



Research Paper

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Importance of Covaxine Among Selected Community Area At Puducherry.

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" Vaccines save lives; fear endangers them. It's a simple message parents need to keep hearing." - Jeffrey Kluger.

ABSTRACT

I. INTRODUCTION

As the number of cases of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is increasing worldwide, promising COVID-19 vaccine candidates are being produced, necessitating consideration of their potential demand, distribution, and adoption to optimize their desired effects. COVID- 19 was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, and quickly spread to other countries before being declared a pandemic on March 11, 2020.The COVID- 19 pandemic has disrupted not only the world economy but also health systems including routine childhood vaccination in many countries. COVID-19 also causes persistent symptoms that can impact the quality of life of survivors.

This pandemic has affected 223 countries, with over 118, 278, 711 reported cases and 2, 624, 426 deaths worldwide.⁴ Of these, North America (34,228,219 cases and 781,745 deaths), Europe (35,456,449 cases and 843,039 deaths), Asia (25,748,391 cases and 406,251 deaths), and South America (18,779,624 cases and 485,659 deaths) have higher rates than Africa (4,013,352 cases and 106,623 deaths) and Oceania (4,013,352 cases and 106,623 deaths) (51,955 cases and 1094 deaths).

On March 13, 2020, the first COVID-19 case in Ethiopia was identified.Since then, the number of new cases in the country has been rapidly increasing. As of March 10, 2021, the country had 168,335 COVID-19 positive cases and 2451 deaths domestically.⁴ As a result, Ethiopia became one of the five African countries with the largest COVID-19 case burden.Ethiopia's government, on the other hand, has been working hard to disseminate information about COVID-19 prevention measures through television, radio, and social media, and has declared a state of emergency.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mitali Sengupta et.al was conducted The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted human lives across the world. In a country like India, with the second highest population in the world, impact of COVID-19 has been diverse and multidimensional. Under such circumstances, vaccination against COVID-19 infection is claimed to be one of the major solutions to contain the pandemic. Understanding of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) measures are essential prerequisites to design suitable intervention programs. This paper examines the different KAP factors in Indians towards their decision of vaccine uptake.An online questionnaire was administered to Indian respondents. (Pilot study: n = 100, Main study: n = 221) to assess their existing knowledge on COVID-19 infections and vaccination, attitude and intentions towards COVID-19 vaccines and their decision towards COVID-19 vaccine uptake.ResultThe findings highlighted that existing knowledge on COVID-19 infections and vaccination directly impacted their attitude and intention towards vaccination

Musabber Ali Chisty et.al (2021) was conducted Global vaccination coverage is an urgent need to recover the recent pandemic COVID-19. However, people are concerned about the safety and efficacy of this vaccination

program. Thus, it has become crucial to examine the knowledge, attitude, and hesitancy towards the vaccine. An online cross-sectional survey was conducted among university students of Bangladesh. Total of 449 university students participated. Most of these students used the internet (34.74%), social media (33.41%), and electronic media (25.61%) as a source of COVID-19 vaccine information. Overall, 58.13% and 64.81% of university students reported positive knowledge and attitude towards the COVID-19 vaccine. 54.34% of these students agreed that the COVID-19 vaccine is safe and effective. 43.88% believed that the vaccine could stop the pandemic.

AIM OF THE STUDY:

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding importance of covaxine among selected community area at Puducherry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the attitude and knowledge regarding covaxine
- To associate attitude and knowledge regarding covaxine

III. METHODOLOGY

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community people at Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. By using purposive sampling technique 30 sample was selected for the present study. The period of data collection was two week. The tool consists of demographic data, standard attitude scale and questionnaires. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

A quantitative research approach was adapted for this present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A descriptive research design was adapted for this study.

