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## **A study of attitudes and precaution practices towards COVID-19 in pregnant women from tapovan centers of Gujarat**

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**Abstract**--In an effort to mitigate the COVID-19 outbreak, government authorities have taken various initiatives. The effectiveness of these mitigation measures is highly dependent on cooperation of all members of society. The knowledge, attitudes and practices people hold toward the disease play an integral role in determining a society’s readiness to accept behavioral change measures from health authorities. The aim of this study was to determine the knowledge levels, attitudes, and practices toward COVID-19 among the pregnant women from Tapovan Centers of Gujarat which are affiliated by Children’s University. The survey of 56 pregnant women was conducted with questionnaire through Google forms on COVID-19 to determine their attitude and precaution practices. All participants (100%) were acquainted with the knowledge on precaution practices (e.g., avoiding crowds, hand hygiene, wearing of face masks) to be safe from COVID-19. Most participants (98.2%) were taking precautions and following practice to be safe from COVID-19. Almost half of the participants (51.8%) have a fear of COVID-19. The results highlight the importance of consistent efforts from the government as well as the need for the health education programs to improve levels of attitudes and precaution practices.

**Keywords**---Knowledge of COVID-19, COVID -19 Fear

## **Introduction**

The attitudes and precaution practices toward COVID-19 play an integral role in determining a society's readiness to accept behavioral change measures from health authorities. The study provides baseline information to determine the type of intervention that may be required to change misconceptions about the virus. Assessing the attitudes and precaution practices related to COVID-19 among the pregnant women would be helpful to provide better insight to address poor knowledge about the disease and the development of the health promotion programs. The results of this study are important to inform future efforts focusing on societal readiness to comply with pandemic control measures.

**Effect of COVID-19 on Pregnancy:** Given the maternal physiologic and immune function changes during pregnancy, pregnant women may be at a higher risk of being infected with COVID-19 and developing more complicated clinical events. Information on SARS and MERS may provide insights into the effects of COVID-19's during pregnancy. Even though SARS and MERS have been associated with miscarriage, intrauterine death, fetal growth restriction and high case fatality rates, it appears to increase the risks to mother during the last trimester of pregnancy. The clinical course of COVID-19 pneumonia in pregnant women has been reported to be like that in non-pregnant women. However, pregnancy itself alters the body's immune system and response to viral infections in general, which can occasionally be related to more severe symptoms, and this will be the same for COVID-19. In addition, pregnant women do not appear to be at a higher risk of catching COVID-19 or suffering from more severe disease than other adults of similar age. Moreover, there is currently no evidence that the virus can be transmitted to the fetus during pregnancy or during childbirth. The coronavirus epidemic increases the risk of prenatal anxiety and depression, as well as domestic violence. It is critically important that support for women and families is strengthened as far as possible; those women are asked about mental health at every contact.

## **Objectives Of The Study**

A study of attitudes and precaution practices towards COVID-19 in pregnant women from Tapovan Centers of Gujarat which are affiliated by Children's University.

## **Hypothesis Of The Study**

To study the knowledge on precaution practices to avoid COVID-19 in pregnant women.

To study the habit of following practice to avoid COVID-19 in pregnant women.

To study the fear of COVID-19 in pregnant women.

## **Material & Method**

The study has been conducted with the 56 pregnant women from different Tapovan centers of Gujarat. The details of all the respondents per Tapovan

Centers has been depicted in the Table A. All respondents have been given a questionnaire through Google forms for the data collection.

Responses from all the respondents on questionnaire were analyzed and the calculate percentage method to produce the statistics. (Percentage can be calculated by dividing the value by the total value).

**Table A**  
**Data collection- Tapovan Centers of Gujarat**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Tapovan Center</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
1	Children's University – Gandhinagar	21
2	Manan Tapovan Kendra – Junagadh	14
3	V.S.Tapovan Kendra –Keshod	13
4	Navyug Tapovan Kendra –Visnagar	4
5	Nobel jyot Tapovan Kendra –Junagadh	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>

**Table B**  
**Data collection- Family Types**

<b>Family types</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
Joint family Respondents	49
Nuclear family Respondents	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>

**Analysis:**

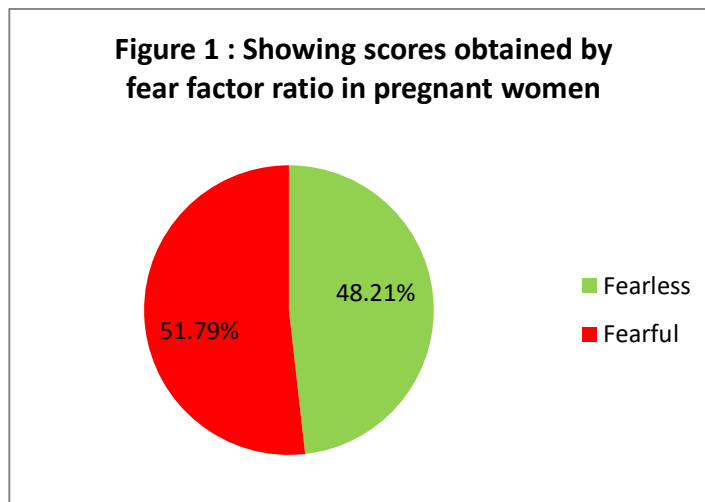
**Table 1**  
**Showing scores obtained by fear factor ratio in pregnant women**

<b>Fear Factor of COVID-19</b>	<b>Number Respondents</b>	<b>of</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Fearless</b>	27		48.21 %
<b>Fearful</b>	29		51.785 %
<b>Total</b>	56		100%

**Discussion**

Analysis shows that almost half of the respondents (48.21%) did not have a fear of COVID-19, where as other respondents (51.79%) have a fear of COVID-19.

