

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION REGARDING COVID-19 AMONG ADULTS OF PUNE CITY.

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Abstract:

Widespread Covid-19 has generated universally with its high transmission rate. it is a communicable disease caused by newly discovered coronavirus. as per the update of January 22, 2021 total numbers of infectious cases are 10,640,464 and death 153,218. Though the drugs and vaccines are introduced but still some side effect are seen, the only alternative is to crack the bond of transmission of disease by impairing the awareness with formulation of informative booklet which will help to grow the positive perception of people about the possibility and precaution to be taken for Covid-19. Hence goal of this study was to evaluate the knowledge and perception regarding Covid-19 among the adults, to correlate the knowledge and perception, to discover the association among knowledge and perception.

Methodology: Quantitative approach with non- Experimental Descriptive Research Approach was used 100 adults between age (21-60) years were selected by using Non-probability purposive Sampling Techniques. Data were gathered through Self-structured Questionnaire for assessing the knowledge and perception.

Result: Pearson's correlation coefficient test was adopted to know the association of knowledge and perception with demographical variables. Pearson correlation value is (0.61) which indicates there is pragmatic correlation between knowledge and perception. The mean score of knowledge was (7.18) and perception was 8.09. The p value was (0.00) for knowledge and perception which is less than (0.05). The p value was less than (0.05). This shows that null hypothesis is refused. There is correlation between knowledge and perception and association between knowledge and perception with corresponding variables.

Conclusion: The studies conclude that maximum of the members had moderate knowledge of covid-19 and average perception about covid-19.

Keywords: Knowledge, perception, Covid-19, adults

INTRODUCTION: This virus is began by acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) which primarily diagnosed from Wuhan, in 2019 December up to now virus has explored to many territory including India. first SARS-CoV-2 positive case in India was reported in kerala on 30th January (1). The WHO announce outbreak of this global pandemic on March 11 2020 (2).

The methods of transmission of viruses are from person to person mainly across airway droplets which person sneeze, cough, or exhale. The virus can live for long time on surface, like table, chair, and door grips. The incubation time is approximate between 2-14 days(3).

It will show flu like symptoms which then increase from lenient upper respiratory illness to quickly progressing pneumonia and multi-organ failure. Features of covid-19 are high temperature, cough, dyspnoea, muscle pain and tiredness. And those symptoms pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, sepsis and septic shock which may cause death. Those with different like high blood pressure, diabetes, cardiac disease, chronic respiratory disease and patients with carcinoma are at greater chance of developing severe symptoms.(4)

The lungs are maximum affected organ by this virus as virus entry in the host cell by way of enzyme Angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) which is rich in type II alveolar cells. People need preventive measure to decrease the contamination, which include staying indoor, maintaining social distancing, avoiding public places, proper masks, hand washing and not to touch eyes, nose, or mouth with the hands which is not washed and sanitized(5).

Some studies found that people may experience stress and anxiety during pandemic. Although actions are taken to lower the mental insinuation of the pandemic but it's difficult to lower at this time and which will be life-long, common compared to the coronavirus which effects various segments of community, follow in breach covering the adverse effect regarding Covid-19. Suicide cases as linked with psychological implication of covid-19 have also been appear in countries like India, South Korea(6).

Method:

It is a Quantitative study, Non-experimental descriptive has been used. Study conducted in the selected community of Pune city. 100 adults were involved in this study using Non-probability sampling technique. In this study participants were given proper information about the study and consent obtained. Their confidentiality and anonymity have been maintained.

Results: Demographic Study:

Table No 1: Description of the participants based on personal characteristics in terms of frequency and percentages;

Demographical variables	Frequency	percentage
Age in years		
21-30	17	17%
31-40	27	27%
41-50	33	33%
51-60	23	3%
Gender		
Female	53	53%

