

Research Article

**Correlational Study To Assess The Relationship Between Positive And Negative Attitude Level Of Nursing Students Towards Covid-19: A Cross Sectional Study**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:-** A corona virus pandemic has affected the population of all over the world. It is a highly contagious virus spreading from human to human by respiratory droplet infection and close contact. Use of preventive measures plays an essential role to tackle with the spread of the viral infectious disease since there is no curative drug. Nursing students may play a vital role to educate the persons regarding the preventive measures of the illness with their positive attitude.

**Objective-**A co-relational descriptive survey design was used to find the correlation between positive and negative attitude toward COVID-19.

**Methodology-** The target population for the study was students of Keshlata College and school of Nursing Total 185 samples were selected using convenience sampling technique. A positive and negative attitude scale regarding COVID-19 including socio- demographic Performa as expressed by the students was used to assess the relationship between positive and negative attitude level towards COVID-19 among students. Collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential spastics.

**Result-** The result of the study revealed that the correlation coefficient value (r-value) of positive and negative attitude level among college students is +0.471 by using Karl- Pearson correlation coefficient and it was significant because p- value is <0.05 i.e. 0.01 which shows that there was moderately positive correlation between positive and negative attitude level towards COVID-19 among the students.

**Key words:** - Relationship, attitude, COVID, Students.

**INTRODUCTION**

COVID-19 is a disease caused by a new strain of corona virus. ‘CO’ stands for corona, ‘VI’ for virus, and ‘D’ for disease. Formerly, this disease was referred to as ‘2019 novel corona virus’ or ‘2019-nCoV.’ The COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and some types of common cold<sup>1</sup>.

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## **CORELATIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ATTITUDE LEVEL OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARDS COVID-19: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY**

On **31 December 2019**, **WHO** was informed to cases of pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan city China. A novel corona virus was identified as the cause by Chinese authorities on 7 January 2020 and was temporarily named “2013-nCoV”.

**According to WHO (2021)**, Currently India has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia. As of 12 June 2021, India has the Second highest number of confirmed cases in the world with 29.3 million reported cases of COVID-19 infection and the third highest number of COVID-19 deaths at 367,081 deaths. The first cases of COVID-19 in India were reported in the towns of Thrissur, Alappuzha and Kasagod, all in the state of Kerala among three medical students who had returned from the Wuhan city<sup>1</sup>.

COVID-19 is quickly transmitted by droplets formed when an individual coughs or sneezes around the close contact<sup>2</sup>. The WHO declared COVID-19 an international public health emergency on 30 January and called for cooperation from each country to prevent its rapid spread. It is very important to protect healthcare professionals to maintain health care continuity, and its prevention<sup>3</sup>. However the different guidelines were following by the countries to minimize the spread and to prevent COVID-19. They included a stop to public transport, closing of public spaces, social distancing and care of a suspected and confirmed cases. As a result of the rapid spread of the experience of other countries to prevent the exhaustion of healthcare staff. Therefore, it was important that we should ensure the readiness and attitude of the nursing students specially those who are in the last phase of their nursing professional course.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. To assess the positive attitude level of nursing students regarding COVID-19.
2. To assess the negative attitude level of nursing students regarding COVID-19.
3. To find the correlation between positive and negative attitude level of nursing students regarding COVID-19.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

A cross sectional method was designed for the present study. The study was designed for the present study. The study was conducted in June- July, 2020. The study comprised of 185 nursing students of Keshlata School & College of Nursing, Bareilly. The attitude scale used to collect the data. It consists of demographic characteristics and attitude scale to assess positive and negative attitude level of the students regarding COVID-19. Convenience sampling technique was used for data collection. Reliability of the tool was calculated by split half method and significance of the correlation was tested by Karl Pearson correlation coefficient the tool was found reliable. Formal permission was obtained from concerned authority for data collection. The analysis of the data was done by descriptive analysis.

### **RESULTS**

Analysis and interpretation is based on the objectives of the study. The analysis was done with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics. Majority of the participants were from the age group of 17-20 years 50.8% (94). 49.2% (91) students were from the age group of 21-24 years of age. The majority of the participants were 64.4% (121) were females and 34.6 % (64) were male. Maximum percentage 57.8% (107) of samples were from nuclear family. 39.5% (73) of participants belongs to joint family and 2.2% (4) of participants were from others family. The least number of

participants were 0.5% (1) belongs to extended family. The finding shows majority of the participants were from Hindu religion 68.1% (126). While, 19.5% (36) students were Muslim religion or 8.6% (16) were others religion and remaining 3.8% (7) were Christian. Maximum percentage 31.9% (59) of samples were from more than 3000rs monthly pocket money. Samples belongs to 28.6% (53) from below 1000rs monthly pocket money and 23.8% (44) from monthly income of 2001-3000rs, the least number of participants were from 1001-2000rs which were 15.7% (29). According to the analysis it shows that majority of students (61.1%) (113) were moderate level positive attitude toward COVID-19 32.4% (60) were high and level positive attitude toward COVID-19 6.5% (12) were low level positive attitude toward COVID-19 assessed by positive attitude scale regarding COVID-19. According to the analysis it shows that majority of college students 78.9% (146) were having low negative attitude toward COVID-19, 11.9% (22) were moderate negative attitude toward COVID-19 or 9.2% (17) were high negative attitude toward COVID-19 assessed by negative attitude scale regarding COVID-19. The result of the study revealed that the correlation coefficient value (r-value) of positive and negative attitude level among college students is +0.471 by using Karl- Pearson correlation coefficient and it was significant because p- value is <0.05 i.e. 0.01 which shows that there was moderately positive correlation between positive and negative attitude level towards COVID-19 among the students.

### **DISCUSSION**

Current study shows that Majority of the participants were from the age group of 17-20 years 50.8% (94). 49.2% (91) students were from the age group of 21-24 years of age. The majority of the participants were 64.4% (121) were females and 34.6 % (64) were male. Maximum percentage 57.8% (107) of samples were from nuclear family. According to the analysis it shows that majority of students (61.1%) (113) were moderate level positive attitude toward COVID-19 According to the analysis it shows that majority of college students 78.9% (146) were having low negative attitude toward COVID-19.

A cross sectional study to assess knowledge, attitude& practice of nursing students towards COVID-19 study shows that, 54.67% of nursing students were in the age group of 20 - 25 years and majority 62% were females. Analysis it shows that majority of students 75% were moderate level positive and 72% having low negative attitude towards COVID-19.

### **CONCLUSION**

The aim of this study was to find the correlation between positive and negative attitude level among nursing students regarding the COVID-19. Finding of the study suggested that the moderately positive correlation were found between the positive and negative attitude level among nursing students. With that positive attitude the nursing students can play a major role to educate society to how they can take precautions and prevent from the COVID-19.

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**SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT: NIL**

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST: No**

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