

# UTILISATION OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN AVOIDANCE OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC AMONG HEALTH EDUCATORS IN FEDERAL AND STATE OWNED COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN DELTA STATE

Okudaye , I.N (Ph.D)  
College of Education, Agbor , Delta State.  
0806012501`3  
Okudayeismaila1976@yahoo.com

**Abstract:** This study was undertaken to investigate utilisation of preventive measures in avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in delta state. The study made use of descriptive survey design. The population was 77 health educators in the four Federal and State Colleges of Education in Delta State. The entire 77 health educators in the four Federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were used in the study because of their fewness. The instruments used in the study were instrument titled "Utilisation of Preventive Measures in Avoidance of Covid 19 Pandemic Questionnaire (UPMACPQ)". From the 77 copies of the questionnaires administered, 73 copies were retrieved. Male health educators were 51 and female health educators were 22. In terms of experienced, 49 experienced health educators were used while 24 inexperienced health educators were as well used in the investigation. Mean rating and standard deviation were utilised to answer the six research questions. z test was employed to test the two null hypotheses created to guide the investigation at 0.05 levels of significance. Findings showed that the forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19, factors responsible for utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic, the consequences of COVID 19 pandemic, the management strategies that can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high. The difference between male and female health educators, experienced and inexperienced Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high. There was no significant difference between male and female health educators, experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures in the period of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state. It was concluded that The forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic, the factors responsible for utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic, the consequences of COVID 19 pandemic, the management strategies that can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state was high. The difference between male and female, experienced and inexperienced Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state was high. Male and female , Experienced and inexperienced health educators do not differ significantly on the utilisation of preventive measures in the period of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state. It was recommended in the study that the college of Education administrators that should organise the required enlightenment plans in order to offer current data and convey the finest practice to control the COVID-19 infection. Training should be offered for the health educators by the Colleges of Education authorities on procedures to avert COVID 19 in their job performance.

**Key Words :** Avoidance of COVID 19 Pandemic , Delta state, Federal and state owned Colleges of Education, Health educators, Preventive Measures , Utilisation .

**Introduction.** The Colleges of Education are acknowledged by the governments to offer the necessary specialised preparation in the teacher education programmes. They prepare people to be efficient teachers for the primary and junior secondary education levels. Onosode and Oboro (1999) in addition noted that the pursuit to advance the excellence of teachers education programme and the need to have competent educators to educate at the basic and secondary education level, led to the establishment of Colleges of Education. The most significant resources of Colleges of Education are its educators. The quality of Colleges of Education programme depends mainly on the excellence of educators in their job performance. Their psychological and physical capabilities such as skills, awareness and agility are essential in their job performance. Colleges of Education program of study covers a range of teaching subjects and

Formatted: Font: 9 pt, Font color: Black

Formatted: Font: 9 pt, Font color: Black

Formatted: Font color: Black

Formatted: Font color: Black

Formatted: Font color: Black

one of the courses offered in the federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state is health education. Investigations in health education cover numerous aspects of academic. This comprises school health education, community health education, safety education among others as aspects of academic research in health education (Ogbe, 2014).

Delta state is confronted with an eruption of COVID 19 pandemic in February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020. The pandemic is widespread respiratory virus that are documented as a source of infirmity variable from the frequent cold to severe respiratory disorder ( Yin & Wunderink 2020) It is a zoonotic virus that can be broaden from mammals to persons to persons links (Li, Guan, Wu , Wang, Zhou & Tong, 2020). It is a vast cluster of disease that is prevalent in humanity. It is broadened through droplet, feco-oral, and direct contact and has a fostering period of 2 to 14 days (Backer, Klinkenberg & Wallinga (2020). Confirmations have revealed that the disease is broadening with animals and persons, with human being most vulnerable to contamination and spread of the virus (Schoeman & Fielding, 2019). It was originally confirmed by Chinese regime that the disease appeared in Wuhan metropolis, the capital of Hubei district in China in December 2019 (Carlos, Dela-Cruz, Cao, Pasnick, Jamil & Wuhan, 2019). The past outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic such as Stern Respiratory Syndrome and Middle East Respiratory disease in 2003 and 2015, validated similarity to the new COVID 19 pandemic. Eurosurveillance Editorial Team (2020) illustrated that the World Health Organisation (2020) affirmed Covid-19 an unlimited wellbeing emergency of worldwide concern.