Demographical variables	Frequency	percentage
Male	46	46%
Transgender	1	1%
Marital status		
Single	24	24%
Married	66	66%
Divorced	4	4%
Widower	6	6%
Types of family		
Nuclear	37	37%
joint	27	27%
Extended	36	36%
Education		
Cannot read and write	21	21%
Can read and write	31	31%
High school	30	30%
Graduate	18	18%
Post graduate	0	0%
Employment status		
Retired	9	9%
Unemployed	11	11%
Employed	78	78%
University students	2	2%
Income		
Rs 10000-20000	8	8%
Rs 21000-30000	38	38%
Rs 31000-40000	50	50%
Above 40000	4	4%
Locality		
Urban	0	0%
Rural	100	100%
Do you have any information about Covid-19?		
Yes	100	100%
NO	0	0%
Sources of information about Covid-19		
Healthcare personnel	21	21%

Demographical variables	Frequency	percentage
Social Media(Facebook/website)	24	24%
MOHS	22	22%
Friends/family	33	33%

Interpretion

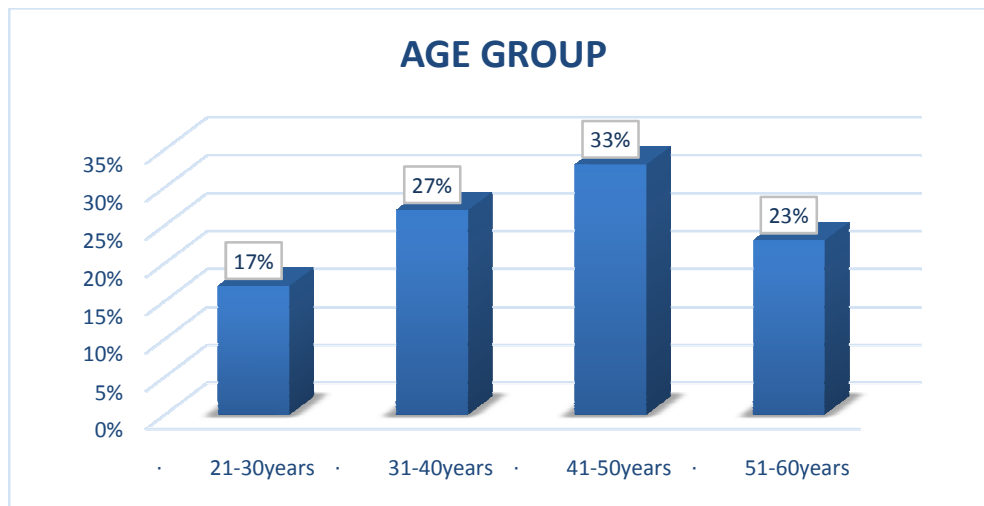


Figure 1.Maximum sample were of 41-50years and less 17% in age group 21-30years.

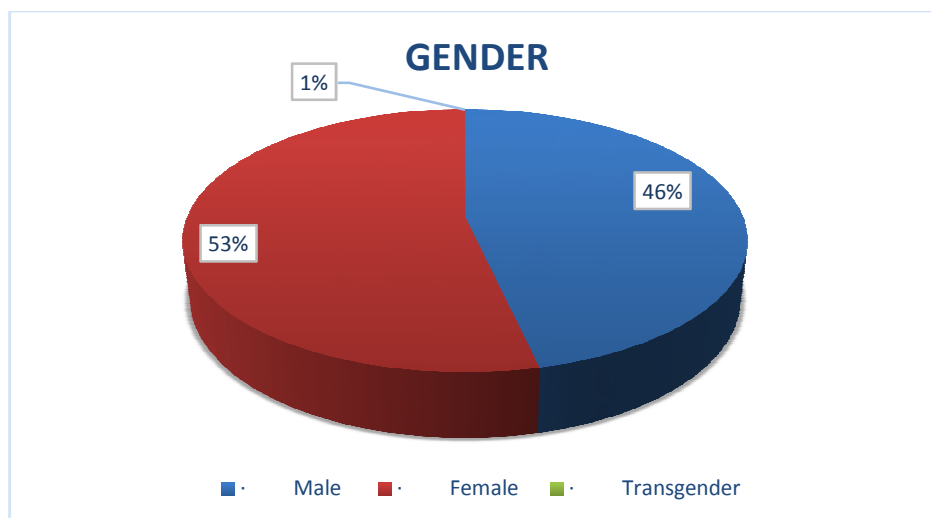


Figure 2: Maximum 53(53%) of sample were of female gender, 46(46%) of male gender and less 1(1%) of transgender group.