POPULATION:

The population of the study adults residing at kalitheerthal kuppam , Puducherry

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted at kalitheerthal kuppam, Puducherry. **SAMPLE:** The sample is adults residing at kalitheerthal kuppam.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size of atleast 30 was required. **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** A purposive sampling technique was used for the stud

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA:

Inclusion criteria:

- ❖ People residing at selected communityArea
- ❖ Age more than 15years

Exclusion criteria:

- Psychiatric illness patient's
- Age less than 15 Years

IV. RESULTS

Majority of the subjects 10(33.3%) were in the age group are 40-50 years,20(66.7%) were Female,Educational status 25(83.3%) were illiterate,Occupation12(40%) were Unemployed, 12(40%) were Both Non-vegetarian and vegetarian,Income 16(53.3%) were 10,00 to 5,000, 22(73.3%) were Middle classSocio economic status,17(56.7%) were Muslim, 30(100%) were Married, 21(70%) were Small family,30(100%) were Urban,27(90%) were not had Previous family history of disease,23(76.7%) were Non-vegetarian, 16(53.3%) were not had information about covaxine and Sources and information about covaxine 12(40%) were Health worker.

Section B: Assessment of the knowledge and attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area.

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the level of knowledge regarding importance of covaxine among community area.

(N = 30)		
LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
INADEQUATE	0	0
MODERATE	4	13.3
ADEQUATE	26	86.7
Total	30	100
Mean±Standard deviation	15.43±2.35	

Table –2 shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of the level of knowledge regarding importance of covaxine among community area. Majority of the subjects 26(86.7%) had adequate level of knowledge, and 4(13.3%) had moderate level of knowledge. The mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding importance of covaxine among community area is (15.43±2.35) respectively.