The aspiration of health educators in the colleges of education is to assist in the growth and upholding of the optimum achievable educational scheme. In their endeavor to realise that desire, they may contribute their aptitude and training to their fullest level, only to observe the whole scheme fail because of the unexpected incidence of mishap such as infectious diseases (Leibee , 2019). Good wellbeing and safety conveniences that the colleges offer a significant effort (Akin-Little, Eckert, Lovett & Little, 2014). There should be a type of protection where severance is fashioned between health educators and infectious diseases in their job performance. Preventive actions are very imperative in the colleges of education for safety of the health educators. Okpoko (2019) noted that protection in the workplaces consist of how protection actions were put into operation. In an investigation, Wuganaaley (2017) instituted that health workers alleged that they were conscious of the health related hazards associated with health practice.

In a study, Howell and Dorfman (2011) instituted that utilisation of preventions predict health educators satisfaction and commitment in their job performance. In a similar discovery, Steensma (2011) ascertained that utilisation of prevention significantly relate with control of contagious illnesses among health educators. In a related exploration, Damschroder, Aron, Keith, Kirsh, Alexander and Lowery (2009) found that utilisation of prevention significantly relate with management of contagious infections.

Progression of elevated extent of mental health is fundamental to continued existence among educators. Devoid of elevated extents of mental health the capacity of health educators to thrive and effectiveness will endure greatly (Nabofa & Dada, 2013). In an investigation Simon and Johnson (2015) found that there was significant relationship between use of prevention measures against infectious diseases and health educator's job performance and commitment. Prevention of infectious diseases has many implications changeable from precise to broad suggestions. In a slight outlook, this terminology is connected with ways of evasion of communicable disease among health educators in their job performance. They are procedures employed to guarantee wellbeing in teaching. It is the evasion of ills with sure procedures to ensure safety and contentment of health educators.

In a similar study, Marlow (2016) found that the motives why health educators depart teaching include lack of accomplishment, inadequate protective measures, administrative support, job setting and salary. Job contentment based on worth which presumed that job gives workers protection while job devoid of protection, limits their growth of prospective workers. The

colleges of education setting should have deep influence on health educators ability to perform and be committed in their job and the thoughts of effectiveness and contentment.

In an investigation, Marston, Brunetti and Courtney (2005) found that colleges of education setting had a constructive association with health educators job contentment .In a similar inquiry , Hurren (2006) found that health educators who are more contented with teaching will be further thrilled concerning their instruction. Boeuf (2010) noted that the only means health educators will accomplish a vision is in allotment. Kahn, Schneider, Jenkens- Henkleman and Moyle. (2006) noted that job exhaustion consist of expressive, tiredness, pessimism and feelings of abridged job effectiveness. In a similar study, Donata (2011) established that progressing job setting outcome in lessen non-attendance, grievance and improved health educators job performance in the colleges of education.

Job related protection is a significant aspect of decent profession (Hynes, 2008). The development of job related protection was initiated by International Labour Organisation (2010) conference 187 and proposal 197 (Ngige, 2016). International Labour Organisation (2013) in their 102 meeting tackled with the confrontations of rights in jobs which includes right to protection of teachers in their jobs. Seoul Affirmation (2008) conference on job protection encouraged establishments to guarantee protection of workforce against infectious diseases in their job performance. Jonathan (2013) noted that change plans in the workplaces include major nationwide performance pointers of different guidelines intended at progressing wellbeing, protection of workers and application of International Labour standard. Mental obligation is alleged to be elevated among health educators who deemed they are cared for as assets by colleges of education administrators (Dessler, 2019). Colleges of Education require health educators who are energetic with elevated flexibility so that their psychological assets will be deemed as a viable benefit (Beheshtifar, 2011).

#### **Statement of the Problem.**

There was threat of infection of COVID 19 among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state. The virus results in diseases and sometimes bereavement. It was observed that health educators in colleges in Delta state do not adequately use preventive measures against COVID 19 in their job performance exposing them to hazard. Health educators do not habitually use appropriate protective measures against the virus to prevent infection of the virus. Gloves, masks, gowns or aprons, washing of hands and goggles are not adequately used to prevent the virus amongthem.

Some of the do not perceive the occurrence of COVID 19 in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as a collective stain and utilise appropriate devices to manage them.

Precise instructions revealed by epidemiologists, clinicians, logisticians and public servant that might be useful for health educators for preventing the virus were not satisfactorily utilised . The level of their consciousness is not influencing the observation of health educators due to their previous experiences and thoughts. Utilisation of prevention for the control of Covid-19 infection among health educators has being identified as a measure to prevent the disease from affecting them to enhance their job performance and commitment. The health educators as well do not have adequate administrative support in protection against COVID 19 pandemic in the colleges.

