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CONFIDENE LEVEL OF SELECTED ALLIED HEALTH STUDENTS IN CEU MANILA ON ONLINE HEALTH MEDIA REPORTING AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT
The increasing rate of Covid-19 in the Philippines resulted in online health media reporting consumption. It helps the public disseminate the latest updates and information regarding the current health system situation. It also shapes the perception of users, especially students. Students from allied health programs must be literate and knowledgeable enough to analyze data from these platforms since reporters can publicize health information freely, whether the content is credible or not. CEU Manila is known to produce high-quality allied health students. Therefore, confidence level must be established in terms of the factuality of information, reliability of reports, and utilization of information. This study aims to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Descriptive-quantitative as the research design, a self-made online survey was distributed to a sample of 125 using stratified sampling and simple random sampling. Chi-squared test highlighted the reliability (0.0001) of reports as the indicator significantly associated with students' confidence level. However, some components of both factuality of information and utilization of information do not show significant association. It is recommended to analyze students' confidence levels outside allied health programs to determine the difference and provide a significant relationship between the two predictors. Thus, the students must also be aware of how they use online health media reporting, especially during a pandemic, to avoid misinterpretation, misuse of information, and inaccurate data utilization. This will help students to deliver evidence-based outcome goals in the future.

KEYWORDS: Online Health Media Reporting, Confidence Level, Allied Health Students, Covid-19 pandemic, CEU.

INTRODUCTION
The Covid-19 pandemic limits the public to visit hospitals, consult physicians, and access other constitutions because of the given protocols, social distancing, and home quarantine. It is necessary nowadays for the public to be updated and knowledgeable on the real and actual happenings in society regarding the current health problem. Online health media reporting has various forms of approaches to educate and inform the public. It is necessary to know if the gathered information is reliable, updated, and based on factuality. Online Health Media Reporting plays a vital role in the society during this rapidly increasing rate of Covid-19 pandemic cases, wherein the public spends numerous amount of time and rely on media platforms such as World Wide Web, social media like Facebook, Twitter, Tiktok, and YouTube videos to gather information regarding certain medical news and facts (Wiebe et al., 2017). The indicated media platforms provide information regarding the current health status, latest updates, innovative products, and approaches regarding the current situation of the Covid-19 pandemic. Allied health students, as future health professionals who deliver direct healthcare services to provide utmost health treatment, are now concerned about how the general public perceives and trusts the online health media reports. The allied health students rely on credible and competent sources to avoid undesirable outcomes. The trust of the allied health students in the utilization of health reports given by the media during this pandemic is necessary to assess the accessibility, reliability, utilization, and how online health media reports affect the students' knowledge and point of view in the media reports as future medical professionals to deliver the highest quality of health. The relationship of analyzing different health news provided by different sources online would establish an effect to the perspective and viewpoints of the students in the allied health programs. This media would help future health professionals to assess true, reliable and credible information especially on what media platforms should the general public depend on. Thus, once the information

are dependable, students as well as the the general public would utilize it for enhancing health basic knowledge and prevents scarcity of accurate online health provision. Thus, this study investigates and identifies the confidence level of allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methods of Research

The descriptive-quantitative is controlled by subjects that are generally measured to establish a bridge between variables and subject population (Noyes et al., 2019). Descriptive-quantitative was used in the study, and it involved data collection that answered questions concerning the subject of the study. This method determined the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Settings of the Study

The study took place at Centro Escolar University Manila. This is a private institution for developing future professionals with a quality learning system. Located at the heart of the historical Mendiola, 1001San Rafael St, San Miguel, Manila

Survey Instrument

The instrument used in the study was an online survey questionnaire through a google form. The researchers utilized various journals and literature related to the confidence level of the students on online health media reporting and came up with questions that pertain to the factuality of information, reliability of reports, and utilization of information. A five-point Likert scale was employed with choices of Strongly agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3), Disagree (2), Strongly disagree (1). There are four parts in the questionnaire that include demographic profile, preference of the respondents' in using the media, the three subtopics that assessed the confidence level of respondents such as factuality of information, reliability of reports and utilization of information, and summary of the subtopics which evaluated the overall confidence through another set of Likert scale from Completely confident (5), Fairly confident (4), Somewhat confident (3), Slightly confident (2), Not confident at all (1). The respondents were strictly informed that they were not obligated to join and participate in the study and ensured that all information is only for research purposes and had complied with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173).

Validity and Reliability Test

The questionnaire was validated and certified by a registered Psychometrician, registered Pharmacist, English teacher, and statistician. The questionnaire also had undergone a pilot study with 20 participants from CEU Malolos. Cronbach's Alpha indicated high reliability, which signifies that the instrument possessed a dependable consistency.

Data Collection

A copy of the lists of students of the selected allied health students enrolled in the second semester school year 2020-2021 was requested to the university registrar through a formal letter. The respective deans have received a formal letter of request to conduct the study. The request was approved and ensured student's privacy. The student participant received a consent form through email and had accessed the questionnaire through the provided link.

Subject of the Study

The study covered programs in Dentistry, Medical Technology, Nursing, Optometry, and Pharmacy to identify the how the Online Health Media Reporting would likely affect the profession's future role in dealing health issues.

Sample Size

A priori power analysis was used to find the sample size given alpha, effect size, and power using statistical software (SPSS). The researchers gathered the respondents' demographic profile such as age, gender, program, and college-level as it gave relevance to the objectives and students' confidence level.

Sampling Technique

The researchers used a combination sampling, a stratified sampling that identified and divided the groups into five, and a simple random sampling. Each member was selected equally by chance to represent the total population.

Data Analysis

To free the study from bias, descriptive statistical analysis was performed. The statistical treatment was employed to the raw data gathered from the survey and presented in tabular and graphical form. Data were sorted, coded, and entered in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23.0 for management and analysis. A series of Chi-squared tests were also used to determine significant correlation differences between confidence in online health media reporting and the indicators. The priori level for statistical significance was set at $p<0.05$.

Ethical Consideration

The study's protocol was submitted and approved by the Institutional Ethics Review Committee (IERC) of Centro Escolar University under the Research and Evaluation Office.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Demographic profile of the Allied Health Students

In terms of age, the majority of the respondents were from ages 20-21 (52.80%) of different allied health programs. The reason is that most of the respondents that

answered the questionnaire and presented in the data are from the third-year college level who are in the age range of 20-21. Thus, this indicates that the sample size is majority from the young adults, who are matured enough to understand the questionnaire's content. On the other hand, the profile of the allied health students in terms of gender, the majority are females (78.40%) while males are (21.6%). This indicates that the female respondents are more inclined in using online health media reporting than males. Furthermore, every program is equally represented in the study (20%), with 25 participants to represent the specific program the students are enrolled in. This also indicates that the selected programs were equally represented in the study done based on the same frequency. Lastly, the profile of the students in terms of college level. Based on the findings, 47 (37.60%) of the third-year level has the highest percentage of being the respondent of the study and is fairly confident in using online-based information. The data indicate that the sample's distribution is mainly concentrated on the first three levels of the selected program, which has influenced the result of the study done.

2. Respondent's preference

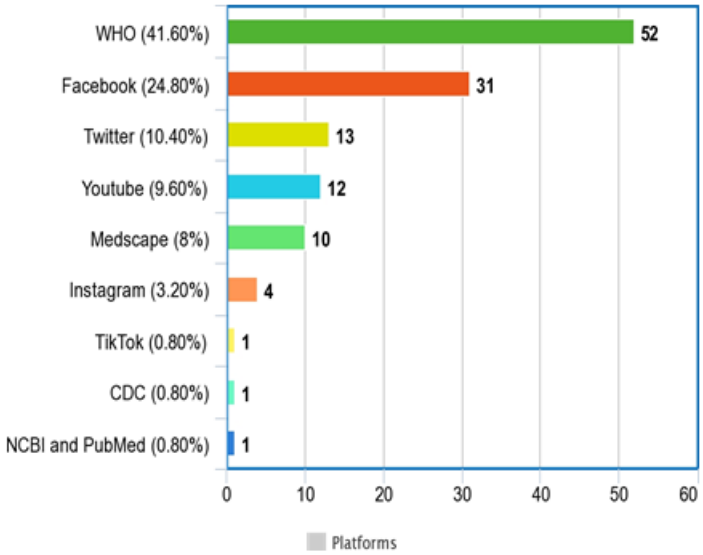

Figure 2.1 Platforms Used for Online Health Media Reporting.

