

EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING OMICRON BF7 VIRUS AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG BSC NURSING 1ST YEAR STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The Omicron variant BA.5's offspring is categorized as BF.7. It has a high rate of transmission and can spread illness. Due to its brief incubation time, it can infect people more quickly or those who have received vaccinations. The Omicron BF.7 strain has been identified in numerous nations since its discovery, including China, the US, the UK, Belgium, Germany, France, and Denmark. Individuals are affected differently by the Covid-19 virus, and the majority of infected people has mild to moderate symptoms and recovers without going to the hospital. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), individuals infected with the Omicron BF 7 sub variant may exhibit symptoms that are similar to those of other sub variants. The symptoms of the BF 7 Covid Variant are Cough Fever clogged nose unwell throat, Vomiting, Fatigue, Diarrhea. **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**“To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding Omicron Bf7 Virus And Its Prevention Among Bsc Nursing 1stYear Students Of Nootan College Of Nursing. **OBJECTIVES:**

1.To assessthelevelofknowledgeregardingOmicron Bf7 Virus among Bsc Nursing 1st Year Students of Nootan College of Nursing.2.To associatetheselecteddemographicvariables with the level of knowledge regarding of knowledge regarding Omicron Bf7 Virus among Bsc Nursing 1st Year Students Of Nootan College Of Nursing.**DESIGN:**Pre- experimental one group pre- test and post-test design.**PARTICIPANTS:**B.Sc nursing 1st year students at Nootan college of nursingMehsanadistrict.

CONCLUSION: The study concluded that Knowledge Regarding Those Who Attained Omicron Bf7 Virus And Its Prevention Among Bsc Nursing 1st Year Students Of Nootan College Of Nursing.

KEY WORDS: Evaluate, Effectiveness, Knowledge, .Prevention

INTRODUCTION

The Omicron variant BA.5's offspring is categorized as BF.7. It has a high rate of transmission and can spread illness. Due to its brief incubation time, it can infect people more quickly or those who have received vaccinations. The Omicron BF.7 strain has been identified in numerous nations since its discovery, including China, the US, the UK, Belgium, Germany, France, and Denmark. Individuals are affected differently by the Covid-19 virus, and the majority of infected people has mild to moderate symptoms and recovers without going to the hospital. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), individuals infected with the Omicron BF 7 sub variant may exhibit symptoms that are similar to those of other sub variants. The symptoms of the BF 7 Covid Variant are Cough Fever clogged nose unwell throat, Vomiting,

Fatigue Diarrhea.¹

The Covid omicron variant has now been found in 38 nations, up from 23 two days prior, according to the World Health Organization, and preliminary evidence indicates that the strain is more contagious than delta. According to Maria Van Kerkhove, the WHO's Covid-19 technical head, "we do see an increasing growth rate, we see increasing numbers of omicron being detected," during a Friday Q&A that was live streamed on the organization's social media accounts. However, there have been reports of omicron in 38 nations throughout all six WHO regions.²

However, this variation increases the risk of serious infections in persons with weakened immune systems and pre-existing disorders. Health professionals claim that the new variety outperforms the immunity that we have acquired from a previous variant or even if the whole course of immunizations is administered. Because of its shorter incubation period, the BA.7 Covid type is extremely contagious. Therefore, the globe may experience a Fourth Wave. During the pandemic, the virus originally experienced a number of changes, with the WHO determining the Delta strain to be the most hazardous. South Africa is the first nation to truly experience the effects of omicron. However, by early December, the number of daily infections had risen to about 4,500, and genomic sequencing indicates that the culprit is omicron. Furthermore, the variety soon spread throughout every region of South Africa and has now appeared in about 60 other nations.³

According to preliminary data, one person who contracts omicron is presently infecting two to four more individuals, which are at least twice as many as someone who contracts the delta form. The data originates from nations with effective surveillance systems in place for monitoring corona virus variations, including the United Kingdom, Denmark, and South Africa. And some specialists think omicron is dispersing much more quickly than that. In fact, one of the main reasons experts are concerned is the spread of omicron in the U.K., where around 70% of people are immunized compared to about 25% in South Africa. In India, incidences of the BF 7 Covid variant that occurred between July and October have been confirmed. The biggest issue is the enormous number of individuals it can infect due to the faster transmission, which makes early identification and isolation all the more crucial. Health professionals anticipate a high fatality rate despite the high recovery rates that result from the rapid transmission. We all congregate in public spaces to celebrate the upcoming holidays, as is customary, but with the abrupt emergence of the Omicron BF.7 virus, we should take care to prevent the infection from spreading.⁴

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Quantitative approach

Research design: Pre- experimental one group pre- test and post-test design.