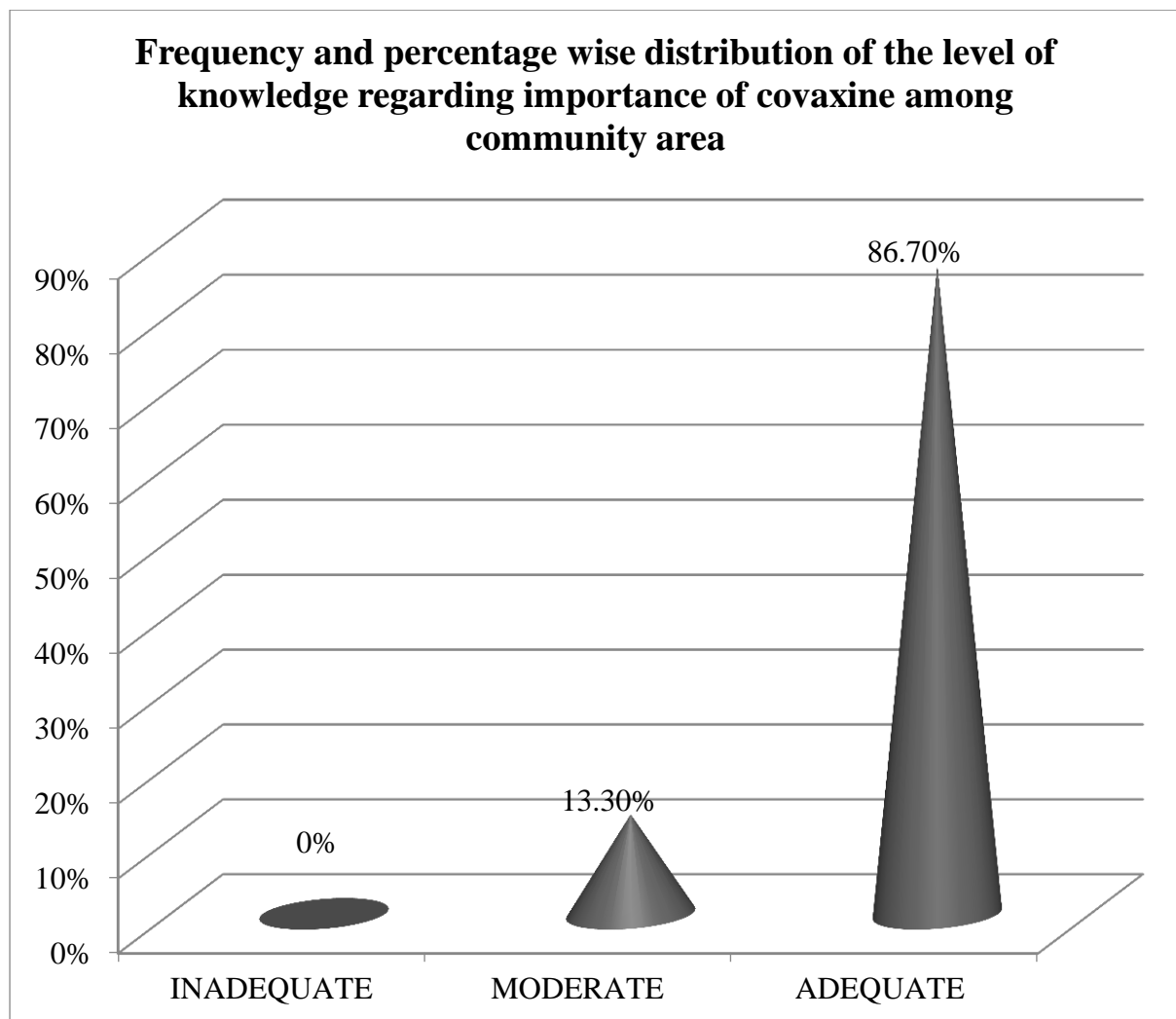


Table 3:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the level of attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area.

(N = 30)

LEVEL OF ATTITUDE	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Unfavorable	0	0
Moderate favorable	3	10
Favorable	27	90
Total	30	100
Mean±Standard deviation	12±1.232	

Table -3 shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area. Majority of the adults 27 (90%) had favorable level of attitude, and 3(10%) had Moderate level of attitude and the mean and standard deviation level of attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area is (12±1.232) respectively.

