"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COVID-19 VACCINATION AMONG PEOPLE OF SELECTED RURAL AREA OF GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR, U.P."

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ABSTRACT:

Background: with the time several vaccines developing continuously throughout world. However knowledge of community regrading COVID-19 vaccinations are poorly understood. Thus, the study aimed to investigate community knowledge towards COVID-19 vaccinations in India (Uttar Pradesh).

Methods: An descriptive survey was conducted among 70 general individuals. The survey was conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire containing informed consent along with two sections (i.e., socio-demographics and knowledge). 12.3 and Standard Deviation was ±3.1. Majority of people i.e.; 48 (69 %) had good knowledge, whereas, 8 (11%) had very good knowledge, 12 (17 %) had average and only 2(3%) had poor knowledge regarding Covid-19 Vaccination. Factors Associated with Participants'

Results: The mean scores of knowledge and attitudes were 12.3 and Standard Deviation was ±3.1. that shows that majority of population have good knowledge regarding COVID-19 vaccination. Regarding association , having higher levels of education, higher income group and occupation were associated with knowledge score.

Conclusions: The findings reflect adequate knowledge towards COVID-19 vaccine among the rural population. In order to improve knowledge, immediate health education programs need to be initiated before mass vaccination schedule.

Keywords: Knowledge; COVID-19; Vaccine

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019 a pandemic emerge in China (wuhan city) later on it know as COVID-19. The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared this deadly disease as a pandemic.[1] New corona virus strain SARS-CoV-2 cause of this deadly disease. At the time of writing this articles (10 march 2022), this pandemic has affected 223 countries, with over 47.7Cr confirmed cases and 61 lac deaths recorded globally.[2]

At least seven separate vaccines across three channels have been carried out in countries worldwide and till now total 10 billion person get vaccinated.[3] Regarding potential COVID-19 vaccine acceptance a global survey conducted that shows that 48% of their study population were confused about the COVID-19 vaccinations.[4] in the face of the COVID-19 vaccination programs major obstacles is Vaccine hesitancy. According to WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) Vaccine hesitancy meaning, "delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccination despite availability of vaccination services" .[5] we can easily control this pandemic by only increase vaccination. New vaccine and fears of long-term side effects are closely associated with insufficient knowledge about vaccination.[6] In people have positive attitude and good knowledge about vaccination benefit, we easily achieve 100% vaccination goal till end of 2022. Public acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine is only key component to control this pandemic. From above citation research realise to collect data of selected population regarding knowledge of covid-19 vaccination.

METHODOLOGY

A cross-sectional descriptive research design was used for this study. Total 70 sample selected by was convenience sampling technique from Village Kheri, Gautam Buddha Nagar, UP. In the present study, the samples were people within the age group of 18-50 years residing in a community area in Village Kheri, Gautam Buddha Nagar, UP. Data were collected by a structured questionnaire developed by the researchers. The questionnaire was designed drawing upon published literature contained multiple-choice questions on socio-demographic characteristics and questions related to COVID-19 vaccination. Ethical and formal permission was obtained from Gram Pradhan, Village Kheri through Principal, Metro College of Nursing. Regarding statistical analysis, Participants' baseline characteristics are presented as absolute (n) and relative (%) frequencies. Pearson's chi-square test was employed to detect any differences between the knowledge of COVID-19 vaccine and the categorical socio-demographic characteristics of participants.

