

Impact on Family Members of Nursing Officers Working in COVID Care Ward

S. Rajalakshmi¹, S. Priadarshini², S. Sridevy³

How to cite this article:

S. Rajalakshmi, S. Priadarshini, S. Sridevy/Impact on Family Members of Nursing Officers Working in COVID Care Ward/ J Surg. Nurs.2023;12(3):97-100.

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic is ruined the world in all aspects such as economical, health and education. The people were worried about the disease conditions. The people experience of anxiety and fear over the period of time. So the researchers had under taken the study to assess the impact of family members of nursing officers working in COVID care ward.

Objective: To assess the impact on family members of nurses at the pandemic situation and To determine the association between the impact and the family demographic variables.

Methodology: The quantitative research approach with descriptive study design was used.75 samples were selected through non-probability sampling techniques (convenience sampling). The prepared questionnaire was given to assess the impact on family members of nursing officers working in COVID care ward during COVID-19.

Result: The study result showed that out of 75 samples, the majority of the family members have greater impact in psychological factors i.e 42.66% and experiencing depression, anxiety, fear and frustration than that of physical and social factors. 34.66% of the family members were affected with physical factors like deterioration of health status, separation, reduction of daily activities. 22.66% have less impact on social factors. This study found that the *psychological impact* is higher in family members when compared to other factors (*physical and social*).⁴

Keywords: Nursing Officers; COVID-19; Impact.

Author Affiliation: ^{1,2}Final Year B.Sc. Nursing Student, ³Associate Professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Mother Theresa Post Graduate and Research Institute of Health Sciences, Puducherry 605006, India.

Corresponding Author: S. Sridevy, Associate Professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Mother Theresa Post Graduate and Research Institute of Health Sciences, Puducherry 605006, India.

E-mail: s.sridevy@rediffmail.com

Received on: 06.06.2023 **Accepted on:** 31.07.2023

INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus which is commonly known as COVID-19. It is an infectious disease that causes illness in the respiratory system in humans. It has affected millions of peoples, who are either sick or are being killed due to the spread of this disease. It is impacting the whole world badly as it is spreading primarily through contact with the person.^{5,6}

The COVID-19 pandemics has led to a dramatic

loss of human life worldwide and presented an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the world of work. The economic and social were disrupted and devastated.⁴ It is harming the health, social and material well-being of children worldwide. School closure, social distancing and confinement increased the risk of poor nutrition among children and their family members. Their exposure to domestic violence and increases their anxiety, stress and frustration that access to vital family and care service.¹⁸

Problem Statement

A study to assess the impact on family members of nursing officer working in COVID care ward.

Objectives

- To assess the impact on family members of nursing officers working in COVID care ward.
- To determine the association between the impact and the demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach: Quantitative Research Approach.

Research Variables: Non-experimental descriptive research design was used to assess the impact of family members of nursing officers working in COVID care ward in RGGW & CH, Puducherry.

Research Setting: The study was conducted at RGGW & CH Hospital Puducherry.

Population: In this study, populations comprises of Nursing Officers those who are working in selected hospital at Puducherry.

Sample Size: The sample size was 75 Nursing Officers working in RGGW & CH, Puducherry.

Sample Technique: Non-Probability sampling techniques (convenience sampling techniques).⁷

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

Nursing Officers

- Who were working in COVID ward during the pandemic situation.
- Who are willing to participate in the study.

- Who are able to understand Tamil/English.

Exclusion Criteria:

Nursing Officers

- Who weren't interested in this study.
- Who were not present at the time of data collection.

Data Collection Techniques:

Selection and development of the tool: In this study two types of tools were used by the researchers.

Self Administered questionnaires have following headings.

1. Baseline variables.
2. Structured knowledge questionnaires regarding the impacts of family members.

Data Analysis: The descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

From the above table 4.2 it was evident that, majority of the family members were affected by psychological factors 32 (42.66%).

Section - A

Table 4.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables.

Demographic Variables		Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Age	21-30	29	38.66
	31-40	38	50.66
	41-50	22	29.33
Gender	Male	2	2.66
	Female	73	97.33
Marital Status	Married	66	88
	Unmarried	9	12
Residence	Urban	41	54.66
	Rural	26	34.33
	Semi-urban	6	8
No. of years service	1-7 years	2	2.66
	10-15 years	9	12
	15-20 years	64	85.33
Associated Illness	Suffering with	19	25.33
	Not suffering	56	74.60

table cont.....

Taken vaccine for Covid-19	Vaccinated	52	69.33
	Not vaccinated	23	30.66

Section - B

Table 4.2: Frequency and percentage distribution on impact of family members of nursing officers.

Impacts on Family Members	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Psychological Factors	32	42.66%
Physical Factors	26	34.66%
Social Factors	17	22.68%

DISCUSSION

- The majority of nursing officers belong to the age group of 30-40 years 38 (50.67%).
- Most of the nursing officers were female 70 (97.33) and 2 (2.66%) were male.
- Majority of them 64 (85.33%) had 15-20 years of experience in this nursing profession.
- Majority of the nursing officer are married 66 (88%).
- Most of the nursing officer's 41 (54.66%) residing in urban areas.
- Majority of the nursing officers do not have co morbid illnesses (74%).
- Most of the nursing officers 29 (38.66%) had previous experiences of working in contagious disease ward.
- Majority of the nursing officer's 68 (90.66%) have been vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine.

