



ASSESS PARENT'S LEVEL OF HESITANCY TOWARDS COVID-19 VACCINATION AMONG GENERAL POPULATION OF DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND.

Mental Health Nursing

Ekta Upadhyay*

Department of Mental Health Nursing, State College of Nursing Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India *Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

Background -To achieve high and equitable vaccine uptake, the use of existing scientific knowledge is essential, as is acquisition of new information, and learning in real time about what works and what does not. **Objectives**- To assess the level of vaccine hesitancy among parents of under 2-18 age group regarding COVID-19 vaccine as measured by Vaccine Hesitancy Scale of selected area of Dehradun. **Material and Methods**- Descriptive study was used in the study. The was conducted at Tyagi road rest camp, Dehradun , Uttarakhand. cluster sampling technique was used to collect data from 160 population both male and female with age group of 18 to 25 and above and were in one group. Data collection was accomplished by using 5 point Likert scale and Modified Vaccine Hesitancy scale. **Result**- The finding shows that the test p value was significant < 0.001. **Conclusion** -This study conclude that the progressive will be future; the study was l level of vaccine hesitancy in parents of under 2-18 age group regarding COVID-19 vaccine.

KEYWORDS

Assessment, COVID-19, Hesitancy, vaccine, general population.

INTRODUCTION

On 15 October 2020, the WHO Technical Advisory Group (TAG) on Behavioral Insights and Sciences for Health held a special meeting with the WHO Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biological to discuss behavioral considerations in relation to COVID-19 vaccine acceptance and uptake.

The discussion focused on a series of key questions around achieving high and equitable uptake of vaccines through evidence-based and behaviorally informed strategies. This meeting report is the product of the discussion held by WHO TAG members during the meeting.

It covers only the topics that were addressed at the meeting. Following the meeting, the considerations and recommendations made by the members were refined through an interactive process that involved drafting by a core group, literature review and rounds of feedback from all the members.

The considerations made by the TAG members during the meeting that were not supported by published evidence were removed with the consensus of the members. The review process was finalized on 15 November 2020.

In recent years, there has been a great deal of research on vaccination uptake and its behavioral drivers. While the evidence is still evolving, these efforts have resulted in a better understanding of the barriers and enablers to vaccination – especially, but not only, for child vaccination. Research efforts have also generated potentially effective strategies to improve vaccine acceptance and uptake, which go beyond traditional information campaigns aspiring to change behaviors by improving knowledge.

Information on its own has shown a limited impact on facilitating vaccination uptake, but adding other strategies – such as reducing barriers (1), using reminders (2) and planning prompts (3), and training and building confidence in health workers (4, 5) – has been shown to be effective.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Study And Design

The study was conducted at rest camp Tyagi road, Dehradun Uttarakhand India from 25 October to 25 November 2021. Qualitative research approach with descriptive design was used. Cluster sampling technique was used for collecting sample which comprised of 160 population in between 18 to 25 or above years of age.

Inclusion Criteria

- In these study parents of 2-18 years age group can participate in this study.
- In this study parents who are willing to participate will be selected as a participant.

Exclusion Criteria

- In this study no parents can participate below with children of age group 2 and above 18 years.

- In this study parents who are not willing to participate in a study will be excluded.

Tool Description

It include socio demographic variable and 5 point Likert scale (modified vaccine hesitancy scale) to assess hesitancy level among parents of aged group 2 to 18 years regarding COVID-19 vaccination.

Tool : Socio Demographic Variable

it includes age respondent, occupational status, educational status, family income, religion, living area, children in household.

Tool 2: 5 Point Likert Scale (Modified Vaccine Hesitancy Scale)

5 point Likert scale (modified vaccine hesitancy scale) was used to assess hesitancy level among parents of aged group 2 to 18 years regarding COVID-19 vaccination in selected areas of Dehradun. This tool was developed by COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy scale (C19-VHS) as well as the association between the scale and self-reported COVID-19 vaccination; in the year 2021 after the national vaccine distribution plan was launched in Israel.

Scoring Of Tool

In this score maximum scoring was 50 and minimum 10. The total score of tool is 50. A score between 34-50 will indicate mild hesitancy 17-33 is moderate hesitancy and 1-16 will indicate sever hesitancy.

Statistical Analysis

The data was presented as mean and standard deviation. Unpaired t test were performed to find the significant mean difference.

Result Of Study

The study was included a total of 160 population with age ranging between 18 to 25 or above years. The frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variable with hesitancy level is shown in table 1

Table No. 1: Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Socio-demographic Characteristics Of Parent's Hesitancy Towards Covid-19 Vaccination. n=160

Sl. No.	Socio-demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age in years-		
	a. 18-20 years	28	17.5
	b. 21-22 years	57	35.6
	c. 23-24 years	16	10
	d. 25 & above years	59	36.9
2.	Respondents -		
	a. Mother	85	53.2
	b. Father	57	35.6
	c. Guardians	18	11.2
3.	Educational status-		
	a. Primary	31	19.4
	b. Secondary	75	46.8
	c. Higher secondary	26	16.3
	d. Graduate & above	28	17.5