So it can be said that the fearful respondent's ratio is higher than the fearless respondents ratio.



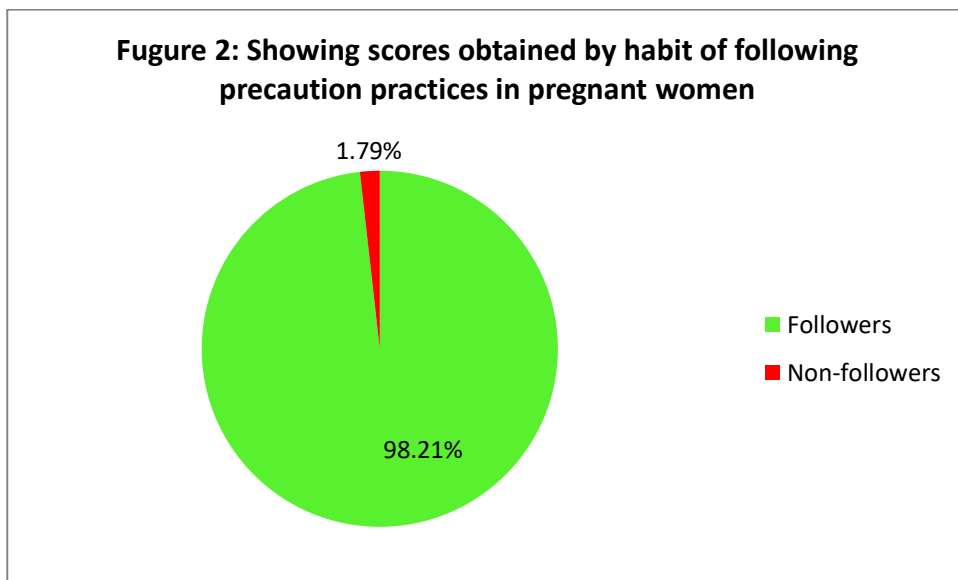
**Table 2**  
**Showing scores obtained by habit of following COVID -19 precaution practices in pregnant women.**

<b>Precaution Practices</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Followers</b>	55	98.214 %
<b>Non-followers</b>	1	1.785%
<b>Total</b>	56	100%

### **Discussion**

Analysis shows that almost all of the respondents (98.21%) follow the precaution practices to be safe from COVID-19, whereas other respondents (1.79%) do not follow the precaution practices to be safe from COVID-19.

So, it can be said that the COVID – 19 precaution followers higher than non-follower respondents.

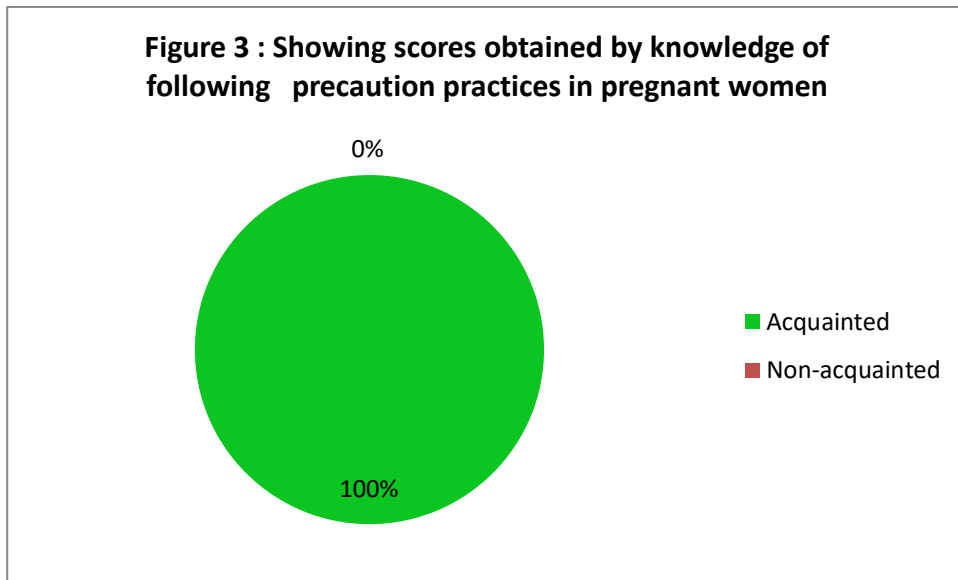


**Table 3**  
**Showing scores obtained by knowledge of following COVID – 19 precaution practices in pregnant women.**

Knowledge on Practices	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Acquainted	56	100 %
Non-acquainted	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	56	100%

### **Discussion**

Analysis shows that all of the respondents (100%) were acquainted with the knowledge of precaution practices to be safe from COVID-19.



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### **Acknowledgement**

I have duly acknowledged all the sources used by me in the preparation of this research paper.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, the present study was able to provide a comprehensive examination of the knowledge, attitudes and precaution practices towards COVID-19 in pregnant women from Tapovan Centers of Gujarat. The findings suggest that all participants (100%) were acquainted with the knowledge on precaution practices to be safe from COVID-19. Most participants (98.2%) were having a habit of taking precautions and following practice to be safe from COVID-19. Almost half of the participants (51.8%) have a fear of COVID-19.

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