

A study to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in prevention of COVID-19 among Elderly at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

Prof. B. Kalpana

Dept of Community
Sree Narayana Nursing College,
Stonehousepet,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore.

Abstract: Objectives: 1. To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice in prevention of COVID-19 among elderly. 2. To correlate between the knowledge, attitude and Practice in prevention COVID-19 among elderly. 3. To determine the association between the knowledge, attitude and practice in prevention of COVID-19 among elderly with selected demographic variables. 4. To provide an information booklet on prevention of COVID-19 to elderly. **Methodology:** The research design applied for the study was descriptive research design. 100 elderly from Varigonda village, T.P Guduru mandal, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh were selected by simple random sampling technique. Structured interview questionnaire, likert scale, rating scale were used to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice on prevention of COVID-19 among elderly . **Results:** 100 elderly were assessed regarding knowledge, attitude and practice on prevention of COVID-19. Among 100 respondents 48(48%) had poor knowledge score in prevention of COVID-19, 43 (44%) had poor attitude score, 53 (53%) had poor practice score in prevention of COVID-19. Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation indicates that there was a good positive correlation ($r=0.80$) existing between knowledge and attitude, and there was a positive correlation ($r=0.48$) existing between knowledge and practice and there was a good positive correlation ($r=0.71$) between attitude and practice in prevention of COVID-19. There was an association between knowledge score of the respondent in prevention of COVID-19 with marital status at 0.01 level of significance. There was an association between attitude score of the respondent on prevention of COVID-19 with age, gender, occupation at 0.01 level of significance. There was an association between practice score of the respondent in prevention of COVID-19 with educational status, occupation at 0.01 levels of significance. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that if elderly have adequate knowledge on COVID-19 they can improve the attitude and practice in prevention of COVID-19. **Key words:** Assess, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Prevention, COVID-19, Elderly.