



Research Article

ISSN 2320-4818

JSIR 2021; 1(1): 13-15

© 2021, All rights reserved

Received: 11-02-2021

Accepted: 01-03-2021

Nirmala M

HOD, Department of Medical and Surgical,
PSG College of Nursing, Coimbatore, Tamil
Nadu 641004, India

A. Jayasudha

Principal, PSG College of Nursing, Coimbatore,
Tamil Nadu 641004, India

Kilda

Asso. Professor, Department of Medical and
Surgical, PSG College of Nursing, Coimbatore,
Tamil Nadu 641004, India

Sofiya Princess Hema S

Asso. Professor, Department of Medical and
Surgical, PSG College of Nursing, Coimbatore,
Tamil Nadu 641004, India

Gnanajothi R

Asst Professor, Department of Medical and
Surgical, PSG College of Nursing, Coimbatore,
Tamil Nadu 641004, India

Keerthi

Lecturer, Department of Medical and Surgical,
PSG College of Nursing, Coimbatore, Tamil
Nadu 641004, India

Jayalakshmi

Tutor, Department of Medical and Surgical,
PSG College of Nursing, Coimbatore, Tamil
Nadu 641004, India

Correspondence:

Prof. Nirmala M

HOD, Department of Medical and
Surgical, PSG College of Nursing,
Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641004,
India

Email: mnirmalamsc@gmail.com

Effectiveness of Webinar Learning on Challenges in Management of Cancer Patients During Covid-19 Pandemic

Nirmala M, A. Jayasudha, Kilda, Sofiya Princess Hema S, Gnanajothi R, Keerthi, Jayalakshmi

Abstract

COVID-19 has caused social disturbance which has, triggered a rapid, still ongoing, transformation of healthcare services on global level. Oncology patients have been particularly affected, since they are highly vulnerable group in the current pandemic. As the corona virus pandemic continuously impacting the health care, patients with cancer still need treatment and assistance. Nurses are facing challenges to find a balance between life-saving cancer care and alleviating the risks of COVID-19. Webinar establishes a medium to share their knowledge and experiences to treat patients with cancer during the corona virus pandemic for oncology care team members in and around the world. The main aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of webinar learning on challenges in management of cancer patient during covid -19 pandemic. The objectives of the study were to assess the effectiveness of webinar learning program and to associate the level of knowledge and attitude on management of cancer patient during covid -19. Pre-experimental one group pretest post test design was adapted for this study. 269 samples were selected using purposive sampling technique. Data was collected using a knowledge and attitude questionnaire on challenges in management of cancer patients during covid-19 through virtual platform. Inferential and descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. The study revealed that there is a significant difference in the knowledge and attitude scores after webinar learning (t value=18.18; 3.96; $p < 0.01$). The study also revealed that there is a strong positive correlation of knowledge on attitude. ($r=0.0488$).

Keywords: Effectiveness, Webinar learning, COVID-19, Management of cancer patients.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the world in every aspect of life creating world global economic devastation and health deterioration. Since December 2019 the COVID-19 pandemic has affected all aspects of our lives in worldwide.⁽¹⁾None of the healthcare system were fully prepared to this global health crisis, which has caused a prodigious strain in healthcare services [2] affecting directly and indirectly the course and management of many common illnesses [3] Although the management of cancer therapies remain the same in this crisis, but the risks have increased considerably, proclaiming careful considerations in clinical practices. The rapidly expanding COVID-19 acute respiratory pandemic has impacted all areas of daily life, including medical care. There is no "one size fits all" approach to deliver cancer care during the COVID-19 pandemic and no international guidelines. Treatment decisions must be made on a case-by-case basis. The In-essential surgeries are postponed and general consultations are been shifted more telemedicine. Virtual education allows oncology nurses and other health care staffs to help patients while minimizing the risk of COVID-19 exposure. In unstable pandemic and the need for academic continuation in educational institutions had shifted rapidly to distance and online learning. E-learning tools are playing a vital role, as it aims to help physicians, nurses, nurse educators and lay public [4]. The webinars allow public as educational guidance particularly regarding the efficient and effective use of cancer management in this current crisis environment. The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of webinar learning on challenges in management of cancer patients during covid-19 pandemic.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Effectiveness of webinar learning on challenges in management of cancer patient during covid -19 pandemic

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge and attitude on care of oncology patient during covid-19 pandemic
- To assess the effectiveness webinar learning program on management of cancer patient during covid -19
- To associate the level of knowledge and attitude on management of cancer patient during covid -19

MATERIALS & METHODOLOGY

Table 1: The Distribution of Demographic Variables (n=269)

S. No	Demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Gender			
1.	Male	22	8.2
	Female	247	91.8
Level of the participants			
2.	Teaching faculty	164	70
	Ph D scholar	9	3.3
	Staff nurse	23	8.5
	student	56	20.8
	others	17	6.3
Years of experience			
3.	0 - 10	159	59.1
	11 – 20	82	30.5
	21 - 30	26	9.7
	31-40	1	0.4
	41-50	1	0.4
Previous knowledge			
4.	yes	106	39.4
	No	163	60.6

The study was conducted by using Pre-experimental Pretest and Posttest design. Purposive sampling was used to select 269 participants who attended the webinar. The data was collected using structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire regarding care of cancer patients in relation with covid. Pretest was conducted from all participants, after getting their consent in the participation of the study. Immediately after the webinar, posttest questions were posted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Table 2: The Analysis of the Effect of webinar learning on knowledge and attitude among participants who attended webinar (n=269)

Parameters	Pretest	Post-test	t value	Table value
	MEAN± SD	MEAN± SD		
Knowledge	5.19 ± 2.08	8.06 ± 2.41	18.18 ***	3.29
Attitude	37.75± 8.03	40.09±7.95	3.96 ***	

***Significant at 0.001 level

Hence the hypothesis of significant difference between pre and post-test level of knowledge and attitude management of cancer patient during COVID-19 was accepted. It proves that there is an effect of webinar

learning on knowledge and attitude among participants who attended webinar.