#### **Research Questions**

The following research questions were raised in the study:

- 1 What are the forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?

- 2 What are the factors responsible for utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?
- 3 What consequences does COVID 19 pandemic have among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?
- 4 What management strategies can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?
- 5 Is there any difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?
- 6 Is there any difference between experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?

**Hypotheses:**

The following hypotheses were formulated:

- 1 There is no significant difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.
- 2 There is no significant difference between experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures in the period of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.

**Purpose of the Study.** The purpose of this study is to investigate utilisation of preventive measures and avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state. Particularly, the investigator investigated:

- 1 Forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.
- 2 Factors responsible for utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.
- 3 Consequences of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.
- 4 What management strategies can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.
- 5 Difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.
- 6 Difference between experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state ?

## Hypotheses:

The following hypotheses were formulated:

- 3 There is no significant difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.
- 4 There is no significant difference between experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures in the period of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.

## Review of Related Literature.

**Method:** The study assumed descriptive survey design. The population was 77 health educators in the four Federal and State Colleges of Education in Delta State. The entire 77 health educators in the four Federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were used in the study because of their fewness. The questionnaire used in the study were titled "Utilisation of Preventive Measures in Avoidance of Covid 19 Pandemic Questionnaire (UPMACPQ)". The questionnaire was authenticated with expert's judgement. To warrant the internal uniformity of the questionnaire, the researcher utilised the split-half process to analysis the reliability of the questionnaire through piloting testing . 15 health educators in College of Education Ekiadolor , Edo state were administered the questionnaire that was utilised for the investigation to ascertain the reliability indicator. The reliability of the questionnaire was determined with the Pearson Product Moment Correlational Coefficient (r). Coefficient of the worth of Pearson Product Moment Correlational Coefficient (r) was 0.87. The investigator with the aid of trained study aides in the administration of the instrument, visited the diverse colleges of education used in the investigation to administer the questionnaire to health educators who were utilised and guided them on how the questionnaire were filled. Items on the questionnaire were scored with the four points scoring scale of Strongly Agree (4 points), Agree (3 points), Disagree (2 points) and Strongly Disagree (1 point). The responses of the sampled health educators were scored and summed up.

From the 77 copies of the questionnaires administered, 73 copies were retrieved. Male health educators were 51 and female health educators were 22. In terms of experienced, 49 experienced health educators were used while 24 inexperienced health educators were as well used in the investigation. Mean rating and standard deviation were utilised to answer the six research questions. Mean rating of 2.50 was assumed as the significant level of receipt whereas mean rating beneath 2.50 was discarded. z test was employed to test the two null hypotheses created to guide the investigation at 0.05 levels of significance.

## Presentation of Results.

**Research Question 1:** What are the forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?

**Table 1: Mean Rating of Respondents on the Forms of Preventive Measures for Avoidance of COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta State.**

Formatted: Font color: Black

Formatted: Font color: Black

S/N	Forms of Preventive Measures for Avoidance of COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta state	Male Health educators				Female Health educators			
		N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision
1	Wearing of face mask	51	4.03	1.03	+	22	3.97	0.73	+
2	Staying at least 2 meters away from another person .	51	3.95	1.05	+	22	3.91	1.13	+
3	Wearing of goggles always in school.	51	3.91	0.81	+	22	3.87	0.75	+
4	Wearing gown or apron always	51	3.87	0.73	+	22	3.81	0.85	+
5	Wearing hand gloves	51	3.79	1.12	+	22	3.77	1.13	+
6	Changing gloves after having contact with people	51	3.73	0.83	+	22	3.73	0.83	+
7	Washing of hands with soaps and water	51	3.65	0.77	+	22	3.59	1.19	+
8	Checking body temperature	51	3.63	1.19	+	22	3.55	0.79	+
9	Staying at a distance from other people.	51	3.55	1.05	+	22	3.47	1.17	+
	<b>Total</b>		34.11	8.58			33.67	8.57	
	<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.79</b>	<b>0.95</b>			<b>3.74</b>	<b>0.95</b>	

+ = Agreed, - = Disagreed

The data in Table 1 shows that the Mean rating from items 1 to 9 on the forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state. The respondents agreed on all the items that wearing of face mask , staying at least 2 meters away from another person , wearing of goggles always in schools , wearing gown or apron always, wearing hand gloves , changing gloves after having contact with people , washing of hands with soaps and water , checking body temperature and staying at a distance from other people were the forms of forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state .