4.	Occupational status-		
	a. Unemployment	25	15.6
	b. Self financed business	22	13.8
	c. Government	72	45
	d. Private	16	10
	e. Agriculture	25	15.6
5.	Family income per months		
	a. less than 10,000	20	12.5
	b. 11,000-20,000	28	17.5
	c. 21,000 -30,000	74	46.3
	d. 31,000-40,000	06	3.7
	e. 41,000-50,000	32	20
	f. Above 51,000	00	00
6.	Religion-		
	a. Hindu	85	53.2
	b. Muslim	55	34.4
	c. Sikh	08	5
	d. Christian	12	7.5
7.	Living area		
	a. Urban	32	20
	b. Slums	25	15.6
	c. Hilly	18	11.2
	d. Rural	85	53.2
8.	Children in household		
	a. 1	30	18.7
	b. 2	20	12.6
	c. 3	80	50
	d. 4 and above	30	18.7

Table 1 Maximum (36.9%) of parents having parent's hesitancy towards COVID-19 vaccination were in the age group of 25 & above years, followed by 35.6% were in the age group of 21-22 years, 17.5% were in the age group of 23-24 years and remaining 10% of parents having hesitancy were in the age group of 18-20 years. Maximum (53.2%) of parents having hesitancy from father site, followed by 35.6% from mother site and remaining 11.2% of parents having hesitancy from guardian's site. Maximum (46.8%) of parents had belonged to graduate and above. Followed by 19.4% of parents had belonged to secondary education, 17.5% had secondary education and remaining 16.3% had belong primary education. Maximum (45%) of parents was working as government, followed by 23.4% of parents was working as self financed business, 15.6 and 15.6 % was working as agriculture and unemployment and remaining 13.8% of parents was working as private job. Maximum (46.3%) of parents were family income 21,000-30,000 Rs., followed by 17.5 and 20% of parents family income 11,000-20,000 and 41,000-50,000 Rs. And remaining 3.7% of parents were family income less than 10,000 Rs. Maximum (53.2%) of parents belong to Hindu family, followed by 34.4% belong to Muslim family, 7.5% Christens and remaining 5% belong to Sikh family. Majority of (53.2%) of parents had belong to rural area, followed by 20% of parents had belong to urban area, 15.6% from slums area and remaining 11.2% of parents had belong to hilly area. Majority (50%) of parents having 3 children, followed by 18.7 and 18.7% of parents having 1 and more than 4 children and remaining 12.5% parents having 2 children.

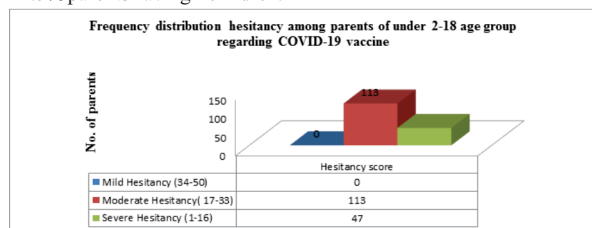


Table 2 indicate that Maximum 113 having moderate hesitancy among parents of under 2-18 age group regarding COVID-19 vaccine and remaining 47 having severe hesitancy among parents of under 2-18 age group regarding COVID-19 vaccine.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the study was to assess level of vaccine hesitancy among parents of under 2-18 age group regarding COVID-19 vaccine in selected area of Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The Findings of the study were based on the statistical analysis of the collected data using frequency distribution and chi-square test. Maximum (36.9%) of parents having parent's hesitancy towards COVID-19 vaccination were in the age group of 25 & above years, followed by 35.6% were in

the age group of 21-22 years, 17.5% were in the age group of 23-24 years and remaining 10% of parents having hesitancy were in the age group of 18-20 years. Maximum (53.2%) of parents having hesitancy from father site, followed by 35.6% from mother site and remaining 11.2% of parents having hesitancy from guardian's site. Maximum (46.8%) of parents had belonged to graduate and above. Followed by 19.4% of parents had belonged to secondary education, 17.5% had secondary education and remaining 16.3% had belong primary education. Maximum (45%) of parents was working as government, followed by 23.4% of parents was working as self financed business, 15.6 and 15.6 % was working as agriculture and unemployment and remaining 13.8% of parents was working as private job. Maximum (46.3%) of parents were family income 21,000-30,000 Rs., followed by 17.5 and 20% of parents family income 11,000-20,000 and 41,000-50,000 Rs. And remaining 3.7% of parents were family income less than 10,000 Rs. Maximum (53.2%) of parents belong to Hindu family, followed by 34.4% belong to Muslim family, 7.5% Christens and remaining 5% belong to Sikh family. Majority of (53.2%) of parents had belong to rural area, followed by 20% of parents had belong to urban area, 15.6% from slums area and remaining 11.2% of parents had belong to hilly area. Majority (50%) of parents having 3 children, followed by 18.7 and 18.7% of parents having 1 and more than 4 children and remaining 12.5% parents having 2 children.

CONCLUSION

Present study was concluded that the level of vaccine hesitancy in parents of under 2-18 age group regarding COVID-19 vaccine. The finding of the study that the progressive will be future; the study was 1 level of vaccine hesitancy in parents of under 2-18 age group regarding COVID-19 vaccine. The study revealed that irrespective of variations in socio-demographic variables.

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