Figure 2.1 shows the platforms used by the respondents in accessing online health media reporting. The data obtained shows that among all platforms on online health media reporting, the World Health Organization (WHO) has the most preferred or most used platform by the 52 (41.60%) students. World Health Organization because the possibility of getting accurate and appropriate information is from this site unlike from the least category. The least percentage from the category of others such as Tiktok, CDC, and NCBI, and PubMed with a percentage of (0.80%). These platforms do not satisfy the users' needs, and a possible reason can be that the mentioned platforms do not contain the essential health knowledge that the respondents need.

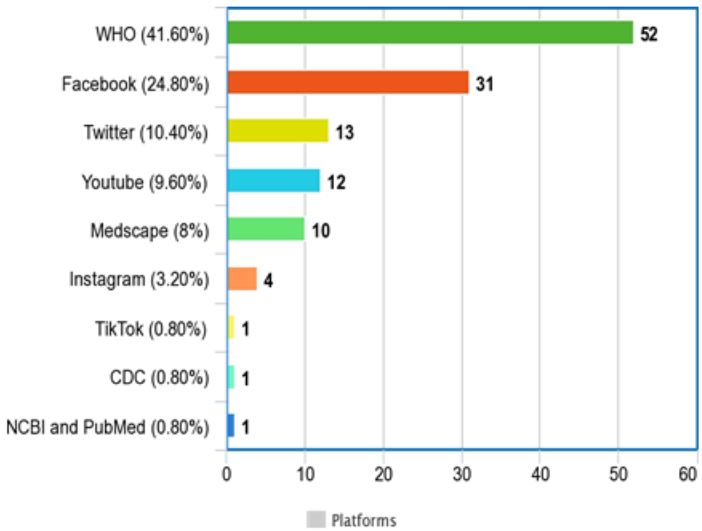

Figure 2.2 Reasons to Consider in Using Online Health Media Reporting.

Figure 2.2. shows different reasons of students to be considered in using online health media reporting. Students from the first and second statements have the highest percentage (81.60%). The first statement implies 'to be informed about current health news', and the second one is to expand my knowledge regarding health information. Thus, students would likely use online health media reporting as long as it provides information that may help the students to gain more understanding regarding health issues. The least among reasons is to purchase health products (e.g. Dietary capsules and slimming tea) (17.60%). Thus, students do not depend on online health products, especially if they know that these products are not legit.

Factuality of Information	Weighted mean	Interpretation
1. Information from online health media reporting includes the latest and factual updates about medical news.	4.23	Agree
2. Information from online health media reporting contains evidence to support health-related information and claims.	4.23	Agree
3. Information from online health media reporting includes wide, unbiased, relevant information about health-related matters.	3.90	Agree
4. Information from online health media reporting contains consistent information that matches other credible sources	4.01	Agree
5. Information from online health media reporting is relevant to my chosen program because it is based on science and research.	4.46	Agree
Total weighted mean	4.16	Agree

Figure 2.3 Frequency of Visit to Online Health Media Reporting.

Figure 2.3 shows the frequency of visit to online health media reporting, majority of the respondents visits every week (54.4%), followed by daily (30.4%) and monthly (15.2%). This shows that most of the respondents visit online health media reporting weekly to check progress regarding the latest information. It is essential to promptly disseminate the right information to the allied health students to be updated and aware of their current situation.

3. Respondent's level of confidence on online health media reporting

Table 3.1 Factuality of Information.

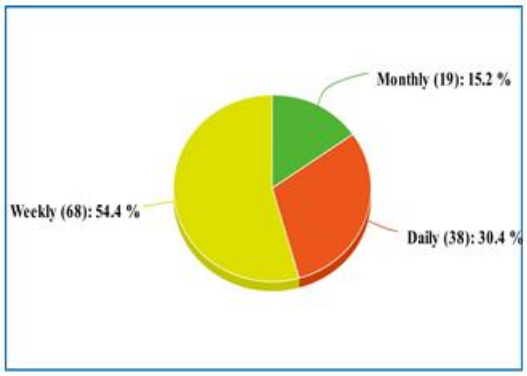

Table 3.1 shows the factuality of the information. The respondents are fairly confident with regards to Online Health Media Reporting has a total weighted mean of 4.16 within 3.50-4.49, which is agree. Thus mean was based on 1.00-1.49: strongly disagree; 1.50-2.49: disagree; 2.50-3.49: neither agree nor disagree; 3.50-4.49: agree; 4.50-5.00: strongly agree. Most of the respondents answered agree regarding online health media reporting to access accurate health news information. It is relevant to the program they are

enrolled in because it is based on science and research with a weighted mean of 4.46. While the least number of respondents answered to the information from online health media reporting includes comprehensive, unbiased, relevant information about health-related matters with a weighted mean of 3.90. The factuality of information addresses website that ends with .gov, .edu, .org typically determines the authenticity of online health information.

Table 3.2 Reliability of Reports.

Reliability of Reports	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
1. Information from online health media reporting is from credible sources.	4.03	Agree
2. Information from online health media reporting had undergone in-depth research before publishing it for public use; therefore, it is accurate.	3.90	Agree
3. Information from online health media reporting includes dependable information.	4.01	Agree
4. Information from online health media reporting contains quality information that can be relied on.	3.97	Agree
Total weighted mean	3.98	Agree

Table 3.2 shows the reliability of reports; the respondents are fairly confident about Online Health Media Reporting has a total weighted mean of 3.98 within 3.50-4.49, which is Agree. Most of the respondents answered when it comes to credible sources of information from online health media reporting with a weighted mean of 4.03. This signifies that allied health students relied on online health media reporting on health-related matters. Reliability of report will serve as technological progress that allowed quick access to health information within the web.

Table 3.3 Utilization of Information.

Utilization of information	Weighted mean	Interpretation
1. I use information from online health media reporting to expand my knowledge regarding health	4.34	Agree
2. I use online health media reporting to discover new approaches to health protocols.	4.29	Agree
3. I use online health media reporting to be aware of different health products.	4.19	Agree
4. I use online health media reporting to discover home medication	3.92	Agree
5. I use online health media reporting to gain knowledge inclined with my program of choice.	4.39	Agree
6. I use online health media reporting in making decisions towards the usage of the information gathered.	4.19	Agree
Total weighted mean	4.22	Agree

Table 3.3 shows the utilization of information; The majority of the respondents answered utilization of information in the online health media reporting to gain knowledge inclined with the program they were enrolled in, with the weighted mean of 4.39. Utilization of information will serve as quality of public health reporting utilizing structural, process, and outcome information. Students use online information primarily to seek health information remedies, and some would utilize health news information for school purposes.

Table 3.4 Over All Confidence on Each Indicators.

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Confidence Level
Factuality of information	3.68	Fairly Confident
Reliability of reports	3.71	Fairly Confident
Utilization of information	3.91	Fairly Confident
Total Weighted Mean	3.82	Fairly Confident

Table 3.4 shows the overall confidence on each indicator which has a total weighted mean of 3.82, which is within the 3.40-4.19 which means the respondents are fairly confident. The majority of the respondents are fairly confident in the utilization of information, with a weighted mean of 3.91. Thus, the least number also are fairly confident with a weighted mean of 3.68. Moreover, students are more likely to trust online health media reporting when it contains factual information gathered from a reliable source and utilized based on the respondent's preference and program. The significant change in the exchange of ideas is one of the factors for the reliability of reports. The network sharing brings the allied health students to have a common interest when it comes to the indicators stated. Factors That are Significantly Associated with Student's Confidence on Online Health Media Reporting

4. Factors That are Significantly Associated with Student's Confidence on Online Health Media Reporting.
Table 4.1 Characteristics between Confidence and Non-Confidence Online Users.