Utilising the information in table 1 and the mean rating from items 1 to 9, the subsequent were noted. The sample for male health educators was 51 with mean rating of 3.79 and standard deviation of 0.95 and the sample for female health educators was 22 and mean rating of 3.74 and standard deviation of 0.95. Utilising the significant level of acceptance for the study as 2.50, the ratings of male and female health educators were higher than the significant level of acceptance. This implied that the forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

**Research Question 2:** What are the factors responsible for utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?

**Table 2: Mean Rating of Respondents on the Factors Responsible for Utilisation of Preventive Measures in Avoidance of COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta State.**

S/N	Factors Responsible for Utilisation of Preventive Measures in Avoidance of COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta State	Male Health educators				Female Health educators			
		N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision
1	Right to be protected in job performance as a fundamental human right.	51	3.88	0.81	+	22	4.05	1.13	+
2	COVID 19 is one of the foremost causes of deaths in the world.	51	3.86	1.13	+	22	3.93	1.15	+
3	COVID 19 has caused much concern in due to the increasing cases	51	3.77	0.77	+	22	3.89	1.15	+
4	COVID 19 has unreliable attitude.	51	3.73	1.15	+	22	3.85	0.79	+
5	Using guide lines to lessen the lengthening of virus	51	3.67	0.73	+	22	3.81	1.13	+
6	Taking measures to tackle the eruption of COVID 19..	51	3.61	1.15	+	22	3.77	0.79	+
7	Not utilising the antibody kits, to verify virus	51	3.57	0.81	+	22	3.71	1.09	+
8	Not utilising the antigen tests kits to detect COVID 19 .	51	3.55	1.15	+	22	3.69	1.11	+
	Total	51	29.61	7.7	+	22	30.7	8.34	+
	<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.70</b>	<b>0.96</b>			<b>3.84</b>	<b>1.04</b>	

+ = Agreed, - = Disagreed

Table 2 was on the factors responsible for utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state . The respondents agreed on the 8 items that right to be protected in job performance as a fundamental human right, COVID 19 is one of the foremost causes of deaths in the world, COVID 19 has caused much concern in due to the increasing cases, COVID 19 has unreliable attitude, using guide lines to lessen the lengthening of virus, taking measures to tackle the eruption of COVID 19, not utilising the antibody kits, to verify virus and not utilising the antigen tests kits to detect COVID 19 .

Utilising the information in table 2 and the mean rating from items 1 to 8, the subsequent were noted. The sample for male health educators was 51 with mean rating of 3.70 and standard deviation of 0.96 while the sample for female health educators was 22 with mean rating of 3.84 and standard deviation of 1.04. Utilising the significant level of acceptance for the investigation 2.50, the ratings of male and female health educators were higher than the criterion level of acceptance. This implied that the factors responsible for utilisation of preventive Measures

against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

**Research Question 3:** What consequences does COVID 19 pandemic have among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?

**Table 3: Mean Rating of Respondents on the Consequences of COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta State.**

S/N	Consequences of COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta State	Male Health educators				Female Health educators			
		N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision
1	Severe respiratory diseases	51	3.95	0.81	+	22	4.03	1.13	+
2	Elevated danger of receiving COVID 19	51	3.93	1.15	+	22	3.97	0.77	+
3	Amplified harshness among the elderly with basic constant illnesses	51	3.87	0.85	+	22	3.94	1.09	+
4	Harsh ill health	51	3.81	1.13	+	22	3.89	0.79	+
5	Calm indication with recovery devoid of any medicinal involvement	51	3.77	1.05	+	22	3.85	1.13	+
6	Patients with basic constant ailment are at an elevated threat of death	51	3.75	0.93	+	22	3.51	0.83	+
7	Causes pneumonia	51	3.68	1.15	+	22	3.73	1.14	+
8	Spread of COVID 19 in the neighborhood.	51	3.61	0.83	+	22	3.65	0.75	+
9	Dumpiness of breathing	51	3.58	1.14	+	22	3.61	1.07	+
10	Infected upset.	51	3.55	0.69	+	22	3.55	0.83	+
11	Numerous organ malfunction	51	3.51	1.15	+	22	3.45	1.17	+
	<b>Total</b>		41.01	10.88			41.49	10.7	
	<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.73</b>	<b>0.99</b>			<b>3.77</b>	<b>0.97</b>	

+ = Agreed, - = Disagree

The data in Table 3 shows that the mean rating of 2.50 on the consequences of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state . The respondents agreed on all the 11 items that Severe respiratory diseases, elevated danger of receiving COVID 19, amplified harshness among the elderly with basic constant illnesses, harsh ill health, calm indication with recovery devoid of any medicinal involvement, patients with basic constant ailment are at an elevated threat of death, pneumonia, spread of COVID 19 in the neighborhood, dumpiness of breathing, infected upset and numerous organ malfunction.