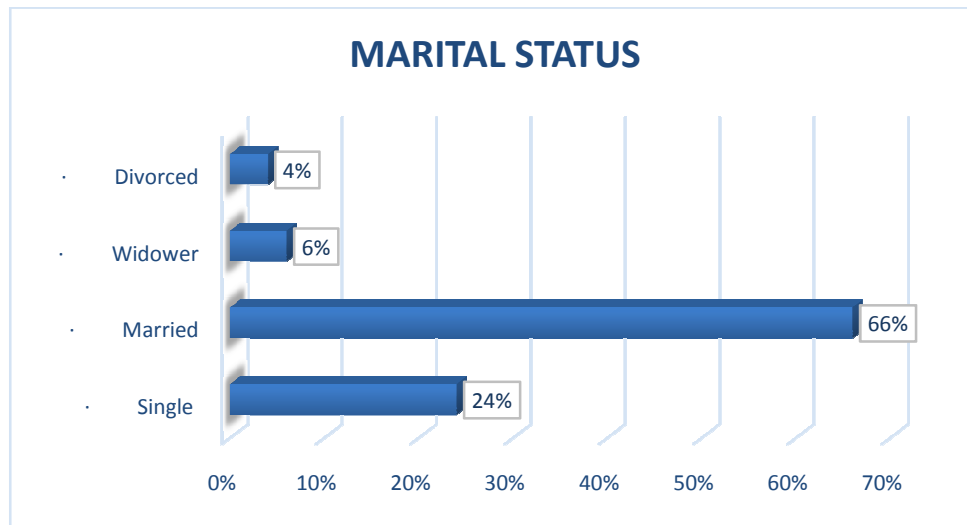


Figure3: Above graph shows that there were maximum 66(66%) of sample were marital status has married and less 4(4%) were marital status has divorced.

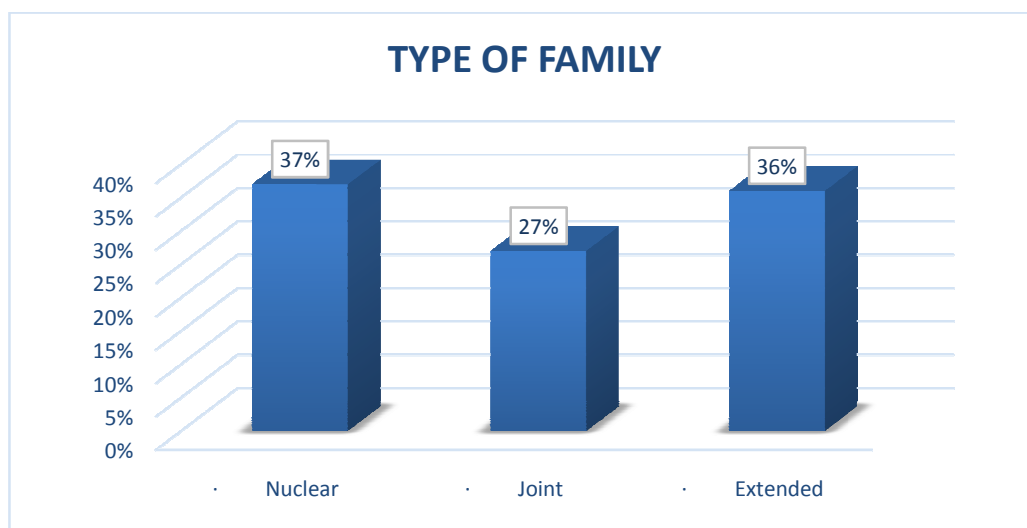


Figure 4:Maximum 37(37%) of sample were from Nuclear family and 27(27%) were from joint family.