Chi-Square Analysis of Respondents' Characteristics between Confidence and Non-Confidence Online Users				
	Confidence on Online Health Media Reporting			
Characteristics	Demographic profile	Non-Confidence (%)	Confidence (%)	P-Value
Age	18-19	45.51	29.27	0.363
	20-21	41.86	58.54	
	22-23	11.63	12.20	
Gender	Female	86.05	74.39	0.088
	Male	13.95	25.61	
Program	Dentistry	20.93	19.51	0.815
	Medical technology	18.60	20.73	
	Nursing	20.93	19.51	
	Optometry	16.28	21.95	
	Pharmacy	23.26	18.29	
College Level	First Year	41.86	24.39	0.855
	Second Year	13.95	25.61	
	Third Year	34.88	39.02	
	Fourth Year	0.00	1.22	
	Fifth Year	6.98	3.66	
	Sixth Year	2.33	6.10	

Table 4.1 shows the Respondents' Characteristics between Confidence and Non-Confidence Online Users.
Based on the gathered data under the demographic profile, students' age obtained a p-value of 0.363, signifying that it is beyond the significance level. Ages 18-19 obtained 45.51%, which is the highest percentage of being not confident. This addressed the long-term exposure to health areas and knowledge regarding health issues. While 20-21 obtained 58.54% being the most confident online users. Meanwhile, Gender reveals that females the highest percentage in terms of being confident (74.39%) and not confident (86.05%). This is

due to the fact that female students are carried by emotions when it comes to media usage.

On the other hand, when it comes to selected allied health programs with a p-value of 0.815, Pharmacy students obtained the highest percentage of not being confident online users (23.26%) because pharmacy students know the reality behind drug products being sold online, including its mechanism of action. Optometry students garnered the highest percentage of being confident online users (21.95%). Online health media reporting helps the students to administer e-learning on actual life practices, which enable to perform the duty well and use technology. Lastly, the college level with a p-value of 0.855, which is still beyond the ideal value. First-year students are extremely not confident online users (41.86%), and third-year students are the most confident online users (39.02%). Students had established a positive attitude towards accepting online health media to increase future clinical inter-professional team practice and research.

Table 4.2 Indicators on Respondents' Confidence.

Chi-Square Analysis of Respondents' Confidence Indicators			
			X^2
Factuality of Information	Value	df	P-value
1. Information from online health media reporting includes the latest and factual updates about medical news.	32.041	9	0.001
2. Information from online health media reporting contains evidence to support health-related information and claims.	16.996	6	0.009
3. Information from online health media reporting includes wide, unbiased, relevant information about health-related matters.	17.878	12	0.119
4. Information from online health media reporting contains consistent information that matches other credible sources	17.587	9	0.04
5. Information from online health media reporting is relevant to my chosen program because it is based on science and research.	11.909	9	0.219
Reliability of Reports			
1. Information from online health media reporting is from credible sources.	41.26	9	0.001
2. Information from online health media reporting had undergone in-depth research before publishing it for public use; therefore, it is accurate.	41.126	12	0.001
3. Information from online health media reporting includes dependable information.	43.098	9	0.001
4. Information from online health media reporting contains quality information that can be relied on.	36.599	9	0.001
Utilization of Information			
1. I use information from online health media reporting to expand my knowledge regarding health	11.359	9	0.252
2. I use online health media reporting to discover new approaches to health protocols.	21.605	9	0.01
3. I use online health media reporting to be aware of different health products.	18.462	12	0.102
4. I use online health media reporting to discover home medication	23.519	12	0.024
5. I use online health media reporting to gain knowledge inclined with my program of choice.	15.335	9	0.082
6. I use online health media reporting in making decisions towards the usage of the information gathered.	33.963	9	0.001

Table 4.2 shows the respondent's confidence associated with the leading indicators: factuality of information, reliability of reports, and utilization of information.

Reliability of reports is strongly associated with student's confidence in online health media reporting as all the items garnered 0.001, accepted p-value. This means that students use online health media reporting regardless of the student's demographic profile as long as the information is from credible sources, had undergone in-depth research, has dependable information, and contains quality information that can be relied on, students will be reasonably confident in using various online health media reports. At the same time, Students believe that

online health media reporting includes factual and consistent information. Meanwhile, for the utilization, students would likely utilize online health media reporting to discover health protocols (UI2) amid the pandemic like home medication (UI 5). Lastly, it helped the students establishdecision-making regarding the media.

CONCLUSION

This research indicates that the respondents' demographic profile, some components of the factuality of information, and utilization of information have a relationship regarding the confidence level of selected allied health students. This happens when students are fully aware of how to use health platforms properly.

The reliability of reports is strongly associated with the confidence level because the p-value of the chi-square test is less than 0.05. Analyzing health information online will help the students from allied health programs to accurately assess and disseminate information to the general public allowing the spread of evidence-based knowledge.Therefore, the researchers accept the alternative hypothesis that states the associated factors have a significant relationship to the confidence level of allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

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CHAPTER 1
The Problem and It's Setting
INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, a global crisis that killed millions of people, led the world to experience the new normal struggle, including changes in livelihood, communication, health, budget, and awareness. It drastically shows enormous transitions towards people's lives, which took different countries to develop several approaches in facing the situation bravery. In connection to this, quarantine and social distancing are the main approaches in making the public stay at home and rely on technologies since it became the primary source of timely health news information, communication bridge, as well as updates regarding innovative products, health approaches, and information regarding the Covid-19 pandemic.

Online health media reporting plays a vital role in the lives of people, especially during a pandemic. It can be accessed anytime and anywhere, considering that the user must have internet connectivity. Online health

media reporting performs several functions in educating the public about health issues and has the responsibility to report accurate health and science information to the public. People spend numerous amounts of time searching the world wide web, social media like Facebook and Twitter, and video-sharing social networking including TikTok and YouTube. These platforms provide information about current health system status, innovative products, latest updates, and approaches regarding the pandemic, the Covid-19. Therefore, influencing the individual's health behaviors as this online health media reporting extends the knowledge concerning the current health system and allows the public to have access and utilize online platforms.

Fake news refers to deliberate information that is not entirely accurate by accident or design. Claiming truthful stories as fake news may lead to danger due to the ignorance of vital advice. It damages the culture of learning, and lead to the occurrence of rumor and spread of mistrust. Media platforms, specifically social media, allow anyone to publish their thoughts at stories that the public can access. Nowadays, most people don't check if the source is viewed online before sharing it, leading to the quick spread of fake news and going viral. For the public to avoid patronizing fake news, develop a critical mindset, check the sources, see who reports the story, examine the evidence, and don't take the image as face value. It is also essential to check that it sounds right.

Knowing the facts about a subject allows an individual to understand and place problems into context and access higher thinking skills. Knowledge is awareness, familiarity, and understanding of something, such as facts, information, and skills acquired through education and experience by discovering, perceiving, and learning. Knowledge prevents the public from making mistakes and errors. There can be no action if an individual does not know what is being employed in the subject matter. Being aware and knowledgeable helps an individual take new information, solve problems, improve thinking, and even key to success.

In connection to this, the pandemic outbreak limits the public to consult respective physicians to make the online platforms convenient and available anytime. People use online health media reports to gather information regarding health products, gain health knowledge, and be aware of the country's current health delivery system amid pandemics.

Hence, online health media reporting influences how the general public accepts its information's factuality or reliability; therefore, it affects the utilization of information, behavior, and decision-making.

Allied health students as future health professionals who deliver direct healthcare services to provide utmost health treatment and the first person that the patient meets in any setting. The role in providing optimal patient care and satisfaction is critical, indispensable, and distinct from other professionals. These future allied health students are now concerned about how the general public perceives and trusts the online health media reports. In this matter, students' confidence level in this reporting during the pandemic must be measured. According to some studies, medical students usually rely on competent health resources like reports published by credible sources rather than social media alone like Facebook; seeking information through online health media reports should be done thoroughly to avoid undesirable outcomes.

Centro Escolar University-Manila is recognized in teaching and delivering highly skilled professionals, mainly Dentistry, Pharmacy, Medical Technology, Optometry, and Nursing. These programs are the ones that comprise the backbone of the health care workforce, which enables the public to seek healthcare with an immediate response; therefore, students must be able to understand and distinguish how credible online information is. This will help CEU-Manila to produce literate and knowledgeable students consistently.