Utilising the information in table 3 and the mean rating from items 1 to 11, the subsequent were detected. The sample for male health educators was 51 with mean rating of 3.73 and standard deviation of 0.99 while the sample for female health educators was 22 with mean



rating of 3.77 and standard deviation of 0.97. Utilising the significant level of acceptance for the investigation 2.50, the ratings of male and female health educators were higher than the criterion level of acceptance. This implied that the consequences of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

**Research Question 4:** What management strategies can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?

**Table 4: Mean Rating of Respondents on the Management Strategies that can be employed to Encourage the Utilisation of Preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned Colleges of Education in Delta state**

S/N	The Management Strategies that can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state	Male Health educators				Female Health educators			
		N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Decision
1	Shunning exposure to COVID-19	51	4.13	0.91	+	22	4.03	0.75	+
2	Organising the needed educational plan in order to offer current information on COVID-19 pandemic	51	4.09	1.09	+	22	3.97	1.05	+
3	Ensuring the best practice to manage the COVID-19 pandemic.	51	3.97	0.83	+	22	3.95	0.81	+
4	Frequent modernisation of the colleges website to support health educators on COVID 19 connected data	51	3.93	1.13	+	22	3.93	1.13	+
5	Media sensitisation should focus on checking the spread of COVID 19	51	3.85	0.79	+	22	3.86	0.79	+
6	Utilisation of published suggestions for the prevention of COVID-19	51	3.75	1.09	+	22	3.73	1.03	+
7	Utilisation of numerous online preparation conferences on COVID 19	51	3.71	0.91	+	22	3.65	1.07	+
8	Utilising preventive actions to manage COVID-19 pandemic	51	3.68	1.15	+	22	3.59	0.77	+
9	Utilisation of COVID 19 information to offer the newest checkup study.	51	3.61	0.83	+	22	3.51	1.15	+
10	Utilising preventive measures to manage COVID-19 pandemic		3.57	1.05	+	22	3.43	0.73	+
	<b>Total</b>		38.29	9.78			37.65	9.28	
	<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.83</b>	<b>0.98</b>			<b>3.77</b>	<b>0.93</b>	

+ = Agreed, - = Disagree

Table 4 was on the management strategies can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state

owned colleges of education in Delta state . The respondents agreed on all the 9 items that shunning exposure to COVID-19 ,organising the needed educational plan in order to offer current information on COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring the best practice to manage the COVID-19 pandemic, Frequent modernisation of the colleges website to support health educators on COVID 19 connected data, Media sensitisation should focus on checking the spread of COVID 19 , utilisation of published suggestions for the prevention of COVID-19, Utilisation of numerous online preparation conferences on COVID 19, utilising preventive actions to manage COVID-19 infection , Utilisation of COVID 19information to offer the newest checkup study and Utilising preventive measures to manage COVID-19 pandemic.

Utilising the information in table 4 and the mean rating from all the 10 items, the subsequent were noted. The sample for male health educators was 51 with mean rating of 3.83 and standard deviation of 0.98 while the sample for female health educators was 22 with mean rating of 3.77 and standard deviation of 0.93. Utilising the significant level of acceptance for the investigation 2.50, the ratings of male and female health educators were higher than the criterion level of acceptance. this implied that management strategies can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

**Research Question 5:** Is there any difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state?

**Table 5: Mean Rating of Respondents on the difference between Male and Female Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures Against COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta state.**

S/N	The difference between Male and Female Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures Against COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta state	Male Health educators				Female Health educators			
		N	X	SD	Decision	N	X	SD	Decision
1	Ensuring the best practice to manage the COVID-19 pandemic.	51	4.09	0.81	+	22	4.05	1.09	+
2	Utilising preventive actions to manage COVID-19 pandemic	51	3.97	1.13	+	22	3.97	0.89	+
3	Utilisation of COVID 19information to offer the newest checkup study.	51	3.93	0.79	+	22	3.95	1.13	+
4	Utilisation of published suggestions for the prevention of COVID-19	51	3.87	1.15	+	22	3.91	0.69	+
5	Utilising preventive measures to manage COVID-19 pandemic	51	3.78	0.75	+	22	3.87	1.07	+
6	Frequent modernisation of the colleges website to support health educators on COVID 19 connected data	51	3.73	1.15	+	22	3.83	0.84	+
7	Utilisation of numerous online preparation conferences on COVID 19	51	3.68	0.75	+	22	3.79	0.89	+
8	Shunning exposure to COVID-19	51	3.63	1.13	+	22	3.75	1.17	+