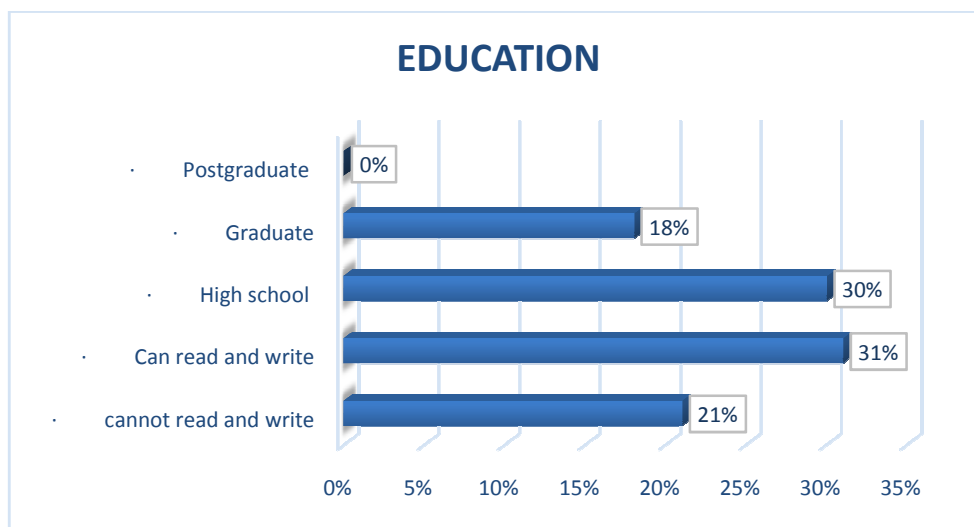


Figure5: Above graph shows that there were maximum 31(31%) of sample were in Education group of “can read and write” and no sample were in postgraduate group i.e. 0(0%).

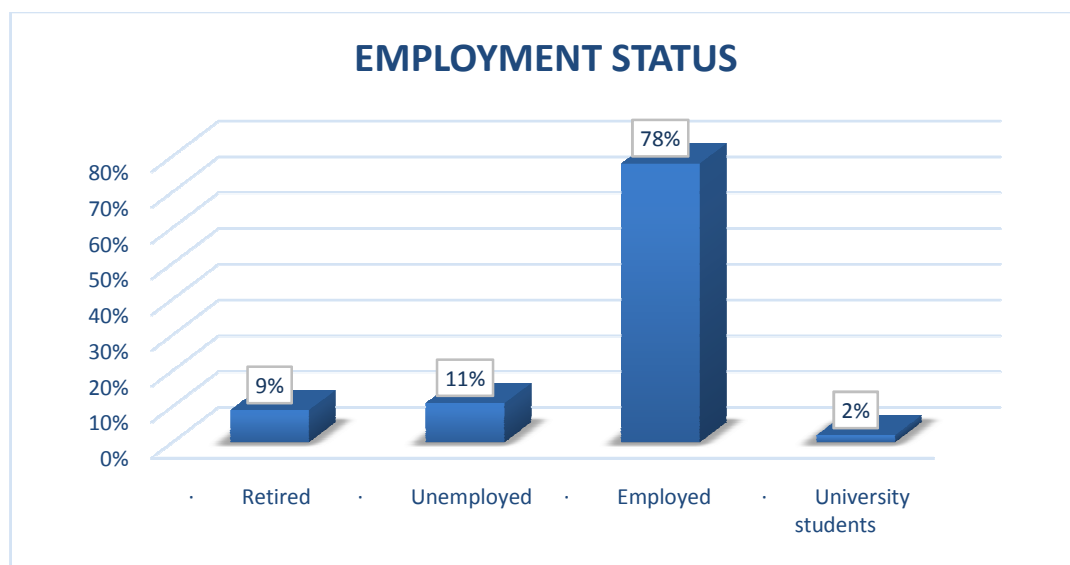


Figure6: Above graph shows that maximum 78(78%) were employed and minimum 2% were university students.

