''A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON INCREASED SCREENING TIME AMONG B.SC. NURSING 1ST YEAR STUDENTS STUDYING IN COLLEGE OF NURSING, ADESH UNIVERSITY BATHINDA, PUNJAB''

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ABSTRACT

Research statement: ''A descriptive study to assess the effect of Covid19 on increased screening time among B.Sc. Nursing 1st year students studying in College of Nursing Adesh University, Bathinda, Punjab''.

Objectives of the study:

To assess the effect of COVID-19 on increased screening time among B. Sc Nursing 1st year students and to find out the association between increased screening time and socio demographicvariables.

Research Design & Methodology: Descriptive research design was used to assess effect of COVID 19 on increased screening time among B.Sc. Nursing 1st year students of College of Nursing, Adesh University, and Bathinda. The demographic data was collected. In view of the nature of problem & to accomplish the objectives of the study, self-structured questionnaires were prepared to assess the effect of covid 19 on increased screening time using Google forms. Reliability of the tool was tested & validity was ensured in consultation with guides & experts in the fields of medicine & Nursing. The study was carried out in College of Nursing, Adesh University, Bathinda & 60 students were selected using probability sampling technique. Self-structured questionnaires were used to collect the needed data. Collected data was analyzed by using comparative & inferential statistics.

Result: The overall mean found 10.71 and S.D being 3.24 reveals that maximum undergraduate possesses positive effects regarding increased screening time during covid-19. The data revealed that 31(51.66%) were having positive response, 29(48.33%) were having negative response in relation of increased screening time during covid-19. The effect of increased screening time in covid-19 when associated with demographic variables came out to be significant that is $p>0.05$.

Conclusion: The study result showed that undergraduate students have positive effect of covid 19 on increased screening time.

KEY WORDS: Covid19, Knowledge, Undergraduate students, screening time

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INTRODUCTION:

Covid 19 is an acute respiratory illness in humans caused by a corona virus, capable of producing severe symptoms and in some cases death, especially in older people and those with underlying health conditions. It was originally identified in China in 2019 and became pandemic in 2020[1].

Prevalence

Table 1.1

	Total Cases	Total Deaths
Globally	53.1 Cr.	63 L
India	4.32 Cr.	5.25 L.
Punjab	7.6 L.	17, 753
Bathinda	41, 728	1042

COVID -19 is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The virus that causes COVID -19 spreads easily among people. Data has shown that the COVID -19 viruses spreads mainly from person to person among those in close contact (within about 6 feet, or 2 meters). The virus spreads by respiratory droplets released when someone with the virus coughs, sneezes, breathes, sings or talks. The virus can also spread if you touch a surface with the virus on it and then touch your mouth, nose or eyes. But the risk is low. The COVID -19 virus can spread from someone who is infected but has no symptoms. This is called asymptomatic transmission. The CO VID - 19 virus can also spread from someone who is infected but hasn't developed symptoms yet. This is called pre symptomatic transmission[2].

Globally, COVID-19 pandemic has changed lives of people. With no choice, people were asked to stay at home. Schools and colleges were continued online. In this situation, the students were made to stay home for months together with minimal real social interactions.

This has led to growing concerns of physical and mental well-being of students. With very little activities to do at home, most of us have turned to devices such as TV, laptops and mostly our mobile phones. It is important to realize how the screen time has increased over a period of time in this pandemic. Social isolation and increased screen time bring concerns about depression. Depression is one of the most common mental disorder and more than 264 million people of all ages were affected[3]. World Health Organization has projected that depression will be leading cause of disease burden by the year 2030[4]. Depression can lead to suicide. It is sad to know that people lose lives by suicides more than homicides all around the world[5].

A study on Indian university students revealed that 37.7%, 13.1% and 2.4% of the students suffered from moderate, sever and extremely severe depression respectively[6].

Epidemiological data of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services show that 5 to 9% of adolescents are clinically depressed, while 21% to 50% report depressed mood (1999). The use of electronic devices is a popular sedentary activity in western society, particularly among youth. In Canada and the U.S., youth spend an average of 7 to 8 hours per day engaging in sedentary screen-based activities[7].

Excessive screen time (e.g., more than 2–3 hours exposure to electronic media including television, computers, and mobile electronic devices) can affect the developing brain which has important consequences for cognitive, motor development, learning, memory, emotional

DOI Link:

International Journal of Innovative Scientific Research and Education
(Open Access, Referred, Peer Reviewed, International Journal)

ISSN (O) - XXX-XXX   www.ijisre.com
DOI:

regulation and overall health.

Learning and memory may directly affect academic performance in children, adolescents, and young adults due to excessive screen time.

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, fatigue. Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include: loss of taste, nasal congestion, conjunctivitis, sore throat, headache, myalgia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness.The standard diagnostic method is by detection of nucleic acid by real -time reverse transcription Polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), transcription-mediated amplification (TMA), or by reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-Lamp) from a nasopharyngeal swab[8].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research approach: Quantitative research Approach was adopted for present study

Research design: The research design employed for present study was descriptive design

Research setting: The setting for present study was College of Nursing, Adesh Institute of Medical Science & Research, Bathinda.

