



**ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER**

**Nursing**

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE REGARDING MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINATION AMONG STAFF WORKING IN THE SELECTED COLLEGE OF INDORE MP.**

**KEY WORDS:** Covid-19 Vaccination, myths and facts and Attitude, CKD.

**Ms. Diksha Dongre**

M.Sc Nursing Assistant Professor, Renaissance University School of Nursing

**ABSTRACT**

**Background-** These Study Find out the Myths and facts about covid-19 vaccination. The aims of the study was to assess attitude regarding myths and fact about covid-19 vaccination among staff working in the selected Colleges of Indore MP. To find out the association between the Pre-attitude gender, Age, Education, History of Acquired with COVID Infection, History of COVID vaccination among working staff in the selected college of Indore M.P. **The study adopted** descriptive research design and the investigator chose 30 sample who were working at Renaissance university, Indore. Result- The result showed that out of 30 sample majority of sample 15 (50%) were in age group, 40 year, followed by 20(66.6) sample found to be female, followed by 25(83.3%) Sample found to be graduated. The researcher also reported that, 16(53%) sample had history of acquired with covid infection and all the samples were full vaccinated against COVID. Further on, the calculate pre-test mean value score found to be (37.96429) It was also observed that all demographic variable found to be insignificant. Hence the research Ho hypothesis is accepted.

**BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:-**

COVID-19 vaccines were anticipated in India in early 2021. little was known about COVID-19 vaccination acceptance among the public. We conducted a nationwide study to understand the public's perception about COVID-19 vaccines in December 2020.

Covid-19 Pandemic, also known as the Coronavirus Pandemic, is an Ongoing global Pandemic of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The novel Virus was first Identified from an outbreak in the Chinese City of Wuhan in December 2019, and attempts the to contain it there failed, allowing it to Spread across the global.

The World Health Organization (WHO) Declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020 and a Pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 20 February 2022, The Pandemic had Caused More Than 423 million Cases and 5.88 million Deaths, making it one of the deadliest in history.

**Need Of The Study**

As per the myths and fact reported by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the myth is COVID -19 vaccines cause variant while the fact is that COVID-19 vaccines do not create or cause variants of the virus that causes COVID-19. Instead, COVID-19 vaccines can help prevent new variants from emerging. Another myth stated by CDC is that all events reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) are caused by vaccination but the fact is that anyone can report events to VAERS, even if it is not clear whether a vaccine caused the problem. Because of this, VAERS data alone cannot determine if the reported adverse event was caused by a COVID-19 vaccination.

**Problem Statement**

A study to assess the attitude regarding myths and facts about COVID-19 vaccination among Staff working in the selected College of Indore MP.

**OBJECTIVE**

- To assess the attitude regarding myths and facts about COVID-19 vaccination among Staff working in the selected Colleges of Indore MP.
- To find out the association between attitude among staff regarding myths and facts about COVID-19 vaccination with their selected demographic variables.

**Hypothesis**

- **RH<sub>0</sub>** - There will be no significant association between the

attitude towards COVID-19 vaccine with the selected demographic variable.

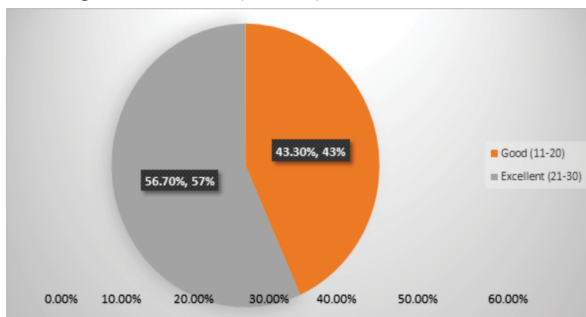
- **RH<sub>1</sub>**- There will be significant association between the attitude towards COVID-19 vaccine with the selected demographic variable.

**METHODOLOGY-**

In this study the research adopted quantitative approach were description research design was used . A total of 30 Sample were chosen who were working at Renaissance University Indore. Samples underwent exclusive and inclusive criteria. The tools were divided into two section One section included demographic variable and second section included 12 item self-structured questionnaire to determine the attitude of sample regarding the data were analyzed, the data were analyzed through both inferential and deferential statistics.

**RESULTS-**

The analysis also showed that the demographic variable's assessing the relation between the demographic and pre-test, it was estimated that regarding age, out of 30 sample 15 (50%) were observed older than 40Year, regarding gender 20(66.6%) were found to be females and rest 10(33.35) were males. Distribution of samples as per their education Status 25(83.3%) completed graduation, 3(10%) had done diploma and remaining 2(6.66%) had only done higher secondary education. Over all when attitude was observed 13(56.70%) were in good and rest 17(43.30%) in excellent level.



**Figure depicting the attitude of working staff regarding COVID 19 vaccination.**

**INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION-**

During assessing the relationship between demographic variable and Pre-test and it was estimated that age, gender, education found to be in significant at p<0.05 level of significance only gender found to be significant. (Mean ± Standard Deviation) score to judge the attitude (21.06667) and Standard Deviation score (5.037332) among Staff working

found to be significantly greater and improve as compared to average score of attitudes at baseline stage. The research found that most of the sample have excellent attitude 17(56.7%) and 13(43.3%) had good attitude.

**REFERENCES:-**

1. Avol S M, Kalayou MH . Myth and Misinformation on COVID-19 Vaccine: The Possible Impact on Vaccination Refusal Among People of Northeast Ethiopia: A Community-Based Research. Dovepress .2022.October 1(2022): 1859-1868.
2. Aiyebusi O L, Hughes S E. Symptoms, complications and management of long COVID: a review. Journal Of The Royal Society Of Medicine. 2021. July 15 Volume 114(9):<https://doi.org/10.1177/01410768211032850>
3. Aslan A , Aslan C , Majidi N. Acute respiratory distress syndrome in COVID-19: possible mechanisms and therapeutic management. BMC Pneumonia. 2021 13(14):<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41479-021-00092-9>
4. Aslan A , Aslan C , Majidi N. Acute respiratory distress syndrome in COVID-19: possible mechanisms and therapeutic management. BMC Pneumonia. 2021 13(14):<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41479-021-00092-9>
5. Basavanthappa B.T, Nursing Research (1st ed). New Delhi: Jaypee Publication (2003)
6. Basavanthappa B.T, Nursing Theories' (1st ed). New Delhi: Jaypee Publication (2007).
7. B.J. George, Nursing Theories: The Base for Professional Nursing Practice, (2nd ed). New Jersey: Prentice Hall Publications (1980).
8. B.J. George, Nursing Theories: The Base for Professional Nursing Practice, (2nd ed). New Jersey: Prentice Hall Publications (1980).
9. Black .M. Joyce & Hawks Hokanson Jane. Medical Surgical Nursing (7<sup>th</sup> ed). Philadelphia: Elseveir Publication. (2007).
10. Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical-Surgical Nursing (10<sup>th</sup> edition)