The relationship of analyzing different health news provided by different sources online would establish an effect to the perspective and viewpoints of the students in the allied health programs. This media would help future health professionals to assess true, reliable and credible information especially on what media platforms should the general public depend on. Thus, once the information are dependable, students as well as the the general public would utilize it for enhancing health basic knowledge and prevents scarcity of accurate online health provision. Furthermore, surveys on how allied health students trust and utilize media report information during the pandemic used for medicinal purposes are essential to establish the reliability, accessibility, utilization, and how it affects students' knowledge and viewpoints regarding media reports as future health professionals. Build a solution and bridge regarding how the students use online health media reporting is one of this study's primary goals. This is relevant in giving information regarding the confidence level of a student towards online reports. Thus, this study investigates and identifies the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Background of the Study

The revelation of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak was declared as an emergency concerning the public's health. This crisis brought challenges and life-threatening interventions that require lifestyle modification and approaches, including mandatory home quarantine or isolation, the use of protective gear like mask and shield, and different coping strategies regarding the said problem (Hu et al., 2020). It gives the idea of using online platforms to communicate and respond to health

awareness.

The increasing rate of Covid-19 pandemic in the Philippines and other countries has given rise to the surge in media consumption. Nowadays, people around the world seek continuously about health news and information. The Oxford Business Group data said that in the entire world, in the early months of the Covid-19 pandemic, noticed that there's a dramatic increase of time that people spent on media to assess information about the current news and events. The media gives access to various kinds of sources of services to consumers. It is a tool that helps the public to gain and disseminate information. Therefore, this gives a significant difference between the report experts' information and common knowledge by also highlighting the core problem of risk communication.

Online health media reporting is a bridge between people and information around the world. It possesses a role in which visual information is used to disseminate information. Thus, this has been considered technological health to promote assistance and disease track down during the pandemic. The increase in media consumption addresses the public to increase preventative measures in choosing the right information. (Bao et al., 2020).

Media plays a vital role in forming and shaping the general public's perception, including opinion, knowledge, idea, and lastly, understanding and attitudes towards health threats (Schwind et al., 2017). The information utilized from different media platforms; experts said that this influences the youth's behavior and attitudes. An individual gathers information about health procedures and health products that need information through the media, which will relate to the respective daily lives and match lifestyle. Research revealed that the youth uses about 33-50% of time devoted to the use of some form of media (Bergasma, 2018).

The mass media plays a vital role in informing the public nowadays. The emergence of social media and a growing percentage of patients use technology for related health reasons resulted in the urge to reflect on the possible beneficial and potential effect that can harm the patients. The result of the existing research said that social media use affects patients, such as self-control and management improvement. Social media use also affects the relationship of patients and healthcare professionals, which leads to more balanced communication (Smailhodzic et. al., 2016).

Changing media habits empowers students to learn and reflect on media use changes amid the widespread of Covid-19. This uses charts, graphs, and illustrations from five distinct sources as critical media writings. From those documents, students learn how media consumption has essentially expanded amid the pandemic, how distinctive age categories have turned to distinctive media sources (e.g., more online recordings), how all eras are utilizing more online sources than ever before. Like for example, the use of Tiktok by health committees to provide quality video content about diseases and professional health knowledge information (Zhu et al., 2019). Students asked to reflect on the media report and come up with own questions to survey the validity of the information and the sources of these media messages (Sperry & Scheibe.,2020).

Social media's impact on sustainable education is becoming an essential and influential factor in students gathering information. Today, the world has become a global village, and the user has made it a smaller world through social media. This is amongst the few to perform a focalized investigation on revealing the relationship between positive and negative characteristics of social media and the learning attitude of students for sustainable education (Abbas et al., 2019).

Students enrolled in allied health programs are particularly vulnerable to seeking health information on various platforms considering individual's primary health knowledge. This drives the students to explore more health topics on mass media. The most commonly utilized sources of students' information include: 26.72% from the family, 11.34% pharmacist, 7.29% for old prescription, 30.16% are own decision, 38.06% on media like magazines and the internet while 39.88% for books (Kalra et al.,2015).

The various information posted on the media may not come from credible sources, especially when the information came from social media. However, when the news is flashed on the television, there is a probability that information is credible. This affects the confidence level and reliability of students towards health media use. As a "complementary infodemic," the pandemic's emergence is described as a phenomenon wherein various media forms accounted for unverified and unreliable information. An analysis of 1,000 tweets found on Twitter dated February 6 & 7, 2020, reveals that the messages were incorrect and not based on science. Hence, science-based information plays an essential role in disseminating rightful information to the public to make accurate responses in mitigating diseases and promoting effective precautionary measures (Mheidly & Fares., 2020). How information is presented on the media may persuade a reader into its contents if one does not make the proper judgment in choosing helpful articles from reliable sources.

Students believe that analyzing online health information will provide evidence-based knowledge towards different information available for public use. This will help in developing skills and improving health-related perspective by accessing online databases from various health professionals (Ahmad, Musallam, & Allah, 2018). Thus, university students in Ghanian shows a significant number of internet use for health related purposes. 67.7

% are active internet users for health information, this is because of information approaches, privacy and also affordability related to health support and awareness (Asibey et al., 2017).

Medical education's impact is unique because the need for continuing training in allied health students is urgent and traditionally calling for hands-on training and a physical presence. Thus, as the Covid-19 took its place in transitioning to the new normal, most allied health programs today use technology to gather health information. The current direction in the flow of web searches worldwide since the Covid-19 pandemic indicates a significant rise in the number of inquiries regarding online health-related information and approaches; therefore, assessing students' confidence level on online health media reporting will give rise to its existence and importance.

Conceptual Framework

The confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic varies from each other. This is because of the wide range of knowledge and factors that may contribute to students' acceptance and reliability in decision-making from the information garnered from different online platforms. Allied health students usually consider factors affecting the factuality of informtion, reliability of media information, credible sources, reliable reporters, materials and information, and its effect on the general public. Students' confidence level towards online health media reporting can be assessed to identify and acknowledge how it influences decision-making and media information utilization.

An exploration of allied health students' level of confidence in online health media reporting can affect decision-making, perception, and information utilization of information. Thus, this also explores the attitude and behavior of allied health students regarding online health media reporting ability to enhance or neglect health. Accordingly, factors that contribute to the student's decision-making can be as follows: the demographic profile, preference in terms of platforms, reasons and frequency of use, perception to health knowledge towards online health media reporting, including factuality, reliability of reports, utilizing, managing information, and confidence level. The concept of beliefs and intervening attitudes, specifically allied health students' confidence level that contributes to decision making regarding utilization of health-related media information, will be investigated in this research and will be resorted to developing a questionnaire instrument to identify the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

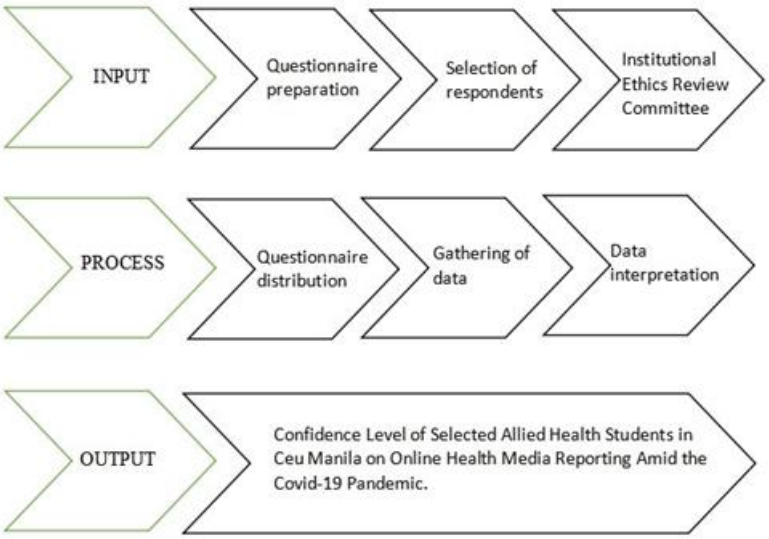


Figure 1.
This Paradigm showing the Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Main Objectives

The study aims to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Specific Objectives

1. To determine the demographic profile of the respondents as to:
1.1 Age
1.2 Gender
1.3 Program
1.4 College Level
2. To determine the preference of the respondents in terms of:
2.1 Platform used for online health media reporting
2.2 Reasons to consider in using online health media reporting
2.3 Frequency of visit to online health media reporting

3. To determine the respondent's level of confidence on online health media reporting based on the following indicators:
3.1 Factuality of information
3.2 Reliability of reports
3.3 Utilization of information
4. To determine factors that are significantly associated with student's confidence on online health media reporting.