Study setting: The study was conducted in N.M. NOOTAN SERVA VIDHYALAY Visnagar.

Population: The present study comprised B.Sc nursing 1st year students at Nootan college of nursing Mehsanadistrict.

Target population: 50 B.Sc nursing 1st students living at Nootan College of nursing in the Visnagar, Mehsana district.

Accessible population: It refers to in this study, B.Sc nursing 1st year students Nootan college of nursing in the Visnagar, Mehsana.

Sample: The sample for the present study comprise of 50Students from the nursing college.

Sampling technique: Non-probability convenience sampling technique selected the participant of the present study.

Sample size:50

Tool: Self-administered questionnaire was done to check the clarity of the items, their feasibility and practicability.

SAMPLING CRITERIA

Inclusion Criteria.

- B.Sc nursing 1st year students those who are attained the omicron bf7 virus teaching class at Nootan College of nursing Visnagar.
- B.Sc nursing 1st year student those who are present in that day lecture classes at Nootan college of nursing.

Exclusion Criteria

- B.Sc nursing 1st year students those who are not attained the omicron bf7 virus teaching class at Nootan College of nursing Visnagar.
- B.Sc nursing 1st year student those who are absent in that day lecture classes at Nootan college of nursing.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistic:

frequency, mean, mean percentage and standard deviation is used to describe demographic characteristics and interpreted knowledge and present in the form of tables and graph.

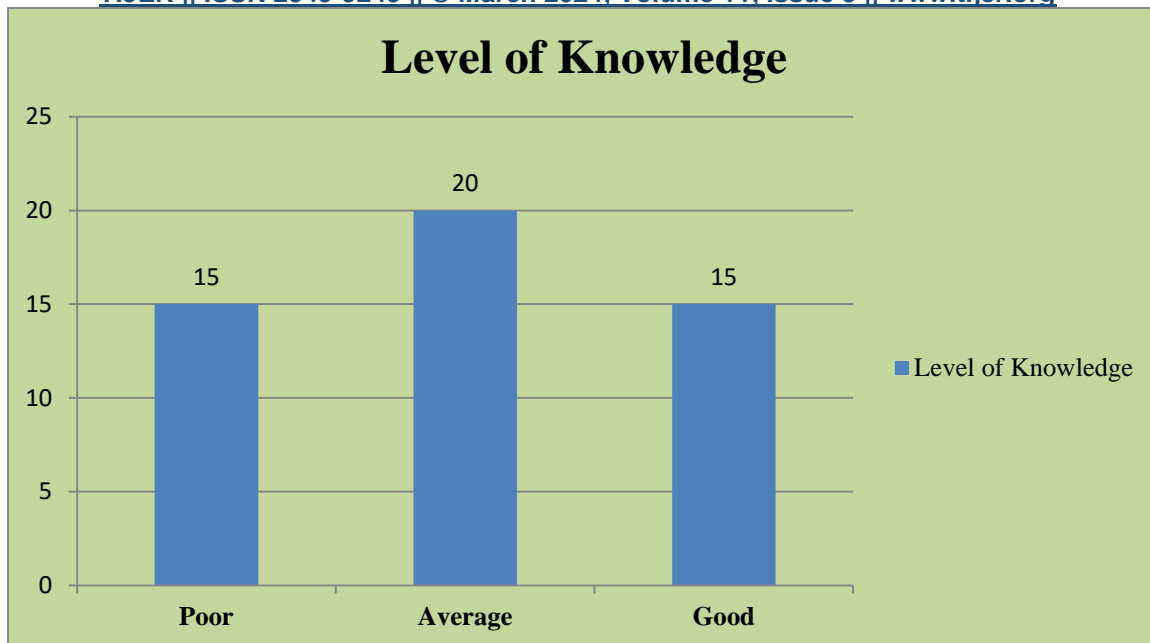
Inferential statistic: Chi Square test is used to associate the level of knowledge and selected demographic variable.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of Pre-Test knowledge scores of B.Sc. Nursing 1st year student omicron bf7 virus regarding and its prevention.