The objective of the study is to assess the impact on family members of nursing officers working in COVID care ward.⁸

Results highlight that among 75 samples, the impact of physical factors 34.66%, psychological factors had greater impacts of 42.66% and social factors had 22.66% caused the greater impacts of family members during COVID-19.⁹

Significant Finding of the Study

- 29 (38.66%) Nursing Officers belong to the age group of 21-30, 38 (50.66%) belong to the age group of 30-40 years, 22 (29.33%) belong to 40-50.
- 73 (97.33%) Nursing Officers were female and 2 (2.66%) were male.

- 66 (88%) of Nursing Officers are married and 9 (12%) are unmarried.
- 41 (54.66%) residing in urban areas, 26 (34.33%) residing in rural areas and 6 (8%) are residing in semi urban areas.¹⁰
- 64 (85.33%) have 15-20 years of experience, 9 (12%) have an experience of 10-15 years and 2 have an experience of 1-7.
- 56 (74.6%) Nursing Officers have no co morbid illness, 19 (25.33%) have associated illnesses like diabetes, hypertension and thyroid.
- 52 (69.33%) family members of nurses get vaccinated, 23 (30.66%) are not vaccinated.

CONCLUSION

As a result, the family members mostly suffered due to psychological factors (42.66%) like depression, frustration, anxiety, worries, separations and loss of happiness in their home environment, lack of interest and feeling of unworthy among adolescents comparing to physical and social factors. This caused a greater impact in the health and mental status of the members in the family.¹¹

Recommendation

- A similar study can be conducted to identify the impacts of family members at different age groups.
- A sample study can be conducted to identify the association between impacts of family members and their associated illness.
- A similar study can be conducted in other parts of the country with a large sample for generalizing the finding.
- A sample study can be conducted in different settings.
- A survey is conducted to identify the health care worker at greater risk of acquiring COVID-19 infection.¹²

REFERENCES

1. Shaukat *et al.*, 2020; physical and mental health, impacts of COVID-19 on the healthcare worker: a scoping review of international journal of emergency medicine. <http://doi.org/10.1186/S12245-020-002995>.
2. Asghari MM, Saed F, Dibajnia P, Zangeneh J.

- Preliminary validation of the depression, anxiety and stress scales (DASS) in a non-clinical sample 2008.
3. Cui S, Jiang Y, Shi Q, *et al.* Impact of COVID-19 on the psychology of nurses working in the emergency and fever out patient: a cross sectional survey, 2020.
 4. Que J, Le Shi JD, Liu J, *et al.* Psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare workers: a cross-sectional study in China. *Gen Psychiatry.* 2020;33:3. doi:10.1136/gpsych-2020-100259.
 5. Liu Y, Liu X, Gao B. Mental distress among front line healthcare workers outside the central epidemic area during the novel coronaviruses disease (COVID-19) outbreak in China: a cross sectional study. 2020.
 6. Zhu Z, Xu S, Wang H, *et al.* COVID-19 in Wuhan: immediate psychological impact on 5062 health workers. *MedRxiv.* 2020.
 7. Blake, H., Bermingham, F., Johnson, G., & Tabner, A. (2020). Mitigating the Psychological Impact of COVID-19 on Healthcare Workers: A Digital Learning Package. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(9), 2997. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17092997>.
 8. Cartwright, J., & Thompson, A. (2020). Introducing Psychological Strategies for Healthcare Professionals during Covid-19: An Overview of the Face COVID Intervention. *Dermatological Nursing*, 19(2), 18-21.
 9. Holshue ML, DeBolt C, Lindquist S, Lofy KH, Wiesman J, Bruce H, *et al.* First case of 2019 novel Corona Virus in the United States. *N Engl J Med.* 2020; 382(10):929-36. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2001191>.
 10. Wang J, Zhou M, Liu F. Reasons for healthcare workers becoming infected with novel Corona Virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in China. *J Hosp infect.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2020.03.002>.
 11. Waddell C, Schwartz C, Barican J, Yung D, Gray-Grant COVID-19 and the Impacts on Children's Mental Health. Vancouver, BC: Children's Health Policy Centre Simon Fraser University; 2020.
 12. Russell BS, Hutchison M, Tambling R, *et al.* Initial challenges of care giving during COVID-19: caregiver burden, mental health, and the parent-child relationship. *Child Psychiatry Hum Dev* 2020;51:671-82.
 13. Shonk off JP, Garner AS, Siegel BS, *et al.* The life long effects of early childhood adversity and toxic stress. *Pediatrics* 2021;129:e232-46.2020;20:533-4.
 14. Children First Canada. Children and youth living with family violence, 2020. <https://edu.ubc.ca/sos/>.
 15. Fegert JM, Vitiello B, Plener PL, *et al.* Challenges and burden of the Corona Virus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic for child and adolescent mental health: a narrative review to highlight clinical and research needs in the acute phase and the long return to normality. *Child Adolesc Psychiatry Ment Health* 2020;14:1-11.
 16. Shim RS, Compton MT. The social determinants of mental health: psychiatrists' roles in addressing discrimination and food insecurity. *Focus* 2020;18:25-30.
 17. Pfefferbaum B, North CS. Mental health and the COVID-19 pandemic. *N Engl J Med* 2020:1-3.
 18. Kofman YB, Garfin DR. Home is not always a Haven: the domestic violence crisis amid the COVID-19 pandemic. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy* 2020;12:199-S201.
 19. Gassman-Pines A, Ananat EO, Fitz-Henley J. COVID-19 and parent-child psychological well-being. *Pediatrics* 2020;146:e2020007294.
 20. Wang J, Zhou M, Liu F. Reasons for healthcare workers becoming infected with novel Corona Virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in China. *J Hosp infect.* 2020.