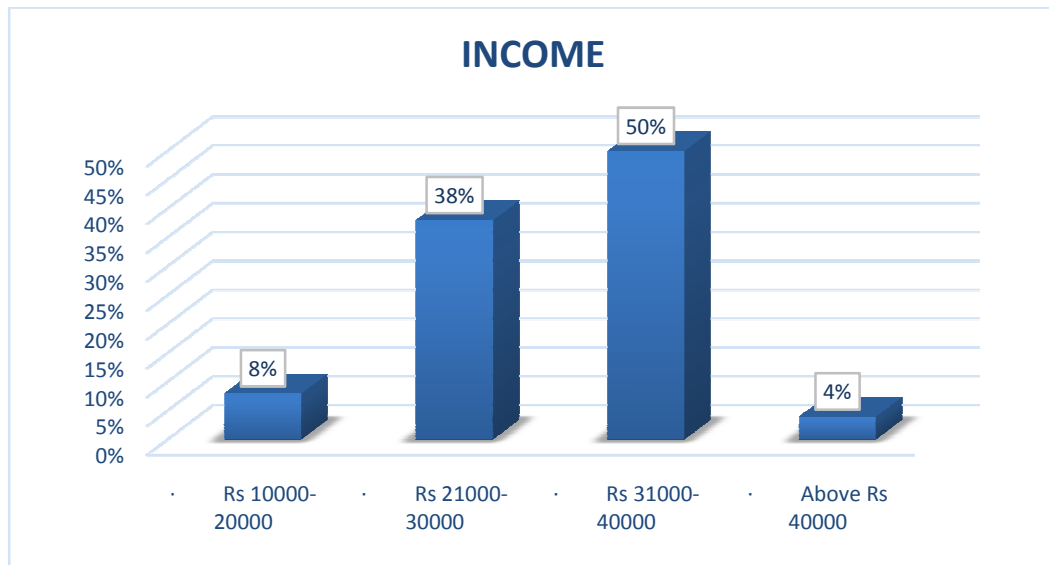


Figure7: Above graph shows that there were maximum 50(50%) of sample has income Rs 31000-40000 and only 4% sample has income above Rs 40000.

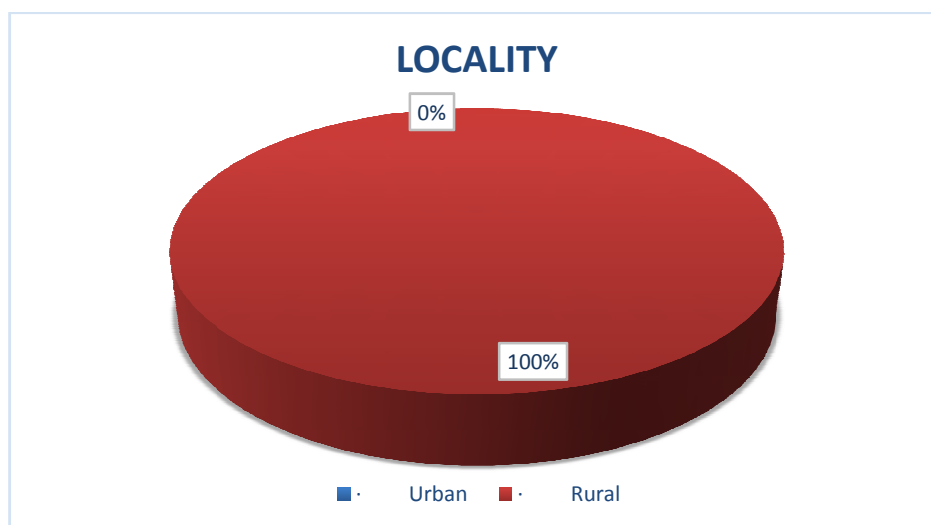


Figure 8: 100(100%) of sample from Rural area.