Research Hypotheses Null Hypotheses.
The associated factors have no significant relationship to the confidence level of allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Alternative Hypotheses
The associated factors have significant relationship to the confidence level of allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting. amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Significance of the Study
Allied health students' confidence level on online health media reporting is critical in identifying the importance and relevance of media platforms' existence. This represents the perceived trust of the students towards the online health media reports information. The study's generalization would greatly benefit the immense knowledge concerning students' confidence level and credibility of online health reporting platforms like social media: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, video-sharing social networking, and the World Wide Web regarding health-related news updates. This study's vital results will be highly significant to the following: This study benefits the students in understanding how health media reporting can affect decision-making in utilizing health information from online databases. This will also help the student expand knowledge regarding the factuality, reliability, and online health media platform utilization. Thus, this will also give enlightenment to the reporter's dissemination of information and its possible impact on the public. Thus, this will help reporters make necessary changes and improvements if needed for the readers' benefit. This research will also help health professionals realize the role of health caregivers in providing adequate health information and detecting unreliable sources that can harm consumers' health. This study will allow the community and general public to distinguish and analyze different platforms regarding online health media reporting use; therefore, this will help individuals decide wisely.

Furthermore, this study will allow finding a solution regarding the present indicators that highly affect the students. In this way, the researchers will establish predictions and consequences of indulging the students in wrong databases that create explanatory responses regarding the problems. Whereas: Pharmacy students will use online health media platforms to find accurate and reliable drug information instead of depending on false product claims that are not FDA approved. Dentistry students will find critical studies regarding direct contact to the patient with innovative skills and access to the resource. Medical technologies will find relevant reports that will fill the gap between communicating with other healthcare workers and medical device usage; Optometry students will create standards and compare fake ophthalmic products and services; therefore, it allows students to change what is on media platforms. Lastly, Nursing students will be able to engage in a proper online media debate regarding the appropriate dissemination of accurate information and providing evidence-based knowledge.

Scope and Delimitation
This study focuses on the selected allied health students' confidence level enrolled in the second semester school year 2020-2021 in Centro Escolar University Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic. This includes factuality of information, reliability of reports, and utilization of information. The study participants are limited to programs: Dentistry, Medical Technology, Nursing, Optometry, and Pharmacy. The study's scope is limited to the five programs because these programs made CEU Manila recognized as a developer of skillful students. Respondents are randomly picked to participate in an online survey questionnaire. The Likert scale on confidence (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree) type of questionnaire is distributed to assess the respondents' confidence level towards online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, the questions are self-made by the researchers. Other factors contributing to the confidence level not mentioned, and other students enrolled in CEU Manila, are not within this research scope.

Definition of Terms
For clarification, the crucial terms used in this study are given definition. The following terms are:
Allied health programs. This refers to programs that train future health professionals to deliver evidence-based skills in performing health care, distinct from dentistry, medical technology, nursing, optometry, and pharmacy. (ASAHP, 2020)

Allied health students. This refers to students who are science-related professions distinct from dentistry, medical technology, nursing, optometry, and pharmacy trained to provide health care and improve interprofessional collaboration. (Wenke et. al, 2018)

Confidence level. It is expressed as a percentage and demonstrates how frequently that rate of the target population. (Devault, 2020)

Covid-19. This refers to a respiratory disease that is passed on to a person by direct contact or droplets via the respiratory passages, mouth, and eyes from an infected

person that is manifested by flu-like symptoms that may lead to death which originated from Wuhan, China (Singhal, 2020).

Electronic Devices. This refers to devices used to control the flow of electricity and electrical current for processing information and system control (Alam et al. 2020).

Health. This is a state of physical, social, and mental well-being. The level of metabolic efficiency of a living being is the common condition of a person's intellect and body (Felman, 2020).

Online Health Media Reporting. It refers to a source of different health information that shapes the general public's understanding of health information. It uses internet connectivity to deliver information allowing global access (Schwind et al.,2017).

Pandemic. It is defined as infectious disease outbreaks that can seriously increase morbidity and death worldwide. Thus, it also triggers significant economic, social and political disruption (Madhav et al., 2017).

Platforms. This refers to technologies that allow the general public to access information written through social media, television, print media, or the World Wide Web (Asadullah et al., 2018).

Indicators. This refers to observable signal or sign which shows something that exists, true and makes something clear (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)

CHAPTER 2
Review of Related Literatures and Studies

This chapter presents the related literature and studies from local and foreign sources that may support the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU-Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Covid-19 Pandemic

The World Health Organization announced the disease named Covid-19 as mystery pneumonia on the 31st of December 2019. The viral infection has been identified as SARS-CoV-2. The Covid-19 cases had been identified in 72 countries as of the 3rd of March 2020. Thus, there has been a global spread that is why it is considered to be a pandemic. (World Health Organization, 2020). In relation to this, rumors became rampant, which affects the credibility of health information and healthcare providers. It can vary on different misinformation, fake news, and stigma that presses the modern-day problems. Another thing is that medical supplies such as alcohol, facemask, and sanitizers had vigorously increased in demand. Building stigma is bad in all aspects during the outbreak control. Conspiracy theories have increased, which drives an individual to hide illness to avoid criticism. This dilemma prevents people from seeking healthcare professionals to prevent the viral spread of the said disease.

Media reporters during some historical pandemics are in a struggle to communicate and spread news worldwide. It leads the citizens to be alarmed and to depend on some health media reports from journalists. This media helps outspread preventive measures and approaches that helped countries develop an attitude during global crises. Health media reports contain in-depth research and surveys that help the citizens trust the published information. Thus, people's ability to write and inform the world about the happenings and current health situation made others infringe and fake writings. Some of which are false health product information, harassment to the government, and rumors on some innovative medications (Antwi-Boasiako, 2017).

However, those media that the consumers' trust doesn't ignore misinformation but counteract it by providing credible information. Therefore, to raise the problem is to pilot credible experts to initiate and conduct appropriate language and carefully explain terminology in reports (Powell, 2020). During a health crisis like a pandemic, the medical institutions need to disseminate information promptly for the public to be aware and well informed on the happenings (Chern & Selesnick, 2020).

The circumstances create a difficult environment for the individuals to report conditions without distorting the information, which causes concern to individuals as evidenced by the shortage of medical equipment and lack of experts to help infected people. It is very significant in the research because it provides an understanding of the disease's correlation to unfold the research problem. Covid-19 became the driving force for the people's dependence on online health media reports as a valuable source of information and how misinformation started to escalate.

Defining online health media reporting

Online Health Media Reporting is defined as a source wherein the public obtains knowledge about specific current health medical news and learns about products found from different forms of media: first is the social media, including Facebook, YouTtube, Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok in which the public can hear and watch timely news and information. The World Wide Web provides extensive and broad resources and sites for health news and information. Lastly, print media such as magazines and tabloids are given attention because of online form. The media is considered one of the most predominant tools to inform the public regarding the different types of health risks that promote health information opportunities, potentially reducing reading barriers (Wiebe et al., 2017).

The expansion of accessibility and information worldwide using the internet or online source had filled the gap between individuals and health sectors or

providers. This helps the readers or viewers establish health dissemination engagement, including applying health information in daily activities. Thus, through online health-related information, it increases awareness of the general public towards scientific and evidence-based understanding (Gatewood et al., 2020).

In the Philippines, the use of Facebook played a vital role in aiding the students in seeking news and developments about the pandemic. As of January 2020, 73,170,000 users in the Philippines are equivalent to 66.4% of the total population. By using Facebook, users can catch up with recent updates on social media. This platform also became the channel for providing information on good sanitation practices such as hand-washing and living a healthy life (Toquero & Talidong, 2020). Moreover, the World Health Organization had stated that the organization only provides transparency, advice, and guidelines for the general public. Thus, WHO believes that the trustworthiness of the communicators are essential to become the basis for health decision making (WHO,2020).

The media has ranked one of the most crucial socialization agents that influences the public's health behavior, specifically today's youth. Some researchers estimate that youth spends 30-35% of waking hours (Bergsma, 2018). Public health debates that the media contribute to the health problems framing and the researchers drive in potential solutions. Production of media has to be considered in its broadest term manufacture such as in studios, newsrooms, and other institutions together with the technologies and contexts structural with ideological assumptions, specific networks, and occupational practices outcomes (Henderson & Hilton, 2018).

