



**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COVID-19
VACCINATION AMONG ADULTS IN KERALA, WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP A SELF
INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE**

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults in Kerala, with a view to develop an instructional module. The objective of the study was: to assess the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults in Kerala, to find out the association between knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults and selected demographic variables such as age in years, gender, area of residence, education, occupation and income. A quantitative approach was used in the study. Purposive sampling technique was used sample consisted of 100 adults of age group 18-45 in Kerala. The tool used for the data collection consisted of demographic proforma and structured knowledge questionnaire. The tool was found to be reliable. The data collected through goggle forms via online platform. The study result shows that 26% of sample had good knowledge, 66% had moderate and 8% had poor knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults in Kerala. The association was computed by using chi square test. It was inferred that the present study shows significant association between knowledge and demographic variables age, gender, area of residence, education, occupation and income at 0.05 of significance. Based on the findings the investigators have drawn implication which were of vital concerns in the field of nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing education for future development.

KEYWORDS: Assess, Knowledge, COVID 19 vaccine.

INTRODUCTION

According to World Health Organization COVID -19 is the disease caused by a new coronavirus called as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2. On December 31st 2019, China reported a cluster of cases of pneumonia of unknown origin in Wuhan, it was the first cases of COVID-19. Soon after similar cases were reported in United States, the United Kingdom and all over the world. The pandemic continues to cause extraordinary human suffering in various aspects. Vaccination is one of the most effective ways to reduce or eliminate the burden of infectious diseases, but vaccine hesitancy, lack of knowledge, delay of acceptance or refusal of vaccines remains a barrier to providing effective immunity.

A covid-19 vaccine is a vaccine intended to provide acquired immunity against Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2. Several COVID -19 vaccines have demonstrated efficacy as high as 95% in preventing symptomatic COVID -19 in infections. As of April 2021, 15 vaccines are authorised by at least one national

regulatory authority for public use: two RNA vaccines, six conventional inactive vaccines, five viral vaccines and two protein subunits vaccines.

The need of rapidly developing a vaccine against COVID -19 comes as a time of explosion on basic scientific understanding, including in areas such as genomics and structure biology, that is supporting a new era in vaccine development. The aim of COVID -19 vaccination program is to protect those who are at risk. In December 2020, United Kingdom began a COVID -19 vaccination. COVID -19 pandemic has affected many aspects of people's life including physical, social, emotional and behavioural wellbeing.

In India the COVID-19 vaccine was launched on 16th January 2021 for health care Frontline workers. The government is trying to vaccinate possible number of persons as soon as possible by conducting vaccination campaigns and the other awareness programs. Despite immense efforts to develop a safe and effective nation people are hesitant to accept the vaccine. The vaccine

accepted is affected by multiple factors such as their knowledge, faulty perception captions regarding the COVID -19, safety and side effects of the vaccines.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults in Kerala, with a view to develop a self instructional module.

Objectives

- To assess knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults.
- To find out the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables regarding the COVID 19 vaccination among adults.
- To develop a self instructional module regarding COVID -19 vaccine.

Operational Definitions

Assess

It refers to determining the knowledge of adults regarding COVID-19 vaccine using self-administered knowledge questionnaire.

Knowledge

It refers to the awareness of adults regarding COVID 19 vaccination that is assessed by the help of questionnaire.

COVID 19 vaccination

It refers to vaccine used to stimulate antibodies and which provide immunity against COVID virus.

Adults

It refers to people above 19 years of age.

Self-instructional module

It refers to a learning resource that is preplanned with pre specified objectives which include the teaching learning material WHO necessary for the learning of a specific topic.

Research Methodology

Research approach	Quantitative research approach.
Research design	Descriptive research design
Variables	Dependent variable: knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccine among adult. Demographic variables: age, gender, area of residence, education, occupation and income..
Setting of the study	Virtual setting through Google form.
Population	100 adults from different places of kerala.
Sample	Adults above 18 years of age from different places of Kerala.
Sample Size	100 adults
Sampling Technique	: Purposive sampling technique

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Chi square value showing the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults.