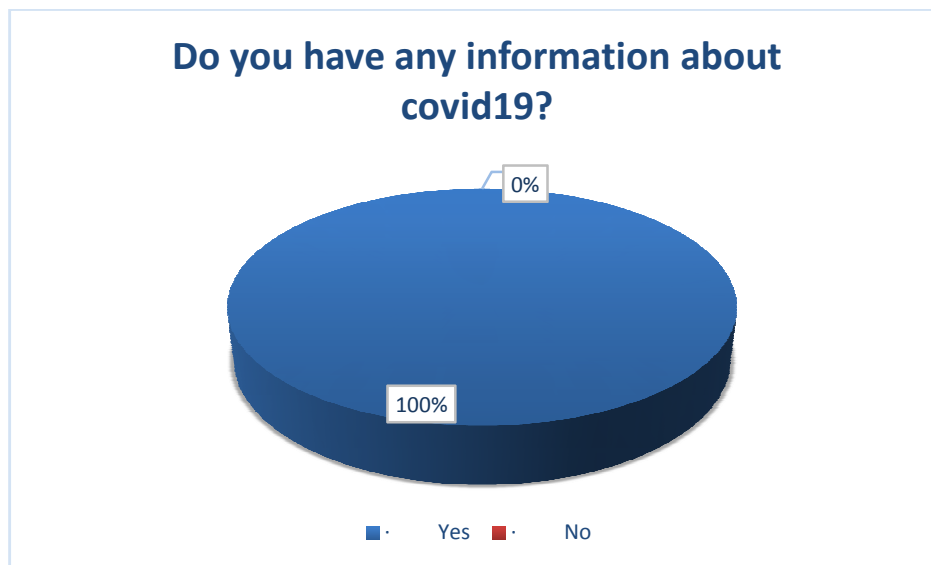


Figure 9:100(100%) of them know the information about covid19.

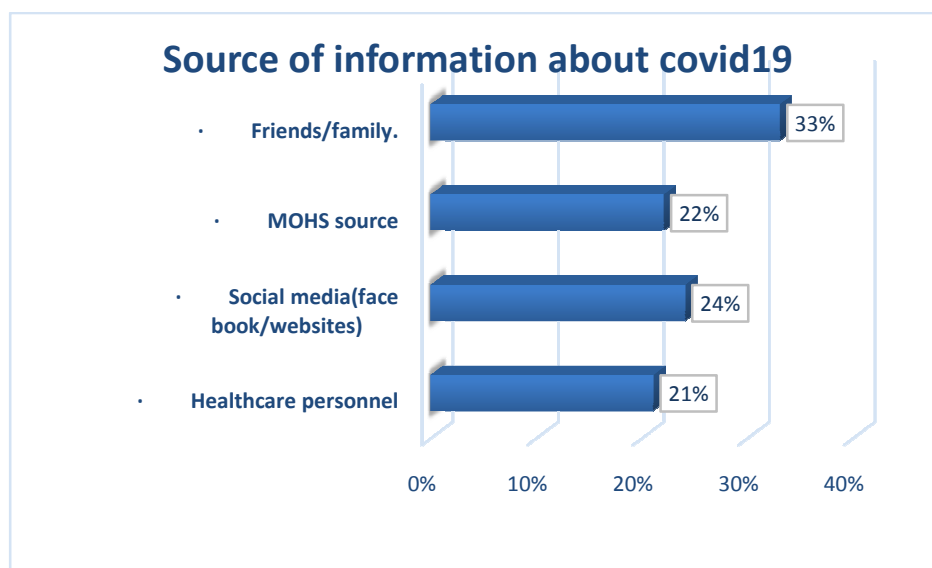


Figure 10: Maximum 33(33%) participants had source of information regarding covid-19 from friends/family and 24(24%) had information from Social media (Facebook/websites) 22% from MOHS source and 21% from health care personnel.

1. To assess the knowledge and perception regarding covid19 among adults.

Table 1- showing knowledge score and perception score .

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev	Minimum	Maximum
KNOWLEGDE Score	7.18	1.218	4	10
PERCEPTION Score	8.09	0.8887	6	10

Bar Diagram showing comparison between knowledge and perception.