Online health media reporting provides a massive platform for information sources and two of which are the World Wide Web and social media. It brings awareness to the growing use of health media reports as it also measures the patient, the general public, and health practitioners' attitudes (Riesenmy, 2020).

Online health media platforms play an essential role in health risk functionality. Risk competence requires an appropriate and cautious way of handling health information. Consumers of health products and procedures require reliable information, matches the lifestyle, and relates to daily life (Schweim &Ullmann, 2015). The power of the social and behavioral science that converts medical research into practices, policies, and procedures will improve and even save lives (SAGE Journals, 2020).

Media channels become windows through which the general public searches exact data, medical facts, government choices, and people's responses in general. Media likewise contributes significantly to well-being, mindfulness, and advancement, making it a fundamental mediator for health correspondence. It assumes a significant part in changing perspective and goals and influencing behavior. Such incorrect information can cause increasing anxiety about health and lead to disorder, maltreatment, and fear (Mheidly & Fares, 2020). The online media, specifically the social media and the Internet, had immersed themselves in the public's personal and professional lives. Medical and healthcare institutions and sectors with the departments of public health benefit from the offer of social media to deliver and disseminate education and communication to the public regarding healthcare. The provincial health committees in China adopted micro-video sharing through the platforms such as TikTok, wherein the committees can communicate and engage with the residents about health-related information (Zhu et al., 2019).

The information sought by Americans online health media is mostly issues concerning a particular type of ailment or problems related to medical conditions. The practice of seeking health information online started to escalate from 2001 to 2010 and was regarded as a vital provider of health information. It became evident that a large portion of online searches is devoted to accessing health-related topics. People looked for various health issues, 16% of which attempt to identify with others who have similar conditions, 30% sought opinions about treatment and services previously utilized by others, and 26% obtained information on health and medical issues by watching actual experiences of individuals shared online (Zhao & Zhang, 2017).

Through online health media reporting, people get a glimpse of the current updates and development worldwide. Various platforms are present to deliver health reports, and these are social media, video sharing networking, and the World Wide Web itself. Relevant information about online health media reporting, the different platforms utilized by people, the significant role it played in disseminating timely information, and bridging awareness among people regarding scientific and evidence-based interventions can be applied in people's lives. It depicts the increased use of online media reporting and the kind of issues searched by the users.

An overview on Centro Escolar University Manila science programs

The school of Centro Escolar University was able to developed health care professionals since 1921. Through students' and faculty members' journeys, different science programs were trained to be skillful, motivated, patient-oriented, and flexible in any circumstances. These programs that fit in providing delivery care includes the school of pharmacy, nursing, dentistry, medical technology, and optometry considered as the future allied health professionals (Centro Escolar University, 2015).

Centro Escolar University provides the students' needs in learning and giving more information. It relates to the study that students must be well trained to be skillful, motivated, patient-oriented, and flexible in any circumstances in preparation to be future allied health professionals.

Allied health students

Concerning understanding health information from media reports, health providers and educators are expected to give the utmost skills and knowledge in providing the best care for patients. Resources for information include technology like e-health, reports televised, and books. Therefore it helps to evaluate accurate information from these resources by analyzing, comparing, and evaluating. Thus, some findings revealed that some allied health students struggle to find the right information from the said platforms rather than using the traditional way of getting information like books provided by respective universities (Horvath-Plyman, 2018). Allied health students recognize all health professions' roles in communicating health information to the people and choosing the necessary health services. The student also perceives that the different health professions have a specific responsibility, expertise, and learnings that enhance their capability to communicate crucial health-related information. Allied health students tend to engage in activities to improve further knowledge, which is vital in expanding the scientific understanding in preparation for the future role of shaping the health of the public (McLean et al., 2018).

The present generation of healthcare providers was exposed to the use of technology for discerning health information. These e-health resources are used to educate and provide clinical practices in the hands of the reader. In connection with this, e-health services deliver promising repercussions to providing medical care. Thus, this made a change in attitude regarding the perception of health information. However, medical allies usually need a workforce in choosing the right platforms of health information. This is because some assessment shows a variety of fake journalists' information or pretending to be one of the medical allies and it affects every student's approach (Vossen et al., 2020). In this study, the Online health media reports help allied health students gain knowledge and understand the occurring events in line with the chosen profession.

Students enrolled in allied health programs are using technology to improve more profound knowledge, and in connection to this, it also helps to provide the best care for the patients. Therefore, studies have stated that students show a significantly positive attitude towards using technological information for medication purposes. Despite this attitude, some are still not favorable in using health medication reporting platforms because of its reliability on the student's perception. Also, some students are always in need of combination and technical skills to understand the existence of health media reporting (Echelard et al., 2020).

The practice of the profession, including management in the field, is among the searches made in dentistry. Health-seeking for treatment procedure and measures lead the user of information to come up with other further enhancement of knowledge regarding the practice of a profession (Melkers et al., 2017). Thus, pharmacy and nursing students must have proper awareness and a receptive attitude towards nursing-pharmacist collaboration. According to the theory of planned behavior, for students, a positive attitude is a prerequisite for acceptance and subsequent behavior change, which may increase the effectiveness of their future clinical inter-professional team practice (Wang et al., 2018). The students of medical technology give appropriate information and enhance skills to apply in an actual situation. Being competent in academic, dependent as a student, and trustworthy makes assess all the task given (Balansag & Marasigan, 2019). In regards to the optometry students, online health media reporting helps the students to administer e-learning on real-life practices, which enable to perform the duty well and use technology appropriately (Acosta et al., 2018).

Allied health students perceive the expected role that should be performed in the future, as evidenced by allied health students' health-seeking behaviors. Health providers' role in disseminating health information through recent technology and exercising proper judgment in choosing suitable sources. Studies indicate the good response of allied health programs in the use of technology, though some still view it negatively. Studies provide the students' perception with regards to the role and the vulnerability to use online health media.

The Confidence Level

Confidence can be defined as an influential tool that affects the performance and decision-making of an individual. It plays a vital role in achieving success. Thus, the absence of confidence creates a bridge with failure when challenges arise (Owens & Keller, 2018). The level of confidence serves as an indicator of how sure it can be. It can be expressed as a percentage reflecting how often the given population would pick a persistent answer within the confidence level. It is said that most researchers used the 95% confidence level, which means that the researchers are near to above certain. Therefore, the broader the confidence level, the more certain it can be that the population answers would be within the range (Siegle, 2015). The confidence level of students is the main key component to answer the objectives of the study. This will indicate how students perceives the online health media reporting.

Confidence in the healthcare system can promote patient empowerment, including the proper use of healthcare services, greater adherence to healthcare recommendations, and better continuity of care, resulting in improved outcomes. Health trust can also translate

into a more effective response to crises, as populations with developed confidence are more likely to listen to health advice and turn to the health system during emergencies. Flexibility is a unique feature of the health system (Stuhlmiller, 2018).

Online health information comes from various sources, including public health providers, businesses, various segments, and individuals. Assessing the credibility and reliability of online health information is a complex process, and user confidence-building is affected by many factors. Lack of understanding of these factors will mislead future practice and research in this area. Therefore, how much trust is placed in multiple resources and why they are trusted is vital for policymakers, medical system developers, and informants (Khosrowjerdi & Sundqvist, 2017).

Regarding the confidence level, social media in medical students impacts skills performance and perception regarding health. Medical students mainly use an 88.58% confidence rate for academic purposes. This explains that social networking provides a positive impact on medical students' confidence level in using online health media reporting platforms. In connection to this, the demographic profile of students like age does not show a difference. In UK universities, the questionnaire-based survey was formulated to gather data from undergraduate students that study the variation of discipline. Also, it incorporates the accompanying measurements: handiness, content, authority, style, brand, usability, the comfort of use, believability, and confirmation. Moreover, assessment of reactions to explicit, specific tools/questions gives further experiences into parts of the data that were of explicit significance in affecting trust decisions (Rowley et al., 2015).

Besides, people seek to improve population health in different family countries by building public health awareness through e-learning at a meager cost. Thus, the goal to establish uniformity is to “ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning” in the year 2030 (Sridharan et al., 2018).