N=50

S.NO	Level of knowledge	Pre-test	
		N	%
1	Poor [0-15]	15	30%
2	Average [16-35]	20	40%
3	Good [36-50]	15	30%
Total		50	100

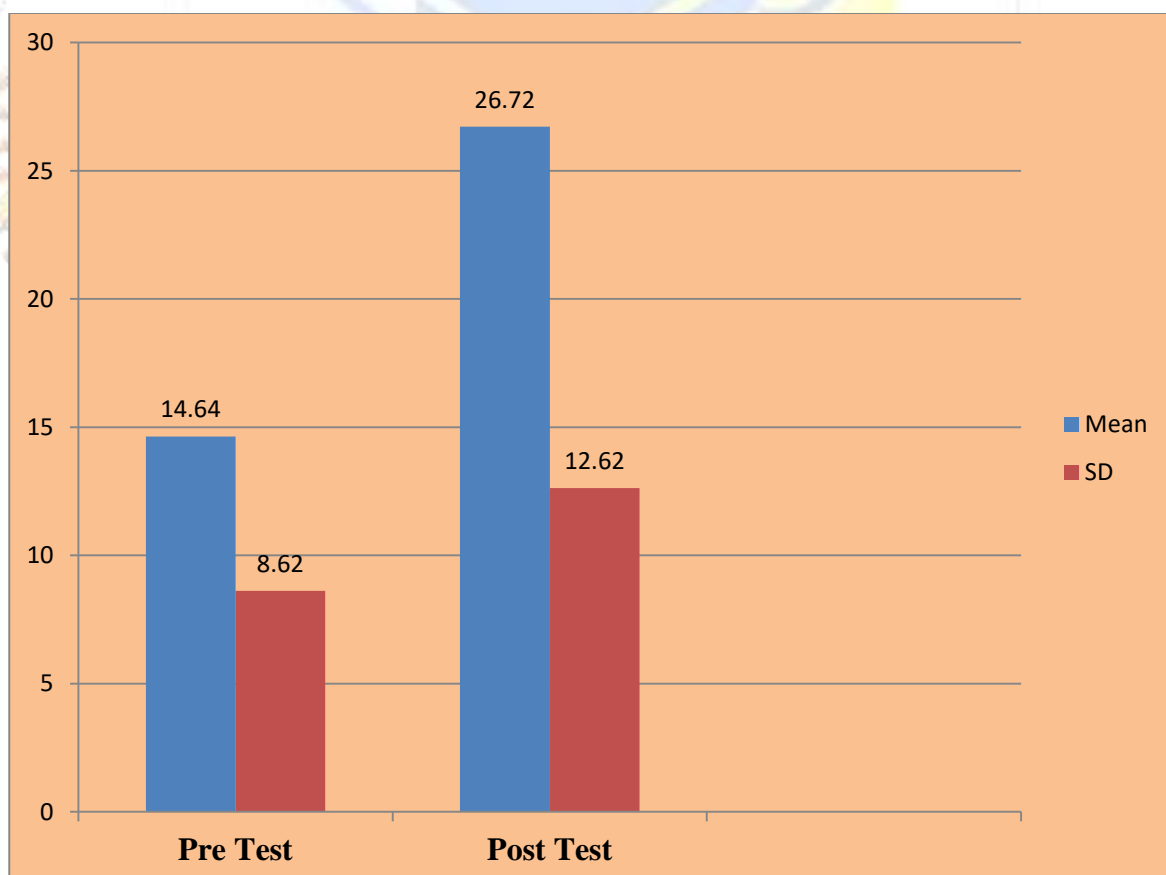
The above table reveals that 15(30%) had Poor Knowledge and 20(40%) had Average Knowledge and 15(30%) had Good knowledge of participants in pre-test knowledge respectively.



**SECTION-C:-
PreTest And Post Test KnowledgeScoreRegardingOmicronBf7 Virus And Its Prevention
Among B.sc Nursing. N=50**

S.NO	Observation	Mean	SD
1	Pre-test	14.64	8.62
2	Post -Test	26.72	12.62

Level of knowledge of Mean and SD score of Pre Test & Post Test.



SECTION-D

Association of sociodemographic variables with level of knowledge Regarding Omicron Bf7 Virus And Its Prevention Among B.sc Nursing. N=50

S.No	Demographic variables		PRE –test knowledge score					Result
			Poor	Average	Good	Chisquare	Pvalue	
1	Age in years	18-20 year	5	5	10	12.9119	.011714	significant
		20-22 year	5	14	1			
		22-24 year	1	4	5			
2.	Gender	Male	8	17	10	0.6032	.739643	Not Significant
		Female	2	8	5			
3.	Educational qualification of students	Illiterate	3	5	5	18.44	.0052	Significant
		Middle class	2	4	1			
		Graduate	4	1	9			
		Higher	1	13	2			
4.	Residence of students	Rural	6	15	8	0.1916	.9086	Not Significant
		Urban	4	10	7			
5	Sources of information regarding omicron bf7 virus.	Internet	4	7	3	3.129	.792	Not Significant
		Book	3	5	4			
		Mass media	3	4	4			
		Teacher	1	8	4			

NS=Not significant SS=statistically significant *P<0.05

The above table shows that there was a statistically significant association of Age, Education Qualification of students with the level knowledge regarding Regarding Omicron Bf7 Virus And Its Prevention Among B.sc Nursing level P<0.0

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