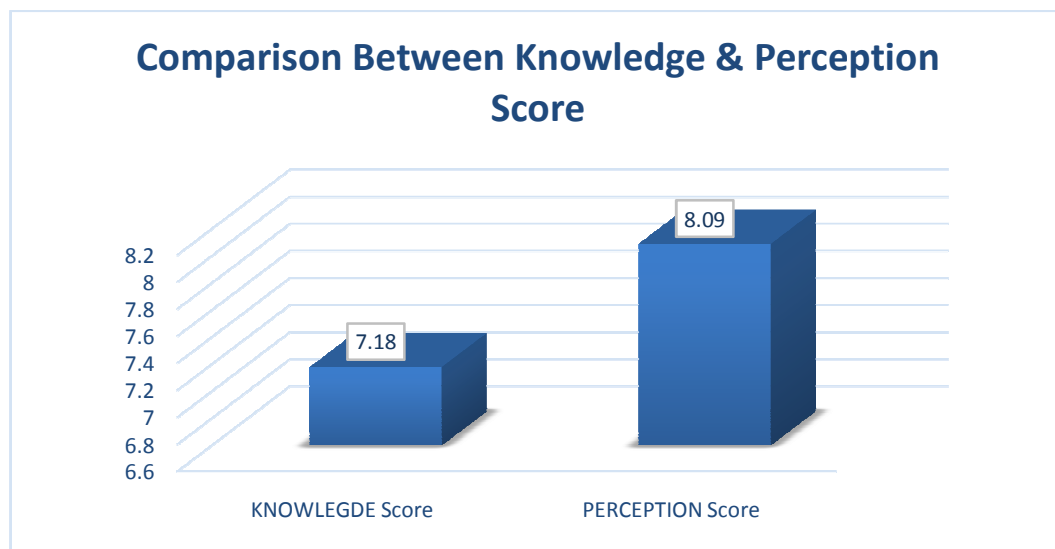


Table 2- Showing level of knowledge

KNOWLEGDE	Count	Percent
Inadequate knowledge	31	31%
Moderate knowledge	53	53%
Adequate knowledge	16	16%
N=	100	100%

Table 3- showing level of perception

Level of perception	Count	Percent
Poor	2	2%
Average	66	66%
Good	32	32%
N=	100	100%

2. Pearson's Correlation test to find out the correlation the knowledge and perception regarding covid19 among adults with demographical variables

Testing of Hypothesis:

H₀: There is no correlation between knowledge and perception regarding covid19 among adults.

v/s

H₁: There is a correlation between knowledge and perception regarding covid19 among adults.

Test output:

Correlation test:

Knowledge Score, Perception Score

Correlations

Pearson correlation 0.610

P-value **0.000**

Interpretation: Here p-value is zero (0), so we reject the null hypothesis, that is we accept our claim that, There is a correlation between knowledge and perception regarding covid19 among adults.

Here correlation value is **0.61** it indicates that **positive-correlation** among knowledge and perception score about covid 19 among adults.

3. Chi-square test to discover the association among knowledge and perception of covid19 with selected demographical variables.

For Knowledge:

Testing of hypothesis:

Here, **H₀:** There is no significant association among knowledge regarding covid19 with selected demographic variable.

Vs

H₁: There is a significant association among knowledge regarding covid19 with selected demographic variable.

For Perception:

Testing of hypothesis:

Here, **H₀**: There is no significant association among perceptions regarding covid19 with particular demographic variable.

Vs

H₁: There is an significant association among perceptions regarding covid19 with particular demographic variable.

Summary:

In the present study, 100 adults were selected to participate in the study. Non- experimental, descriptive method has been used for the study design. Among the 100 adults participated in the study majority of the adults were at age group of 41-50 years. 53% that is majority of participants were female and most of participant that is 31% can read and write. Knowledge and perception were assessed using self-structured questionnaire. The mean score of knowledge was 7.18 and p value was 0.00 which is less than 0.05. The mean score of perception was 8.09 and p-value was (0.00) which is less than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis was rejected. This shows that there is correlation between knowledge and perception regarding Covid-19 among adults. There is significant association between knowledge and perception with selected demographical variables.

CONCLUSION

Globally 4.7 million new cases were reported between (12-17) January which is decline of 6% from last week and number of new death has climbed to record high at 93000, a increase from last week . This brings the progressive numbers to over 93 million death globally and over 2 million death globally since start of pandemic. Proper guideline and standard operating procedure should follow which is given by the government for decreasing the transmission of virus. The finding of the study shows that adults having average knowledge and perception about Covid-19. The findings of this study proved that there is a co-relation between knowledge and perception and there is an association between knowledge and perception regarding Covid-19 with demographical variables.(7)

Conflict of Interest -Nil

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Ethical Clearance-: Obtained from Institutional Research Committee of symbiosis college of Nursing.

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