RESULT

Sr. no	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	**AGE**		
	18-28	37	53
	29-39	17	24
	40-50	16	23
2.	**GENDER**		
	Male	40	58
	Female	29	41
	Others	1	1
3.	**RELIGION**		
	Hindu	61	87
	Muslim	2	3
	Christian	6	9
	Sikh	1	1
4.	**MARITAL STATUS**		
	Unmarried	43	61
	Married	27	39
5.	**EDUCATIONAL STATUS**		
	Primary	5	7
	Secondary	15	21
	Higher secondary	41	59
	Graduation and above	9	13
6.	**TYPE OF FAMILY**		
	Nuclear family	41	59
	Joint family	20	29
	Extended	9	13
7.	**FAMILY INCOME (MONTHLY)**		
	a)Less than10000	14	20
	b)10001-20000	15	21
	c)20001-30000	27	39
	d)Above 30000	14	20
8.	**OCCUPATION**		
	a) Government Employee	6	9
	b) Private Employee	25	36
	c) Business	20	29
	d) Housewife	9	13
	e) Unemployed	5	7
	f) Student	5	7
9.	**ANY PREVIOUS SOURCE OF INFORMATION**		
	a)Mass-Media	40	57
	b)Friends/Family/Relatives	27	39
	c)Health Care Personnel	2	3
	d)No Previous knowledge	1	1

Above table shows that majority of sample (53%) belonged to the age group between 18-28 years and majority samples (58%) were males. With regard to religion of samples, 87 % were Hindu and among total samples 61% were unmarried.Out of the total samples, 5 (7%) had only completed their primary education, 15(21%) had completed secondary education, majority i.e. 41 (59%) had completed their higher secondary education and 9 (13%) were graduates or higher educated. Majority of the samples belonged to nuclear family with 59% and 39% have their monthly Family Income in between Rs 20001- 30000. Regarding occupation majority 36% were Private employees. Regarding knowledge of Covid-19 vaccination the total knowledge score secured was 861, overall Mean knowledge score was 12.3 and Standard Deviation was ±3.1. Majority of people i.e.; 48 (69 %) had good knowledge, whereas, 8 (11%) had very good knowledge, 12 (17 %) had average and only 2(3%) had poor knowledge regarding Covid-19 Vaccination. Factors Associated with Participants' Awareness Towards COVID-19 Vaccine regarding association knowledge score and demographic variables some factor show positive association with like   Educational Qualification ($\chi2$= 15.23), Family Income($\chi2$=10.34), Occupation($\chi2$= 13.05) where as Age, Gender, Religion, Type of family, Marital Status, show no association with knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

This study aimed to evaluate existing vaccination knowledge rural population in India(U.P.). Ensure high vaccination uptake we ensure good knowledge. A positive attitude toward vaccination dependent on good knowledge on vaccination.[7] one more study citied same that good knowledge regarding coronaviruses associated higher COVID-19 vaccination.[8]

In the current study knowledge regarding the COVID-19 vaccination was very high and similar observation was seen by Georgia Fakonti.[9] In present study mean knowledge score was 12.3 and Standard Deviation was ±3.1. this study supported by one more study conducted by Dr. P.K Singh regarding knowledge score and he citied that majority of population have good knowledge regarding COVID-19.[10] population who had good education level have very good knowledge regarding COVID-19 vaccination as those populations who did not attend formal education. The same finding reported in one more study conducted Saudi Arabia.[11]Another non-significant factor was age sex and type of family. This result was consistent with another study conducted in the UK show that there was no association between age and KAP score regarding COVID-19.[12] one more study contrast to above finding shows thatknowledge was significantly higher among participants who holding nuclear families.[13]

These awareness campaigns are important to reduce the level of vaccine hesitancy, improve vaccine acceptance, and clear misinformation about the vaccine. A previous study showed differences in vaccine acceptance rates ranged from country to country as it reported that vaccine acceptance ranged from almost 93% in Tonga to less than 43% in Egypt.[14]

CONCLUSION

In this study, the level of good knowledge towards COVID-19 vaccine was found to be 69%. Knowledge is key factor for behaviour because human behaviour is influenced by people's knowledge and perceptions. stakeholder make strategies to increase knowledge regarding COVID-19 vaccine so positive behaviour will develop regarding acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination. Educated people specially thoese, who have no formal education and who have poor knowledge toward COVID-19. The behaviour of the general public will probably have an important bearing on the course of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic. The findings suggest that stakeholder and Govt. of India should take steps to ensure adequate knowledge, towards COVID-19 vaccinations in order to reduce myths and misbelief regarding COVID-19 vaccination.

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