		49				24			
1	Utilising preventive actions to manage COVID-19 pandemic	49	3.95	1.12	+	24	3.87	1.09	+
2	Frequent modernisation of the colleges website to support health educators on COVID 19 connected data	49	3.91	0.79	+	24	3.83	0.75	+
3	Utilisation of published suggestions for the prevention of COVID-19	49	3.87	1.15	+	24	3.77	1.09	+
4	Utilisation of COVID 19 information to offer the newest checkup study.	49	3.81	0.81	+	24	3.74	0.69	+
5	Utilisation of numerous online preparation conferences on COVID 19	49	3.74	1.03	+	24	3.68	1.07	+
6	Utilising preventive measures to manage COVID-19 pandemic	49	3.67	0.71	+	24	3.61	0.93	+
7	Shunning exposure to COVID-19	49	3.64	1.04	+	24	3.59	1.13	+
8	Ensuring the best practice to manage the COVID-19 pandemic.	49	3.57	0.79	+	24	3.55	0.79	+
9	Organising the needed educational plan in order to offer current information on COVID-19 pandemic	49	3.54	1.11	+	24	3.47	1.05	+
10	Media sensitisation should focus on checking the spread of COVID 19	49	3.39	0.85	+	24	3.41	1.15	+
	<b>Total</b>		37.09	9.4			36.52	9.74	
	<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.71</b>	<b>0.94</b>			<b>3.65</b>	<b>0.97</b>	

+ = Agreed, - = Disagree

The data in Table 6 shows that using the mean rating of 2.50 on the difference between experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state. The respondents agreed on all the 10 items that utilising preventive actions to manage COVID-19 pandemic, frequent modernisation of the colleges website to support health educators on COVID 19 connected data, utilisation of published suggestions for the prevention of COVID-19, utilisation of COVID 19 information to offer the newest checkup study, utilisation of numerous online preparation conferences on COVID 19, utilising preventive measures to manage COVID-19 pandemic, shunning exposure to COVID-19, ensuring the best practice to manage the COVID-19 pandemic, organising the needed educational plan in order to offer current information on COVID-19 pandemic and media sensitisation should focus on checking the spread of COVID 19

Utilising the information in table 6 and the mean rating from all the 10 items, the consequent were detected. . The sample for male health educators was 51 with mean rating of 3.71 and standard deviation of 0.94 while the sample for female health educators was 22 with mean rating of 3.65 and standard deviation of 0.97. Utilising the significant level of acceptance for the investigation 2.50, the ratings of male and female health educators were higher than the criterion level of acceptance. This implied that difference between experienced and inexperienced Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures against COVID 19

pandemic in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

**Hypothesis 1:** There is no significant difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.

**Table 7: z test of Significant Difference between Male and Female Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures Against COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta state.**

States	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Df	Level of Significance	Calculated z-Value	Critical z-Value	Decisions
Male health educators	51	32.75	6.60					Not Signif
Female health educators	22	33.45	14.75	71	0.05	-1.53	1.96	Accept Ho <sub>1</sub>

**Significant at 0.05 < P level**

Table 7 signified that calculated z value of -1.53 was lesser than the critical z value of 1.96. Consequently, the null hypothesis was acknowledged. This means that there was no significant difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state

**Hypothesis 2;** There is no significant difference between experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures in the period of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.

**Table 8: z test of Significant Difference between Experienced and inexperienced Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures in the Period of COVID 19 Pandemic among Health educators in Federal and State owned Colleges of Education in Delta state.**

States	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Df	Level of Significance	Calculated z-Value	Critical z-Value	Decisions
Experienced Health educators	49	34.33	25.10					Not Signif
InExperienced Health educators	24	34.63	25.20	71	0.05	-0.42	1.96	Accept Ho <sup>2</sup>

**Significant at 0.05 < P level**

Table 18 indicated that calculated z value of -0.42 was lesser than the critical z value of 1.96. Consequently, the null hypothesis was approved. This implies that there was no significant difference between experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures in the period of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.

### **Findings:**

1 The forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

2 The factors responsible for utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

3 The consequences of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

4 **The** management strategies that can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

5 **The** difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures Against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

6 The difference between experienced and inexperienced Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high as the ratings were high.

7 There was no significant difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state .

8 There was no significant no significant difference between experienced and inexperienced health educators on the utilisation of preventive measures in the period of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.