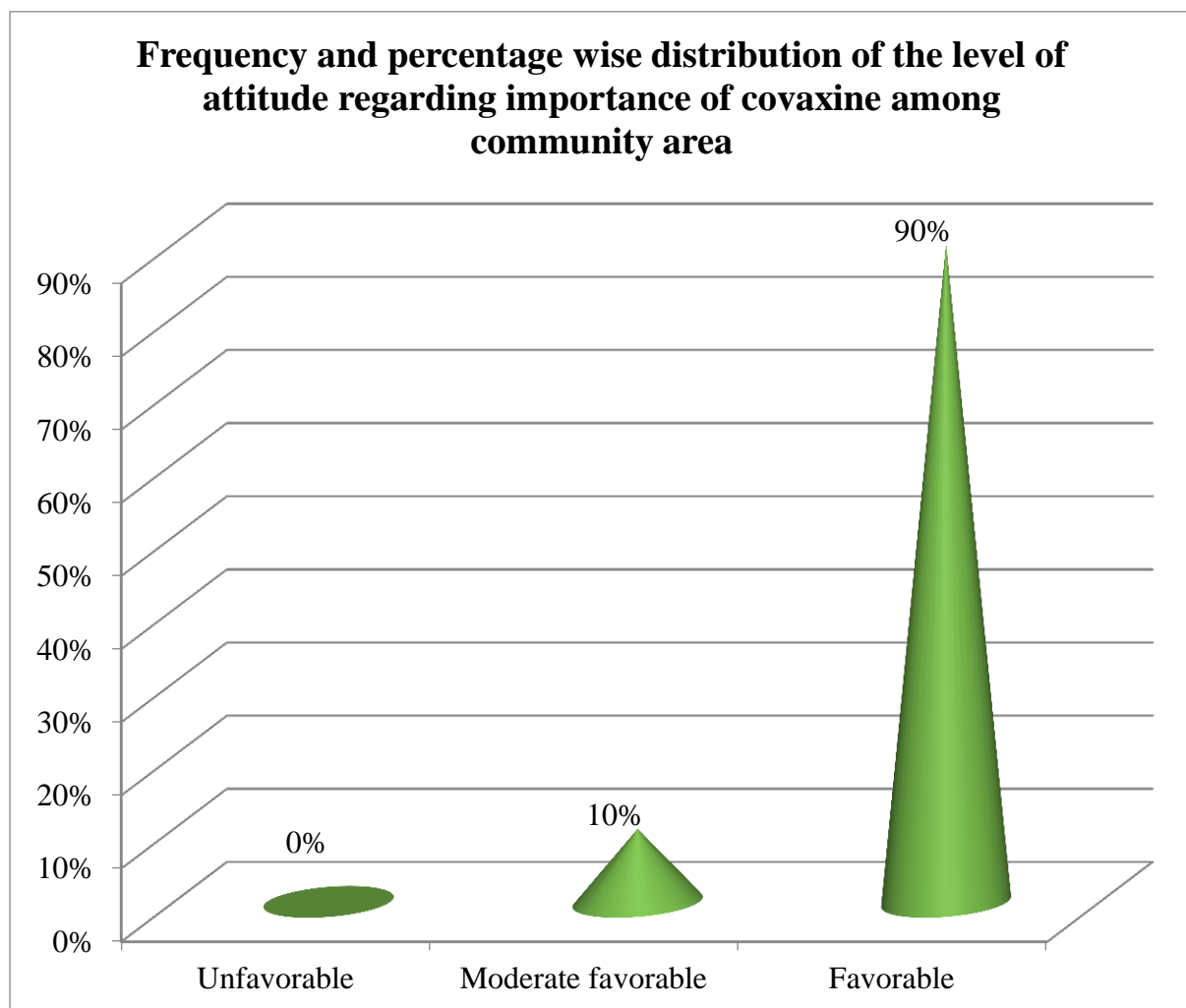


Table –5: Association between the level of attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area with selected demographic variables.

(N=30)

SL. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	LEVEL OF ATTITUDE				Chi-square X ² and P-Value
		MODERATE		FAVORABLE		
		N	%	N	%	
1	Age in years					
	a) 20-40years	1	33.3	2	7.4	X ² =2.99 Df=3 p =0.393 NS
	b) 40-50years	0	0	10	37	
	c) 50-60 years	1	33.3	8	29.7	
	d) Above 60 years	1	33.4	7	25.9	
2	Sex					
	a) Male	2	66.7	8	29.6	X ² =1.66 Df=1 p =0.197 NS
	b) Female	1	33.3	19	70.4	
3	Educational status					
	a) illiterate	3	100	22	84.6	X ² =0.535 Df=1 p =0.464 NS
	b) Higher secondary	0	0	4	15.4	
	c) Graduate	0	0	0	0	
	d) Post graduate	0	0	0	0	
4	Occupation					
	a) Employed	2	66.7	5	18.6	X ² =3.942 Df=3 p =0.268 NS
	b) Unemployed	1	33.3	11	40.7	
	c) Business	0	0	7	25.9	
	d) Self employment	0	0	4	14.8	
5	Type of food intake					
	a) Non-vegetarian	0	0	6	22.2	X ² =2.22 Df=3 p =0.528 NS
	b) Vegetarian	0	0	6	22.3	
	c) Both	2	66.7	10	37	
	d) Spicy food	1	33.3	5	18.5	
6	Income					
	a) 1000-5000	1	33.3	15	55.6	X ² =8.02 Df=3 p =0.002 *S
	b) 5000-10000	1	33.3	9	33.3	
	c) 10000-15000	1	33.4	1	3.7	
	d) Above 20000	0	0	2	7.4	
7	Socio economic status					
	a) Poor socio economic status	0	0	6	22.2	X ² =1.21 Df=2 p =0.545 NS
	b) Middle class	3	100	19	70.4	
	c) Higher class	0	0	2	7.4	
	d) Very high class	0	0	0	0	
8	Religion					
	a) Hindu	0	0	13	48.1	X ² =2.54 Df=1 p =0.110 NS
	b) Muslim	3	100	14	51.9	
	c) Christian	0	0	0	0	
	d) Others	0	0	0	0	