Table 3: The Influence of Knowledge on Attitude among Participants Who Attended Webinar (n=269)

Parameters	'r' value	Table value
Knowledge and attitude	0.0488***	0.0024

***Significant at 0.01 level

Table 4: The Association between the level of knowledge and selected demographic variables among participants who attended webinar learning (n=269)

S no	Demographic variables	knowledge			chi-square	P value	df
		Inadequate	Moderately adequate	Adequate			
1.	Gender				11.0183	0.004049	1
	Male	5	5	12			
	Female	13	42	192			
2.	Level of the participants				10.36	0.0347	4
	Teaching nurses	10	33	130			
	Student nurses	6	13	37			
	Non teaching nurses	2	1	37			
3.	Years of experience				2.2431	0.32577	1
	0 – 25yrs	18	42	193			
	26-50 yrs	1	5	10			
4.	Previous knowledge				5.0182	0.081341	1
	Yes	4	24	78			
	No	14	23	126			

Table 5: The Association between the level of Attitude and selected demographic variables among participants who attended webinar learning (n=269)

S No	Demographic variables	Attitude		Chi-square	P value
		Desirable score	Undesirable score		
Gender					
1.	Male	9	6	16.1885	0.000057
	Female	247	22		
Level of the participants					
2.	Teaching nurses	7	2	0.9109	0.6417
	Student nurses	20	3		
	Non teaching nurses	16	5		
Years of experience					
3.	0 – 25yrs	254	15	4.4295	0.0353
	26-50 yrs	13	3		
Previous knowledge					
4.	Yes	93	13	0.0367	0.8479
	No	133	20		

DISCUSSION

The calculated 't' value of knowledge and attitude were 18.18 and 3.96 respectively are greater than the table value of 3.29 at 0.001 level of significance. The corresponding mean scores and SD scores of pretests of knowledge and attitude were 5.19 ± 2.08 and 37.75 ± 8.03 respectively whereas the scores of post-test of knowledge and attitude were 8.06 ± 2.41 and 40.09 ± 7.95 respectively. The Influence of Knowledge on Attitude among Participants who attended webinar in which the finding shows that there exists a strong positive correlation that is when knowledge increase attitude also increases. The chi-square value for gender ($\chi^2=11.0183$), level of participants ($\chi^2=10.3628$), years of experience ($\chi^2=2.2431$) and previous knowledge ($\chi^2=5.0182$) had association at 0.05 level of significance with the level of knowledge among participants who attended webinar learning. Hence the study showed that there is an association between the selected demographic variables and the level of knowledge on webinar learning. The chi-square value for gender ($\chi^2=16.1885$), level of participants ($\chi^2=0.9109$) and years of experience ($\chi^2=4.4295$) had association at $p < 0.05$ level of significance with the level of attitude among participants who attended webinar learning. Hence the study showed that there is an association between the selected demographic variables and the level of Attitude on webinar learning.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that there is an effect of webinar learning on knowledge and attitude among participants who attended webinar on management of cancer patient during Covid -19. The study findings showed the current state of knowledge and attitude on management of cancer patients during Covid -19 among the nursing fraternity. The findings paved way to guide the nurses with regard to illness management and its prevention.

REFERENCES

1. <http://www.notto.gov.in/>
2. James JD, Dijou, Organ donor.gov and the National kidney foundation (USA) 2007.
3. Patnaik AMM, Jagadeesh N, Narayana Rao V. Review Research Paper Kidney Transplantation in India: Hopes and Despairs A scientific study of Ethics, Commerce and Law. Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine (IAFM) 2013;35(2):170.
4. Sander SL, Miller BK. Public knowledge and attitudes regarding organ and tissue donation: an analysis of the northwest Ohio community. Patient Education and Counseling 2005; 58(2):154-163. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2004.08.003>
5. Kaur R, Begum NS, Kaur A. A Quasi Experimental Study to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude regarding Organ Donation among Young Adults in Selected Colleges of Jalandhar, Punjab 2014. Asian Journal of Nursing Education and Research 2015;5(1):140. <https://doi.org/10.5958/2349-2996.2015.00030.0>

6. Cárdenas V, Thornton JD, Wong KA, Spigner C, Allen MD. Effects of classroom education on knowledge and attitudes regarding organ donation in ethnically diverse urban high schools: Donation education in ethnically diverse schools. *Clinical Transplantation*, 2010;24(6):784-793. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1399-0012.2009.01200.0>
7. Lewis SM, Sandstrom SA, Lewis S, Bucher L, Heitkemper McLean M, Harding M *et al. Medical-surgical nursing: assessment and management of clinical problems* (10th edition). St. Louis, Missouri: Elsevier 2017.
8. Black JM, Hawks JH. *Medical-surgical nursing: clinical management for positive outcomes* (8th ed). St. Louis, Mo: Saunders/Elsevier 2009.
9. Truog RD, Miller FG. The Dead Donor Rule and Organ Transplantation. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2008; 359(7):674-675. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp0804474>
10. Kerridge IH. Death, dying and donation: organ transplantation and the diagnosis of death. *Journal of Medical Ethics* 2002; 28(2):89-94. <https://doi.org/10.1136/jme.28.2.89>