



Title of the article: A study to assess the comparison on knowledge and attitude of Covid 19 vaccine among urban and rural populations of Kolar district

Running title: Comparison on knowledge and attitude of Covid 19 vaccine among urban and rural populations of Kolar district

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ABSTRACT

STATEMENT OF THE PROJECT

“A study to assess the comparison on knowledge and attitude of Covid 19 vaccine among urban and rural populations of Kolar district”

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge on Covid 19 vaccine in selected urban and rural population of Kolar district.
2. To compare the knowledge on Covid 19 vaccine among selected urban and rural population
3. To assess the attitude on Covid -19 vaccination among urban and rural population

ASSUMPTIONS :

Urban and rural population will have some knowledge on covid-19 vaccination.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The evaluative approach and descriptive design were adopted for this study. Study was conducted at selected urban and rural area of Kolar taluk. Total 500 (250 from rural & 250 from urban area) samples were selected based on inclusion criteria. Data is collected by using structured knowledge and attitude is assessed by using 05 points Likert scale.

RESULT

The level of knowledge of rural and urban people regarding Covid 19 vaccination was assessed and majority of the people have moderate knowledge level on Covid 19 vaccination.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Attitude, Covid 19, Vaccination, Urban, Rural

INTRODUCTION

Communicable disease are illnesses caused by viruses or bacteria that people spread to one another through contact with contaminated surfaces, bodily fluids blood products sexual intercourse, droplets or screen contact there are many example of communicable disease. Some example of communicable disease includes Covid 19, HIV, Hepatitis B & C, Measles etc. Among of this Covid 19 is disease which spread through the whole world & also known as the Covid 19 pandemic, is an ongoing Global pandemic.¹

A mild to severe respiratory illness that is caused by a Corona virus (severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus of the genus beta Corona virus) is transmitted chiefly by contact with infectious material (such as respiratory droplets) or with objects or surfaces contaminated by the causative virus and is characterized especially by fever, cough, and short ness of breath and may progress to pneumonia and respiratory failure.²

An infected Covid 19 patients can have two measure states of infections, the symptomatic states, and the asymptomatic states. The symptomatic stage can develop into ARDS then raising infection can lead to multiorgan failure which can be fatal to the patients. The most common symptoms are Fever, Cough, & Loss of taste or smell & serious symptoms are Difficulty in breathing, Loss of speech or mobility, Chest pain. A symptomatic patients dose not exhibit any symptoms of the disease due to high immunity but is still capable of infecting others. This stage is extremely dangers for community & transmission of the virus. It is impossible to identify and asymptomatic patients without conducting and artificial test.³

Treatment for the Covid 19 disease are Isolate the patients in a well-ventilated room, Use a triple layer medical mask, discard mask after 8hrs of use or earlier if they become wet or visibly soiled, take rest & drink a lot of fluids to maintain adequate hydration, follow respiratory etiquettes at all times, Frequent hand washing with soap & water for at least 40sec or clean with alcohol-based sanitizer, Don't share personal items with other people in the house hold, Monitor temperature daily, Monitor oxygen saturation with a pulse oximeter daily, connect with the treating physician promptly if any deterioration of symptoms is noticed.⁴

Status of Covid 19 vaccine in India, more than 100 million doses of two approved vaccines **Covishield** and **Covaxin** have been

administered in India so far the approval of **Sputnik V** came as India over took Brazil as the country with the second highest number of cases worldwide.⁵

SUBJECTS & METHODS: - Non experimental comparative survey design was used for the study and obtained ethical clearance from the SDUCON ethical committee. Based on the study's objectives, a structured knowledge questionnaire on knowledge of Covid 19 Vaccination and attitude is assessed by using 05 points Likert scale. The tool was prepared in English and then translated into Kannada and sent to research experts and subject experts for its content validity. The selected study venue rural (Basvanantha) & urban (Gandhinagar) area of Kolar. After obtaining permission from the panchayat leader, the researchers approached Rural and Urban population and then explained to them about the statement of problem and objectives of the study. Then using a Convenient sampling technique, 500 samples were included in the study in which 250 population from Rural & 250 Population from Urban were selected who met inclusion criteria & aged between 20-45 years old and residing in selected urban and rural area who are vaccinated of Covid-19. After this, by using the structured knowledge questionnaire the data were collected from the samples and attitude is assessed by using 05 points Likert scale. The data was collected from 01/06/2022 to 30/07/22. Then the collected data were analyzed by using Descriptive statistics & inferential statistics.

RESULTS: - The instrument used in the present study is Structured Knowledge Questionnaire which comprises of two sections:

- Section – A: Demographic Profile: Age, Gender, Education, Occupation, Area, Co-morbidity, Source of information.

Table 1:- Socio-Demographic Profile

	Frequency	Percentage
Age in year		
18 -30 Years	197	39.4 %
31-40 years	200	40.0 %
41-50 years	76	15.2%
51-60 years	27	5.4%
Gender		
Female	239	47.8 %
Male	261	52.2 %
Type of Education		
Primary Education	59	11.8 %
Higher Secondary Education	116	23.2 %
Pre-University	322	64.4 %
University	03	0.6 %
Type of Occupational Status		
Government Employee	37	7.4 %
Private Employee	109	21.81 %
Agriculture	198	39.6 %
Student	156	31.2 %
Co-Morbidity		
Yes	120	24.0 %
No	380	76.0 %
Source of information about vaccination		
Mass Media	315	63 %
Health Agency	185	37 %
Friends & Family Members	0	0
Mass Media	315	63 %

Section – B: Aspect wise distribution of scores.