The literature describes self-confidence as an indicator of how individuals will likely indulge in any piece of material. This helps determine the factors that influence the respondents' confidence level in online health media reporting and serve as a guide in devising specific parameters to measure the students' level of confidence.

Factuality of Information

The internet is a source of an enormous body of information that is beneficial for personal use and extends to the general populations, including the organization's product appraisal and health professionals. It determines the difference between opinions, facts, and experiences. Opinions are based on how a person sees or views something, while facts can be tested and supported by proofs based on research. Online health seekers are looking for facts that provide them with an in-depth understanding of the different facets of diseases. Facts play an essential role in providing patients with the right information on possible treatments and presenting the information using words that the patients can understand. Facts are distinguished from opinions as the former is objective and the latter is subjective (Carrillo-de-Albornoz et al., 2019).

There is many health information available on the media with various claims. There are reports of “breakthroughs” found in news reports, wellness magazines, talk shows, infomercials, and various internet sites. Distinguishing and tracking new study, fad, fraud cure, exposure in the reported information is not an easy task. Advice that promises a fast remedy, seemingly hard to believe, takes only a portion of a large body of research; suggestions derived from single research are found in sources that have not undergone scientific studies (Garden-Robinson, 2019).

United States polls measuring trust in the media have seen a decline in 2016, which is 35% compared to the previous years. In different parts of the world, media is considered one of the institutions with the lowest trust rating. The lowered trust in the media is attributed to the decrease in its quality over time. The area of interest that should be dealt with is the decreasing trust in both credible and noncredible sources and the difficulty of discerning one from the other. It was found out that 59% of the people find it hard to recognize whether news reports came from a trusted media organization. The inability to distinguish and regard health information sources as evidence-based and trustworthy is of prime concern nowadays. There are beliefs that traditional media is more ideal and accurate than the internet. However, the top ten leading newspapers in the UK in one week found out that there was rampant misinformation regarding opinions given. There is no enough evidence to prove the claims written in 72% of the said newspapers (Swire-Thompson & Lazer, 2020).

The presence of abundant information on the internet with fascinating claims encourages using such materials, making it challenging to recognize factual information. Studies reveal that some individuals have difficulty differentiating credible from non-credible information. As misinformation became evident in the media today, facts are essential in providing appropriate information that benefits the population as a whole. It is essential to differentiate factual information that is objective from opinionated and based on experience. It is crucial to making the right decision regarding health decisions. People will likely place their trust in information that contains facts rather than opinions.

Reliability of Reports

Technological progress has allowed quick access to health information available within the web, but it's increased the likelihood of searching out wrong or

unreliable health information. Hence the matter of provision of malicious medical web data is becoming a significant issue. Most web users don't seem to be proficient with medical terms, resulting in misinterpretation of online data (Battineni et al., 2020).

In accordance with this, students' perception ascent in web-based media as an apparatus for getting to and spreading well-related data might be clarified by online clients' changing association with data, developing from basic looking to now a unique and synergistic commitment with data. Without a doubt, online media locales urge wellbeing purchasers to convey and share information straightforwardly with each other, cultivating connection, investment, commitment, and network. This is particularly noticeable in web-based media for help and training about well-being-related illnesses and concerns. The fast development of distributed online media selection likewise achieves a move in social collaborations, moving from cooperation between more modest gatherings of people to network-wide organizations in which data can be made, looked at, and shared (Dalmer, 2017).

Advancement in technology that enables easy access to data, harmful information regarding medical issues, and the unclear presentation of health information are among the prime concerns that endanger online health media reports' reliability nowadays. The significant change in the exchange of ideas is one of the factors for the reliability of reports. The network sharing brings many people where messages are not adequately filtered, compromising the information's reliability. It implies some materials containing health information on the web should be thoroughly examined and verified.

Utilization of information

The utilization of health care information serves as a quality of public reporting by providing structural, process, and outcome information that facilitates hospital choice and strengthens quality competition. Implementation of public reports that have hospital quality in many countries serve as a big help to reduce deficit information and empower patients and payers to choose and contract with the most appropriate and highest quality providers (Pross et al., 2017).

Media such as television, wherein Americans utilize news, especially local news, serve as an essential vehicle for the users to obtain information about health-related topics. Synthesized evidence and theory of the four primary functions of television news said that it is one of the most significant tools in shaping public health policy and practice, interpretation by providing the context surrounding health issues (Gollust et al., 2019).

Being well informed about factual information is important to avoid misunderstanding and misuse of information. The media reporting of health online is a big help for the public and allied health students to gather information and knowledge that can be utilized. This has something to do with how the general public will use information from the internet. Some studies had stated that students use online information primarily to seek health information remedies, and some would utilize health news information for school purposes.

Demographic Variables

The emergence of different health media reporting emphasizes the demographic profile of the respondents, primarily the students. One of the most common applications or websites that the general public usually uses is Facebook to stress the use of media. The students' continuous use of this application varies across demographic variables such as age, gender, education, and income. This gives focus and attention to the level of users. Younger ones usually spend lesser time than on the higher education level (Sanjeev & Chen, 2016).

Studies have shown that age, gender, and education affect social media success in discerning information regarding the effects of demographic variables on students. The growth of these media give interactional potential and influence to the distribution of knowledge within different populations (Koiranen,2020). Thus in relation to gender, male tend to use the online community for professional purposes, including usage of proper medical terms, while females tend to use the online health community to find bridge along with the emotions and influenced by friendship networking (Liu, Sun & Li, 2018).

The use of media, especially online health media, serves as a help for the public to be informed and for the students to learn and be aware of the latest happenings. The respondents' demographic profile that varies from age, gender, program, and college-level has a significant impact on how the respondents will assess the confidence level's association. This provides an overview indicating that the media has been part of the public's daily living and media also serves as a learning tool.

CHAPTER 3

Methods and Procedures

This chapter gives an outline of the methods and procedures in the study. This also includes the techniques that the researchers used for data collection. Thus, this study determined the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Method of Research Used

The method descriptive-quantitative is primarily managed by the study's measured subjects to fill the gap between variables and subject population (Noyes et al., 2019). Thus, quantitative research design primarily compares and manipulates various interest subjects to be analyzed and gives data to be subjected to statistical treatment (Bayot et al., 2020). Descriptive-quantitative was used in the study, and it involved data collection that

answered questions concerning the subject of the study. This method determined the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Setting of the Study

Centro Escolar University Manila campus is located at 1001 San Rafael St, San Miguel, Manila. The university offers the best and standardized science programs. CEU is known to be a top-performing school offering allied health programs.

Figure 2: Vicinity Map of Centro Escolar University-Manila.

Survey Instrument

Several properties ensured minimal errors in the data results. The first property is validity, whether an instrument measured what it sets out to measure. The second is reliability, which proved that the instrument had been consistently interpreted even across different situations.

There are no existing questionnaires. Therefore, the primary source used to develop the survey instrument is the existing literature related to the researchers' study. The researchers composed a self-made instrument and analyzed various literature and journals with the related information needed.

Likert scale was used to assess the respondent's level of confidence towards online health media reporting. They were instructed to choose from Strongly agree[5] as the highest, followed by Agree,[4] Neutral,[3] Disagree,[2] and Strongly Disagree as the lowest.[1]

The first part is the respondents' demographic profile: age, gender, program, and college-level of the allied health students. The second part is the respondents' preference in information gathering from the internet that provides relevant data, ideas, news, health products, and knowledge regarding online health media reports. This part has three questions (i.e., the respondents' preferred platform; reasons to be considered in choosing the platform and, respondent's frequency of visit in online health media reporting). The third part measured the respondents' confidence level towards the (a.) factuality of information, (b.) reliability of reports, and (c.) utilization of information. The last part is the summary of the sub-topic. It answered the overall confidence level of the selected allied health students in CEU Manila. A five-point Likert scale was used, ranging from 5 (completely confident) as highest, followed by 4 (fairly confident), 3 (somewhat confident), 2 (slightly confident), and 1 (not confident at all) as the lowest.

Table 1: The scale used in interpreting the weighted mean score.

Interval Range	Confidence Level
1.00-1.79	Not confident at all
1.80-2.59	Slightly confident
2.60-3.39	Somewhat confident
3.40-4.19	Fairly confident
4.20-5.00	Completely confident

The respondents were strictly informed that they were not obligated to join and participate in the study. The respondents that accepted the terms and conditions received the online questionnaire along with the instructions. The researchers also provided directions on how to answer the questions. At the end of the

questionnaire, the respondents' contact numbers were asked as part of a 20 pesos load reward. The researchers ensured that all information is only for research purposes and had complied with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173).