Sl no.	Demographic variables	Level of knowledge			X ²	df	Table value	Level of significance
		Good	Moderate	Poor				
1.	Age							
	18-25	22	52	6	3.456	4	2.78	S*
	26-35	3	6	2				
	36-45	1	8	0				
2.	Gender							
	Female	10	27	6	3.670	2	2.78	S*
	Male	16	39	2				
3.	Place of residence							
	Urban	23	46	7	4.241	2	2.78	S*
	Rural	3	20	1				
4.	Education							
	Primary	0	2	0	27.14	8	2.31	S*
	High school	1	1	0				
	Higher secondary	3	14	3				
	Graduation and above	19	40	4				
	Other	3	9	1				
5.	Occupation							
	Government	1	3	0	4.43	8	2.31	S*

	Private	7	14	2				
	Abroad	0	3	1				
	Daily wage	1	3	1				
	Unemployed	17	43	4				
6.	Income							
	Below 15000	15	52	4	7.25	4	2.78	S*
	15000-50000	9	12	4				
Above 50000	2	2	0					

NS** – Not significant at 0.05 level of significance.

S* – Significant

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults in Kerala. In order to achieve the objectives of the study non experimental survey design was adopted. The Sample was selected by using non probability purposive sampling. The sample consisted of 100 adults of age group of 18-45yrs. The findings of the study have been discussed in relation to objectives and other similar studies.

Objectives of the study

- To assess knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults.
- To find out the association between the knowledge regarding the COVID 19 vaccination among adults and selected socio demographic variables.
- To develop an instructional module regarding COVID-19 vaccination for adults. To assess the knowledge regarding hazards of plastic materials and plastic free campus among college students in Bishop Benziger College Of Nursing, Kollam.

Discussion of findings with other studies based on objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults

The present study revealed that 26 % of adults had good knowledge, 66% adults had moderate knowledge and 8% had poor knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination. The above findings is supported by a cross sectional study conducted to assess knowledge and attitude regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults in Saudi Arabia. It was done among 3,388 participants. The study results shows that the knowledge about COVID-19. The score was 17.96 indicating a high level of knowledge. The mean score for attitude was 28.23, indicating optimistic attitudes. The mean score for practices was 4.34; indicating good practices. And the study shows that men have less knowledge and attitudes towards COVID 19 than women.

2. To find out the association between the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, area of residence, education, occupation and income.

The association was computed by using chi square test. It was inferred that the present study shows significant association between knowledge and demographic variables age, gender, area of residence, education, occupation and income. In case of age in years, the degree of freedom was 4 and the chi square value is 3.456 which was greater than the table value 2.78 at 0.05 level of significance so there was association between age and knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination. In case of gender the degree of freedom was 2 and the chi square value is 3.670 which was greater than the table value 2.78 at 0.05 level of significance so there was association between gender and knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination. In case of place of residence the degree of freedom was 2 and the chi square value is 4.241 which was greater than the table value 2.78 at 0.05 level of significance so there was association between area of residence and knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination. In case of education the degree of freedom was 8 and the chi square value is 27.148 which was greater than the table value 2.31 at 0.05 level of significance so there was association between education and knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination. In case of occupation the degree of freedom was 8 and the chi square value is 4.4371 which was greater than the table value 2.31 at 0.05 level of significance so there was association between occupation and knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination. In case of income the degree of freedom was 4 and the chi square value is 7.2576 which was greater than the table value 2.78 at 0.05 level of significance so there was association between income and knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination.

The findings of the present study is consistent with a cross sectional study conducted to assess knowledge, attitude and perceptions towards COVID 19 vaccination at Bangladesh. An exploratory population based e-study was conducted among individuals aged above 18 years. A semi structured questionnaire was designed to collect data. A total of 1658 study Participants were included in the study. The study revealed that knowledge regarding COVID19 vaccination was low among more than half of the study population and is significantly associated with education, family type, and previous vaccine uptake experience.

CONCLUSION

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults in Kollam. A self instructional module regarding COVID 19 vaccination was given to the adults after the pretest via online

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults in Kollam. A structured knowledge questionnaire was given to adults for the pretest. The present study revealed that 26% had good knowledge, 66% had moderate knowledge and 8% had poor knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination. The association between the knowledge regarding COVID 19 vaccination among adults and selected demographic variables was computed by chi-square test. The present study showed significant association of knowledge of adults regarding COVID 19 vaccination with age, gender, place of residence, education, occupation, income with knowledge of COVID 19 vaccination, calculated value greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance.

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