Conclusion: From the findings, it was concluded that:

1 The forms of preventive measures for avoidance of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state was high.

2 The factors responsible for utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state was high.

3 The consequences of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state were high.

4 The management strategies that can be employed to encourage the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state was high.

5 The difference between male and female health educators on the utilisation of preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state was high.

6 The difference between experienced and inexperienced Health educators on the Utilisation of Preventive Measures against COVID 19 pandemic in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state was high.

7 Male and female health educators do not differ significantly on the utilisation of preventive measures against COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state .

8 Experienced and inexperienced health educators do not differ significantly on the utilisation of preventive measures in the period of COVID 19 pandemic among health educators in federal and state owned colleges of education in Delta state.

**Recommendations:** The following recommendations were made:

1 The college of education administrators that should organise the required enlightenment plans in order to offer current data and convey the finest practice to control the COVID-19 infection.

2 Training should be offered for the health educators by the colleges of education administrators on procedures to avert Covid 19 in their job performance.

3 The colleges of education administrators should collaborate with corporate establishments to create information sheet in managing COVID 19 pandemic in the colleges.

4 The management of infectious diseases like COVID 19 should be part of the college's curriculum to control cases of the virus.

**References.**

African Centre for Diseases Control (2020) *Covid-19 Scientific and Public Health Policy Update* – (March 17, 2020).  
Akin-Little, K. A., Eckert, T.L., Lovett, J & Little, S.G. (2014). Extrinsic Reinforcement in the Classroom: Bribery or Best Practice University of the Pacific *School Psychology Review*, 33, (3), 344-362.  
Backer, J; Klinkenberg, D& Wallinga, J (2020). Incubation period of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infections among travelers from Wuhan, China, 20–28 January 2020. *European Surveillance* 2020;25(5).  
Beheshtifar, M. (2011), "Role of career competencies in organisations", *European Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Sciences*, 42., 6-12. 1567.  
Boeuf, M. (2010) Reward System. *Business guide*. Retrieved February 24, 2012, from [http://www.e-coach.narod.ru/business\\_guide/crosscuttings/motivating\\_reward\\_system.html](http://www.e-coach.narod.ru/business_guide/crosscuttings/motivating_reward_system.html), September 8  
Carlos, W. G; Dela-Cruz, C. S; Cao, B; Pasnick, S; Jamil, S & Wuhan, N (2019) Coronavirus. *American Journal of Respiratory Critical Care Medicine* , 201(4), 7-8.  
Damschroder, L. J, Aron, D. C, Keith, R.E, Kirsh, S.R, Alexander, J.A & Lowery, JC (2009) "Fostering implementation of health services research findings into practices: a consolidated framework for advancing implementation science". *Implement Science*, 4, 50.  
Dessler, G. (2019). How to earn your employees commitment *Academy of Management Executive*, 13( 2)  
Donata L. (2011). *Employee Motivation Techniques: Extrinsic Rewards vs. Intrinsic Rewards*. Retrieved December 27, 2011, from <http://leadershipmanagement.factoidz.com/employee-motivationtechniques-extrinsic-rewards-vs-intrinsic-rewards>.

Formatted: Font: 9 pt

Eurosurveillance Editorial Team (2020). Note from the editors: World Health Organisation declares novel coronavirus (2019- nCoV) sixth public health emergency of international concern. *European Surveillance*. 2020 Feb;25(5),200131e Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) *Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria*. Abuja: Federal Government Printing Press.

Ganagana, D.P & Splent-Martina, U. (2017) *Enhancing the learning and teaching process in tertiary education through balance of student staff relationship*, Email.

Howell , J.P & Dorfman, P.W (2011) Substitutes for leadership : Test of a construct. *Academy of Management Journal*, December, 714-728.

Hurren, B. L. (2006). The effects of administrators' humor on teachers' job satisfaction. *Educational Studies*, 32(4), 373-385.

Hynes B.P. (2008).An Evaluation of the Impact of the office Environment on Productivity. Retrieved May 27, 2012, from www. Emerald insight. *Communication Journals*. htm?articleid=1718524. 20. Jansen, L..

International Labour Organisation (2010) New emerging hazards in a changing world of work. *2010 World Day for Protection and Health at Work*.

International Labour Organisation (2013) Transformation agendas. *A Communiqué issued at the end of 102 meeting held in Geneva , Switzerland*.

Jonathan, E.J (2013) *A key Note Address Presented at the 102 meeting of the International labour Organisation, held in Geneva , Switzerland*.

