

*Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and
perception of Healthcare worker
Regarding COVID-19,
A Study from Nagpur*

Presented by
Ruchika Meshram
Batch HM-24
Roll no- 0979

Presentation Outline

A Discussion Overview

- Objective
- Methodology
- Review of literature
- Result
- Conclusion
- Discussion
- Suggestions

Research objective

- 1.To assess the knowledge, and attitude of the Nagpur HCWs towards the disease.
- 2. To access the Risk perception of Healthcare worker towards COVID 19.

Methodology

- **A descriptive cross-sectional study was done among a group of HCWs at different hospital types in Nagpur, city of Maharashtra**
- **The form are pretested on twenty HCWs WHO were shortly excluded from analysis;**
- **(I) Demographic characters**
- **.(II) The data section**
- **(III) Perspective Section**

Review of literature

- AN OVERVIEW OF COVID-19 AND THE ROLES OF HEALTH CARE WORKERS
- 1. At present, health care practitioners are the most valuable resource for every country to combat the disease, and we believe that health care workers need to be well protected first, especially anesthesiologists who play a vital role in emergency airway management, intensive care, and preoperative medicine. Here, we review the different stages of COVID-19 development , focusing on the personal protection of health care workers and the risk factors related to their infection

- **INADEQUATELY PROTECTED HEALTH CARE WORKERS DUE TO LACK OF SUPPLIES**
- Frontline healthcare workers (HCWs), including doctors, nurses, technicians, ward, and sanitation workers, are experiencing acute challenges in effectively managing patients while also protecting themselves and their families from COVID-19. Globally, tens of thousands of HCWs have been infected with the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), and hundreds have died in the line of duty.[4] In India, according to the Indian Council of Medicine Research, 5.2% of the COVID-19 infected patients are healthcare workers.

Relation between socio-demographic characteristics of study participants and their knowledge scores regarding COVID-19

	Mean Knowledge score	P value
Sex		
Male	18.24+/- 2.56	0.106
Female	18.68+/- 2.89	
Age		
20-29	19.02+/- 2.73	0.001
30-39	18.47+/- 2.68	
40-49	17.63+/-2.7	
more than or equal to 50		
Profession		
Nurse	17.82	
Pharmacist	19.14	
Technician	16.92	
Housekeeper	16.96	
Physician	21.0	

Education Postgraduate University Intermediate High School education Less than high School education	20.1+/- 1.18 18.62+/- 21 18.68+/- 2.7 18.10+/-2.96 15.00+/-31	<0.001
Direct contact with patients No Yes	17.9 +/- 2.9 18.9+/- 2.5	<0.001
Work place General hospital University hospital Primary health care	18.94+/- 2.6 18.29+/- 2.6 18.29+/- 3.38	0.114
Source of knowledge MOHP and WHO website Social media Newspaper TV Physicians Friends/family Courses	19.3+/- 2.34 19.09+/- 2,23 17.0+/- 2.9 15.78 +/- 3.5 18.00+/- 3.97 17.9+/- 1.8	< 0.001

Discussion

- The study was conducted during last week of May 2021. It aimed to assess the knowledge and attitude level of HCWs and to estimate the risk of infection perception among HCWs in health facilities in Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- , the first COVID-19 case was reported on March 12, 2020, a 45-year-old male who travelled from the United States. Till December 2020, the city had recorded a total of 98 thousand cases with 2600 deaths. As of May 2021, the city had recorded a total of 4.88 lakh cases incidences and more than 6,537 deaths.
- , in the middle of June, Maharashtra confirmed over six million cases of the coronavirus (COVID-19) as of June 27, 2021, with over 121 thousand fatalities and over 5.7 million recoveries. A state-wide lockdown was implemented in late April 2021 to attempt reducing infections.

Discussion

- In the current study, the knowledge level of HCWs about COVID-19 was high. The mean correct answer rate was 88.94%
- The participants of this study had a reasonable level of knowledge irrespective of their job especially regarding the disease preventive measures.
- Regarding the knowledge about modes of transmission, symptoms, and treatment of COVID-19, we found that physicians had a significantly higher level of knowledge followed by pharmacists and nurses.

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- Knowledge level about COVID-19 was significantly associated with younger age groups especially 20–30 years and with superior education levels. Several results found younger persons with higher levels of education had higher knowledge
 - Higher knowledge level was found among HCWs who gained information about the disease from the internet either through social media or MOHP/WHO web site.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- HCW are the frontline defense in our war against COVID19. Despite the high knowledge score and the positive attitudes observed in this study, the number of infected and deceased . So, providing HCWs, especially physicians, with mental, psychological financial and administrative support is crucial. We recommend health education campaigns to the less educated HCWs and the public. Continuous provision of PPE and training of all HCWs on proper infection prevention measures are serious and substantial.

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