

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on Physiological Problems Faced by Elderly People due to Corona Virus Pandemic Situation

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Corona viruses are a family of viruses that causes illness such as respiratory diseases or gastrointestinal diseases. Respiratory diseases can range from the common cold to more severe diseases. Corona viruses are zoonotic, meaning that the viruses are transmitted between animals and humans. It has been determined that MERS-CoV was transmitted from camels to humans and SARS-CoV from cats to humans.

Objective: 1. to assess the knowledge of old age person about physiological -psychosocial problems by pre-test in Shree Ambika Niketan old age home due to Corona Pandemic situation. 2. To assess effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding physiological-psychosocial problems by post-test in Shree Ambika Niketan old age home due to Corona Pandemic Situation.

Methods: The quasi-experimental study was conducted in Surat city by using structured questionnaire. The sample comprised of 30 samples of old age people in Shree Ambika Niketan old age home, Surat. During pre-test, old age people were handed over the questionnaire and told them to fill it with an informed consent. Confidentiality and privacy of the details provided by the old age people was assured. The questionnaire consisted of 30 questions. Planned teaching program regarding physiological -psychosocial problems was given to enhance knowledge of old age people. The data gathered were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

Results: The mean post-test knowledge score was higher than mean pre-test knowledge score with the mean difference of 10 which revealed that the planned teaching program was effective in terms of knowledge among samples. The chi-square calculated value was less than the chi-square tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance relationship between the knowledge and the selected demographic variable of the samples.

Conclusion: Research finding highlighted that the knowledge of old age people was improved after implementation of planned teaching program regarding physiological-psychosocial problems. It is established that planned teaching program related to physiological-psychosocial problems was effective in enhancing the knowledge of old age people regarding physiological-psychosocial problems. It shows that the planned teaching program was effective, acceptable and also useful method of teaching for old age people.

Keywords: Alcohol consumption; Liver cirrhosis; Chronic hepatitis C infection

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy induces partial immune suppression, making pregnant women more vulnerable to viral infections, and even seasonal influenza has a higher morbidity rate. As a result, the COVID-19 outbreak may

have significant implications for pregnant women. Despite the fact that the vast majority of COVID-19 cases are currently in China, the possibility of outward transmission continues to be causing widespread concern. The virus has been shown to spread from person to person,

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likely even from asymptomatic patients, and the mortality rate is high, particularly among fragile, elderly patients with comorbidities. More infections in pregnant women are likely to be seen in various regions, countries, and continents as COVID-19 continues to spread. As a result, it's important that pregnant women and their families, as well as the general public and healthcare providers, have access to the most up-to-date information. COVID-19-positive pregnant women should be isolated and examined. Those who have been diagnosed with an infection should be admitted to a negative pressure isolation ward as soon as possible, preferably in a specified hospital with appropriate facilities and multidisciplinary experience in the treatment of critically ill obstetric patients [1].

The start of the screening programme was helpful in assuaging staff fears, conserving limited PPE supplies, and properly cohorting COVID-positive patients in the postpartum region, particularly after patients were transferred to a location outside of the main hospital in the immediate postpartum era. Our primary concern has been to provide a healthy environment for patients and workers through the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE). The question of whether or not the second stage of labour was an aerosolizing case has been debated. The COVID-19 pandemic placed unusual and significant demands on our broad health system, which needed a fast and versatile response. A multidisciplinary approach and regular and efficient contact aided the ability to rapidly and efficiently address these challenges and adapt to significant changes in short time intervals [2].

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other specialist associations have established guidelines for the treatment of pregnant women who have COVID-19 and are admitted for

delivery. On presentation, the woman should be given a mask and put in a single-patient room with the door shut, with an airborne isolation room for aerosol-generating procedures. A pregnant woman with COVID-19 should receive clinical care based on the seriousness of her illness; medical tests and medications should not be delayed based on her pregnancy status.

Given the risks of maternal respiratory depression, the use of magnesium sulphate for seizure prevention and foetal neuroprotection should be reduced. Given the risks of corticosteroid use in COVID-19 patients, antenatal corticosteroid use for foetal maturation should be carefully considered and should be dependent on gestational age. In the case of an emergency caesarean delivery, early epidural analgesia should be considered to reduce the complications of general anaesthesia. Normal foetal and maternal signs can be used to make decisions about delivery time and mode [3]. Before and during birth, effective prenatal care requires good nutrition and safe behaviours.

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