Table 2: -

Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
Below average (<14)	469	94%
Average (14-20)	30	6%
Above average(>21)	1	0.40%
Total	500	100%

Knowledge Score Rural Population

Table 3: - Knowledge Score Urban Population

Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
Below average (<14)	422	84%
Average (14-20)	77	15.60%
Above average(>21)	1	0.40%
Total	500	100%

Association between the selected demographic variables and knowledge score.

Table 04-Overall Mean Knowledge Score: -

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Rural area	250	7.54	2.689
Urban area	250	8.24	3.067

Overall Attitude Score: -

Among rural population 47% having positive attitude and 53 % having negative attitude towards Covid-19 vaccination.

Table 05

SL. NO	STATEMENT	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE		
1	I believe that covid 19 is not a real disease.	9	84	37	84	70	3	29
2	I believe that covid 19 is a new disease and vaccine have not been tested thoroughly.	30	68	39	111	37	4	16.4
3	I believe that I can feel safe after being vaccinated against covid 19.	52	49	40.4	99	45	5	20
4	I believe that I can rely on vaccine to stop severe covid 19 diseases.	36	49	63.4	103	57	5	25.2
5	I can feel that my family is protected after getting vaccinated against covid 19.	22	53	61.8	102	65	8	29.2
6	I believe that although most covid 19 vaccine are safe sometimes there may be problems.	17	87	93.8	92	50	4	21.6
7	I believe that covid 19 vaccine can cause serious problems in children.	14	40	21.6	100	89	7	91.8
8	I worry about serious unknown long-term effect of the covid 19 vaccine in the future.	12	41	41.04	113	76	8	79.2
9	I believe that covid 19 vaccine makes a lot of money for pharmaceutical companies.	33	45	33.18	127	41	4	18
10	I believe that authorities promote covid 19 vaccine for political gain.	16	36	16.14	128	65	5	28.8
11	I believe that Covid 19 vaccination programs are a big con.	30	85	85.12	84	38	13	43.2
12	I believe that natural immunity lasts longer than vaccination.	40	38	40.15	90	72	10	32.8
13	I believe that natural exposure to germs is better than vaccination.	16	73	35.6	84	70	7	30.8

Among urban population 43% having positive attitude and 57% having negative attitude towards Covid-19 vaccination.

Table 05

SL.N O	STATEMENT	STRON GLY AGRE E	AGR EE		NEUTR AL	DISAG REE	STRON GLY DISAG REE	
1	I believe that covid 19 is not a real disease.	17	13	22.2	57	80	83	29
2	I believe that covid 19 is a new disease and vaccine have not been tested thoroughly.	28	47	46.8	110	58	7	16.4
3	I believe that I can feel safe after being vaccinated against covid 19.	20	36	22.4	123	54	17	20
4	I believe that I can rely on vaccine to stop severe covid 19 diseases.	27	67	77.8	102	45	9	25.2
5	I can feel that my family is protected after getting vaccinated against covid 19.	18	68	75.2	72	81	11	29.2
6	I believe that although most Covid 19 vaccine are safe sometimes there may be problems.	17	35	41.8	125	66	7	21.6
7	I believe that covid 19 vaccine can crude serious problems in children.	19	89	54.6	70	61	11	91.8
8	I worry about serious unknown long-term effect of the covid 19 vaccine in the future.	19	42	35.8	80	97	12	79.2
9	I believe that covid 19 vaccine makes a lot of money for pharmaceutical companies.	33	70	61.0	88	59	0	18
10	I believe that authorities promote covid 19 vaccine for political gain.	28	65	54.0	78	72	7	28.8
11	I believe that Covid 19 vaccination programs are a big con.	28	45	46.0	99	67	11	43.2
12	I believe that natural immunity lasts longer than vaccination.	119	18	126.2	67	40	6	32.8
13	I believe that natural exposure to germs an.	9	100	49.0	52	45	44	30.8

Aspect wise mean score of respond on knowledge of Covid 19 vaccination

Table 6:-

N = 500

GROUP	N	MEAN	STD. DEVIATION
Rural area	250	7.54	2.689
Urban area	250	8.24	3.067

SUMMARY

It describes that there is a significant deference of knowledge between urban and rural peoples, males and females, age group about Covid-19 vaccine.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Knowledge of the urban and rural peoples regarding Covid 19vaccination

The first objective was to assess the knowledge regarding covid19 vaccination among the rural andurban peoples. The level of knowledge on rural and urban peoples regarding Covid 19 vaccination was assesses andmajority of the people have moderate knowledge level on Covid 19 vaccination.

IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

The present study insisted up on the need for proper organization of health services, nursing practice, education,administration and nursing research.

NURSING PRACTICE

Nursing professional working in the community as well as in the hospital should educate regarding prevention and healthy practices on prevention of covid19. Nursing professional play key role in prevention and management. of covid19 among rural and urban areas people. The study also highlights the need for individual attention whichcan be introduced in community setup to help in creating awareness about covid19 vaccination. They can also educate regarding the prevention and management of covid19.

NURSING EDUCATION

As a community nurse, there are abundant opportunities for nursing professionals to educate the rural and urban areas people regarding vaccination of covid19. As a community nurse we provided various methods of health information by using pamphlets, booklet etc. to the selected rural and urban people. Hence it will be helpful in creating awareness among selected rural and urban peoples regarding covid19 vaccination.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

The nursing administrator can mobilize the available resource personnel towards the awareness of selected rural and urban people about vaccination of covid19. The nurse can also encourage nurses to participate in health promotional programme conducted by other voluntary organizations both in community and hospitals

NURSING RESEARCH

Nursing research is crucial for effective delivery of health care and for the role and status of nursing profession. Nursing research is indispensable in the several aspects of health care such as the hospitals and the community.

The need for research among selected rural and urban area peoples regarding covid19 vaccination will provide nurses the credibility to influence the health policy. It will also help to institute appropriate prevention and intervention strategies to meet the need of specific population.

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