Kahn, J. H., Schneider, K. T., Jenkins-Henkelman, T., & Moyle, L. L. (2006). Emotional social support and job burnout among high-school teachers: Is it all due to dispositional affectivity? *Journal of Organisational Behavior*, 27(6), 793-807.

Leibee , H.C (2019) *Tort liability for injuries to students*. Ann Arbor : Campus Publishers,1.

Li, Q; Guan, X; Wu , P; Wang, X; Zhou, L; Tong, Y (2020) Early Transmission Dynamics in Wuhan, China, of Novel Coronavirus-Infected Pneumonia. *North England Journal of Medicine* 2020 Mar 26;351(13), 1199-1207 .

Marlow, L (2016). Teacher job contentment. *ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management (ERIC Digest, No. ED 393 802)*.

Marston, S. H., Brunetti, G. J., & Courtney, V. B. (2005). Elementary and high school teachers: Birds of a feather? *Education (Chula Vista, Calif.)*, 125(3), 469-495.

Nabofa , O.E & Dada , O.B (2013) Nigeria peoples psychological fitness needs for attaining national. *Research in Education* 19 (1) , December 232-235.

Ngige, C (2016). *A Key note address Presented at the inauguration of the National Tripartite Technical Committee on the Development of the first National Occupational Protection and Health Profile in Nigeria* held in Labour House, Abuja.

Ogbe, J.O (2014) Identification of unique health education researches for national development as perceived by health lecturers in tertiary institutions in Delta and Edo states of Nigeria. Delta State University , Abraka, *Research in Education* 20(1) , December , 123-131.

Ogoina, D, Pondei K, Chima G, Isichei C, Gidado S (2015) Knowledge, attitude and practice of standard precautions of infection control by hospital workers in two tertiary hospitals in Nigeria. *Journal of Infectious Preview*. 16,16– 22.

Okoh, S.C.N. (2002). High level education manpower development and training: A key to sustainable economic growth and development. *Inaugural Lecture Presented at the University of Benin, Benin City*.

Okpoko , P (2019) Freedom and security. *A key note Address Presented at 6<sup>th</sup> Edition of Professor Fidelis Okafor Annual International Conference* held at Best Western Meloch Hotel , Awka, Anambra state.

Onosode, F. E & Oboro, C.A (1999)Historical development of teacher education programme in Nigeria .Knowledge preview, *A Multidisciplinary Journal*.

Schoeman D & Fielding, B. C (2019) Coronavirus envelope protein: Current knowledge. *Virology Journal* 2019; 16(1): 69.

Seoul Declaration (2008) Protection and health. *A Summit on Protection and Health at Work* held on the Occasion of the 18<sup>th</sup> World Congress in June 2008 at Seoul, South Korea

Simon, N. & Johnson, S (2015) Teachers' turnover in high-poverty colleges: What we know and can do. *Teachers College Record*, 117(3), 1-36.

Steensma , K (2011) The use of modular institutional forms : Hospital level analysis . *Academy of Health Management Journal*,44(6) , 1149-1168.

The World Health Organisation (2020). World COVID 19 update. *The World Health Organisation Report*.

World Health Organisation (2020). *Responding to COVID-19: Real-time training for the coronavirus disease outbreak* URL: <https://openwho.org/channels/Covid-19> [accessed 2020-02-01].

World Health Organisation. World Health Organisation ( 2020). *Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus ( nCoV) infection is suspected: interim guidance*, January 2020 URL: <https://tinurl.com/r7w9key> [accessed 2020-02-12]

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt, Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt, Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt, Not Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt, Not Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt, Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt, Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 9 pt



- World Health Organisation (2020) *Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)*: World Health Organisation. 2020. [Online]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019> [Accessed on 1st March 2020].
- World Health Organisation (2020) *Director-General of world health organisation opening remarks at the mission briefing on COVID-19*. 2020. [Online]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-mission-briefing-on-Covid-19> [Accessed on 1st March 2020]
- World Health Organisation (2020) *Situation reports*. 2020. [Online]. Available from: [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200306-sitrep-46-Covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=96b04adf\\_2](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200306-sitrep-46-Covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=96b04adf_2) [Accessed on 7th March 2020].
- Wuganaaley, S.K (2017) Awareness of occupational health hazards associated with nursing practices among state hospitals nurses in south-south , Nigeria. *Delta State University Journal of Educational Research and Development*, 16 (10 , May, 103-111.
- Yin Y, Wunderink , R. G. (2020) *Mers, severe acute respiratory syndrome and other coronaviruses as causes of pneumonia*. *Respirology* 2018 Feb 20;23(2), 130-137 .

Formatted: Font: 9 pt, Font color: Black