Sample size: The sample size for present study included 60 students

Sampling technique: Probability (lottery method) sampling technique was adopted

Criteria for sample selection:

Inclusion criteria: Students who:

1. Can understand English.
2. Interested to participate in study.
3. Present at the time of study.

Exclusion criteria: Students who are:

1. Not willing to participate in the study.
2. Not physically and mentally not able to co-operate in the study.

Variables

Independent variables: Age, Sex, Place of residence, Religion, Family type, Socio-economic status

Dependent variables: Effect of COVID 19 on increased screening time

Development of tool- The tool used for data collection was self-structured questionnaire to assess the Effect of COVID 19 on increased screening time among B.Sc Nursing 1st year students.

Pilot study

Pilot study was conducted in the month of April 2022 on 6 B.sc Nursing 1st year students to determine the reliability of tool and feasibility of the study. The analysis was done in accordance with the objectives of the study.

Reliability of the tool

It was determined by using Chi–square test. The reliability of Chi-square test is to assess the Effect of COVID 19 on increased screening time among B. Sc Nursing students in College of Nursing, Adesh University, Bathinda.

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ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Institutional Ethical and Research Committee approval was not sanctioned. A letter seeking permission to conduct study was not sanctioned from concerned authorities of College of Nursing, Adesh University, Bathinda, Punjab. Informed written consent was taken from the students and Confidentiality was maintained for the study purpose.

PLAN OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis and interpretations of data was based on objectives and was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics i.e. calculating percentage mean score, chi-square test to find out association of Effect of COVID 19 on increased screening time with selected socio-demographic variables, the level of significance chosen was 0.05.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 1: The socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants

S.No.	VARIBALES	FREQUENCY	PERCANTAGE
1.	**Age**		
	16-18 years	12	20.00%
	19-21 years	46	76.66%
	22-24 years	01	1.67%
	25-27 years	01	1.67%
2.	**Gender**		
	Male	25	41.66%
	Female	35	58.33%
3.	**Religion**		
	Muslim	45	75.00%
	Hindu	08	13.33%
	Sikh	07	11.66%
	Other	0	0.00%
4.	**Residence**		
	Home	09	15.00%
	Hostel	32	53.33%
	Relatives home	03	5.00%
	Other	16	26.66%
5.	**Socio economic status**		
	a. Rich (30000<50000)	11	18.33%
	b. Middle Class (20000<30000)	36	60.00%
	c. Aspirus (10000<20000)	11	18.33%
	d. Deprive(<10000)	02	3.33%
6.	**Family Type**		
	Nuclear	44	73.33%
	Joint	16	26.66%
	Extended	00	0.00%

Table 2: To assess the effect of Covid -19 on increased screening time

S.No.	Effect of covid 19 on increased screening time	Range of Scores	Frequency	Percentage
01	Positive	11-20	31	51.66%
02	Negative	0-10	29	48.33%

Table 3:- Mean and standard deviation of effect of Covid 19 on increased screeningtime

S. No.	Effect of covid 19 on Increased screening time	Range	Mean	S.D
1.	Positive	11-20	10.71	3.24
2.	Negative	0-10		

DOI Link:

International Journal of Innovative Scientific Research and Education
(Open Access, Referred, Peer Reviewed, International Journal)

ISSN (O) - XXX-XXX   www.ijisre.com
DOI:

Table 4:-Association of effect of Covid 19 on increased screening time with socio-demographic variables.

S. No.	Socio demographicvariables	Positive	Negative	X^2	Df	Level of Significant
1.	**Age** 16-18 Years 19-21 Years 22-24 Years 25-27Years	7 23 1 0	5 23 0 1	2.78	3	S
2.	**Gender** Male Female	11 20	14 15	1.01	1	S
3.	**Religion** Muslim Hindu Sikh Other	21 6 4 0	24 2 3 0	2.28	3	S
4.	**Residence** Home Hostel Relatives Home Other	5 17 3 6	4 15 0 10	4.18	3	S
5.	**Socio-economic status** Rich Middle class Aspirus Deprive	5 21 5 0	6 15 6 2	3.14	3	S
6.	**Family Type** Nuclear Joint Extended	23 8 0	21 8 0	0.023	2	S

CONCLUSION:

It is clear from the whole discussion and summarization that overall mean is 10.71 and S.D being 3.24 reveals that maximum undergraduate possesses positive effects regarding increased screening time during covid-19.

The data revealed that 31(51.66%) were having positive response, 29(48.33%) were having negative response in relation of increased screening time during covid-19.It was found that effect of increased screening time in covid-19 when associated with demographic variables came out to be significant that is p>0.05.

So, the need of the hour is to impart the effect of covid-19 on increased screening time on theoretical as well as practical basis to the undergraduate Students, in order to avoid the loss of human resources that can be utilized in efficient manner. For this we need to come up on national and international basis to discuss, make conclusion and implement selected objectives to achieve positive response regarding effect of covid-19 on increased screening time.

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