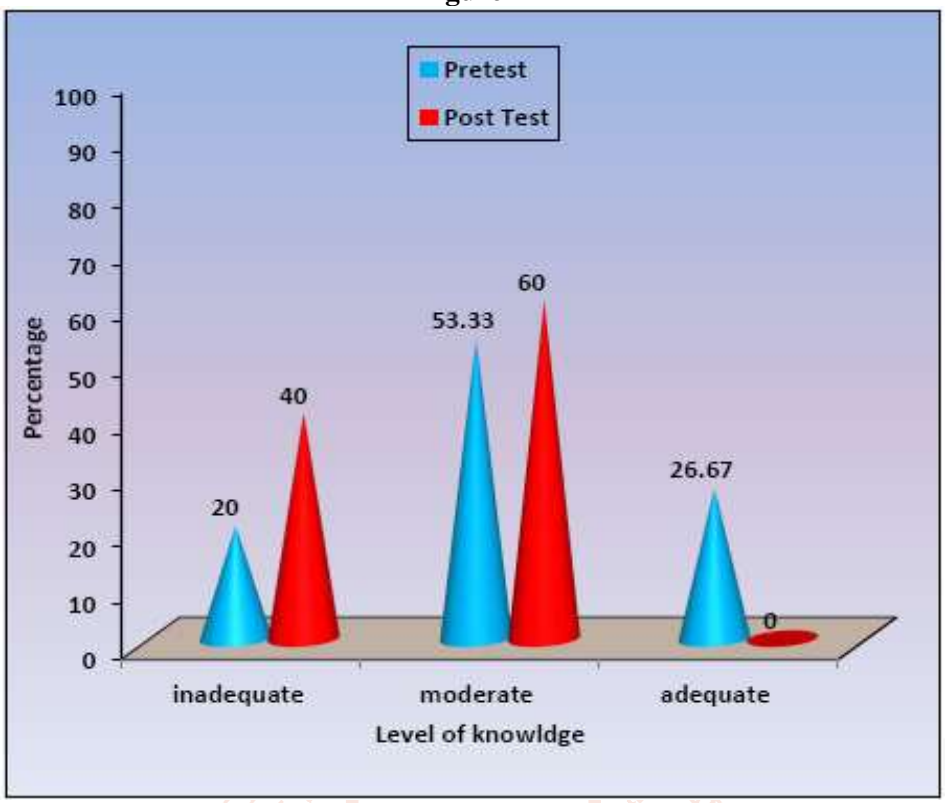
Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge

n = 30

Symptoms	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pretest	6	20.0	16	53.33	8	26.67
Post Test	0	0	18	60.0	12	40.0

The above table 2 shows that in the pretest, 16(53.33%) had moderate knowledge 8(26.67%) had adequate knowledge and 6(20%) had inadequate knowledge. Whereas in the post test, 18(60%) had moderate knowledge and 12(40%) had inadequate knowledge among women with leucorrhoea.

Figure 2



SECTION C: Effectiveness tailored programme on preventive measure on covid-19

The result depicts that the pretest mean score of symptoms was 21.53 with standard deviation 5.34 and the post test mean score of symptoms was 17.83 with standard deviation 3.96. The calculated paired 't' test value of t = 3.022 was found to be statistically significant at $p<0.01$ level.

SECTION D: Association of post test level of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

The result shows that the demographic variable marital status had shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge at $p<0.05$ level and the other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association

CONCLUSION

From the results of the present study shows significant improvement for researcher.

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