9	Marital status					CONSTANT
	a) Married	3	100	27	100	
	b) Unmarried	0	0	0	0	
	c) divorced	0	0	0	0	
	d) Widow	0	0	0	0	
10	Type of family					X ² =0.172 Df=2 p =0.918 NS
	a) Large family	0	0	0	0	
	b) Small family	2	66.7	19	70.4	
	c) Joint family	1	33.3	7	25.9	
	d) Nuclear family	0	0	1	3.7	
11	Residency					CONSTANT
	a) Urban	3	100	27	100	
	b) Rural	0	0	0	0	
	c) Semi-urban	0	0	0	0	
	d) Tribal	0	0	0	0	
12	Previous family history of disease					X ² =0.370 Df=1 p =0.543 NS
	a) Yes	0	0	3	11.1	
	b) No	3	100	24	88.9	
13	Which type of food taken					X ² =1.01 Df=1 p =0.314 NS
	a) Veg	0	0	7	25.9	
	b) Non-veg	3	100	20	74.1	
14	Do you have any information about covaxine					X ² =0.536 Df=1 p =0.464 NS
	a) Yes	2	66.7	12	44.4	
	b) No	1	33.3	15	55.6	
15	Sources and information about covaxine					X ² =2.22 Df=3 p =0.528 NS
	a) Mass media	0	0	8	29.7	
	b) Newspaper	0	0	4	14.8	
	c) Health worker	2	66.7	10	37	
	d) Family friends	1	33.3	5	18.5	

***-p < 0.05 significant, *-p < 0.001highly significant, NS-Non significant**

The table 5 depicts that the demographic variable, **Income** had shown statistically significant association between the level of attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area with selected demographic variables.

The other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the level of attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area with selected demographic variables respectively.

V. CONCLUSION :

shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of the level of knowledge regarding importance of covaxine among community area. Majority of the subjects 26(86.7%) had adequate level of knowledge, and 4(13.3%) had moderate level of knowledge. shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area. Majority of the adults 27 (90%) had favorable level of attitude, and 3(10%) had Moderate level of attitude.

NURSING IMPLICATION:

The present study can help the community people in kalitheerthalkuppam to enrich their knowledge and attitude regarding importance of covaxine. The findings of the study have implication related to nursing administration, nursing service, nursing research and nursing education

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

Nurse administrator can make necessary policies to implement the nursing care services knowledge and attitude regarding importance of covaxine

NURSING SERVICES:

Nurse as a counsellor and educator should provide adequate knowledge and attitude regarding importance of covaxine among community area. Nurse should be polite and approachable in communicating with others.

NURSING EDUCATION:

- Community people should be provided with adequate knowledge and attitude regarding importance of covaxine
- Nursing educator should strengthen the evidence based nursing practices among the undergraduate and postgraduate nursing students.

NURSING RESEARCH:

- The findings of the study help the nurses and students to develop the inquiry by providing baseline. The general aspects of the study result can be made by further replication of the study.
- Different studies have to be conducted future to evaluate the attitude of premenstrual syndrome among adolescent girls.
- The researcher should conduct periodic review of research findings and disseminate the findings through conferences, seminars, publications in journals and in the world wide web.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on findings of the present study, the following recommendation have been made,

- The same study can be conducted in various community settings.
- The study can be replicated with larger samples for better generalization.
- The study can be implemented at the various states of india

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