Validation of the Instrument

The survey instrument was validated and checked by an English professor, registered Psychometrician, a registered Pharmacist, and Statistician. The instrument was revised and polished according to the suggestions made.

Thus, after validation, the questionnaire had undergone a pilot study where 20 participating allied health students of CEU Malolos answered the online survey. The questionnaire was subjected to pilot testing that determined that the instrument was understood and interpreted consistently by the participants. It ensured the instrument's reliability and minimized errors during the actual run of the survey.

After the pilot testing, the questionnaire was subjected to IERC application for the approval of data collection.

Table 2 shows the result of Cronbach's Alpha that indicates a high reliability which signifies that the instrument possesses a dependable consistency.

Table 2: Convergent Validity and Reliability Measures.

Construct	Factor loading	AVE	CR	CA
Factuality (5 items)	.601 – .753	.476	.891	.862
Reliability (4 items)	.588 – .768	.500	.952	.947
Utilization (6 items)	.639 – .895	.675	.891	.834

Table 2 *The questionnaire was subjected to pilot testing to establish its reliability in which Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha was employed. In the table, reliability coefficient is above .83 indicating a high reliabiliy questionnaire.*

Data Collection

The confidence level of the selected allied health students enrolled in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic is focused of the study. The researcher requested a copy of the total population and CEU email address of the selected allied health students in the second semester of the academic year 2020-2021 from the university registrar through a formal letter. The respective deans have received a formal letter of request to conduct the study. The request was approved and ensured student's privacy. The student participant received a consent form through email and had accessed the questionnaire through a provided link.

Subjects of the Study

The selected allied health students of Centro Escolar University-Manila were the targets of the research. The study covered programs in Dentistry, Medical Technology, Nursing, Optometry, and Pharmacy. The researchers selected respondents from students enrolled in the second semester of the academic year 2020-2021. The allied health students became the researchers' subject of interest, considering the respondents' role in dealing with similar health issues. The extent of how reports related to health used likely influences decision-making and behavior (Yilmaz et al., 2020).

Sample Size and Technique

A priori power analysis was used to find the sample size given alpha, effect size, and power using statistical software (SPSS). Statistical power is the probability set which recognized the present effect (Coolican, 2014). Five steps were followed in calculating the sample size for the study: first, specified hypothesis test; second, the specified significance level of the test (usually alpha = .05); third, detailed smallest effect size that is of scientific interest; fourth, the estimated values of other parameters were used for the computed power function; and fifth, the specified intended power of the test (usually .80) as the minimum.

The researchers used a stratified sampling in the identified samples. This divided the groups into five. Moreover, a simple random sampling technique was also employed for each group, in which each member was selected equally by chance to represent the total population.

The sample size covered the selected allied health students in Centro Escolar University-Manila.

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis was performed on the sample groups. The goal of the study was to obtain statistical research findings that were free from bias. To do this, the researchers applied the statistical treatment to the raw data gathered through the web-based survey (google form) and presented it in tabular and graphical form. Data were sorted, coded, and entered in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23.0 for management and analysis. A series of Chi-squared tests were used to determine significant correlation differences between confidence in online health media reporting and the following variables: the demographic profile, factuality of reports, reliability of reports, and information utilization. The priori level for statistical significance was set at $p<0.05$.

Ethical Consideration

The protocol of the study was submitted and approved by Institutional Ethics Review Committee (IERC) of Centro Escolar University under the Research and Evaluation

Office

CHAPTER 4
Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

This chapter presents the data obtained from the online survey questionnaire in tables, models, descriptive analysis together with the interpretation of the obtained results from the statistical tests and treatments used. The study aimed to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

1. Demographic Profile of the Allied Health Students

This section is composed of figures and tables related to the demographic information of the respondents. This includes data on age, gender and program of the allied health students.

1.1 According to age

Table 1.1
Profile of the Allied Health Students in Terms of Age

Age Groups	f	%
18-19	44	35.20
20-21	66	52.80
22-23	15	12.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 1.1 shows that the age group of the respondents. The majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 20-21 (52.8%). It was followed by those who belong to 18-19 (35.2%). The least number of respondents are in the age group of 22-23 (12%). The reason is that most of the respondents that answered the questionnaire and presented in the data are from the third-year college level who are in the age range of 20-21. Thus, this indicates that the sample size is majority from the young adults, who are matured enough to understand the questionnaire's content.

1.2 According to gender

Table 1.2
Profile of the Allied Health Students in Terms of Gender.

Gender	f	%
Female	98	78.40
Male	27	21.60
Total	125	100.0

Table 1.2 shows that out of the 125 respondents in the selected allied health programs, 98 females (78.40%) while 27 are males (21.60%). This indicates that the female respondents are more inclined in using online health media reporting than males when it comes to gender.

1.3 According to program

Table 1.3
Profile of the Allied Health Students in Terms of Program.

Programs	F	%
Dentistry	25	20.00
Medical Technology	25	20.00
Nursing	25	20.00
Optometry	25	20.00
Pharmacy	25	20.00
Total	125	100.00

Table 1.3 shows that the frequency in all the selected allied health programs is 25 (20%). This implies that the samples were equally taken from each program. This also indicates that the selected programs were equally represented in the study done based on the same frequency shown in the table.

1.4 According to college level

Table 1.4
Profile of the Allied Health Students in Terms of College Level

College level	f	%
First year	38	30.40
Second year	27	21.60

Third year	47	37.60
Fourth year	1	0.80
Fifth year	6	4.80
Sixth year	6	4.80
Total	125	100

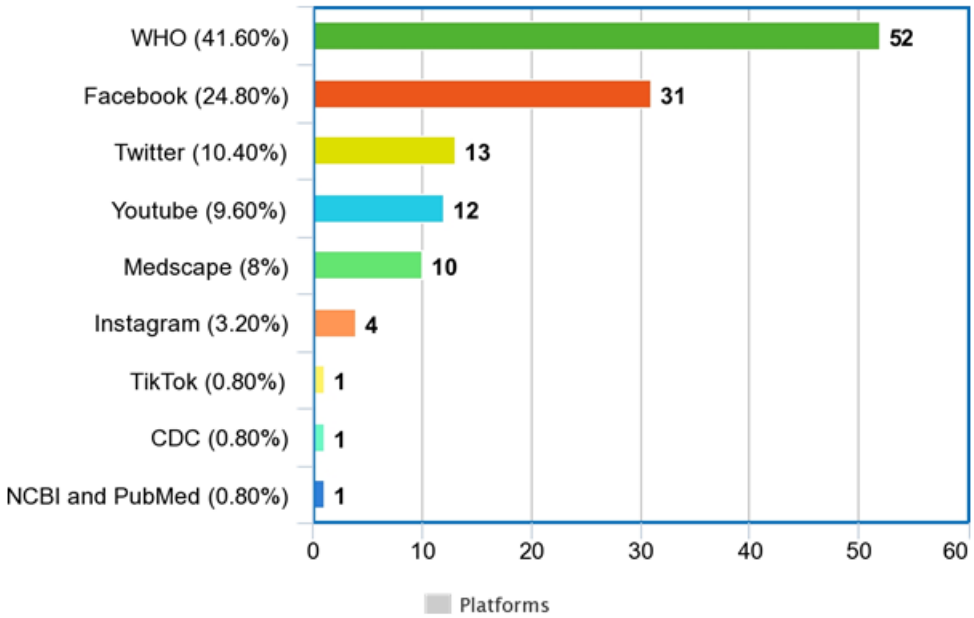
Table 1.4 shows the profile of the allied health students in terms of college level. Based on the findings, 47 (37.60%) of the third-year level has the highest percentage as per being the respondent of the study and are fairly confident in using online-based information, followed by the 38 (30.40%) the first-year level, still fairly confident, 27 (21.60%) from second-year level obtained, 6 (4.80%) students from fifth and six-year level are equally distributed. And lastly, 1 (0.80%) student from fourth-year level. The data indicate that the sample's distribution is mainly concentrated on the first three levels of the selected program, which is one of the factors that has influenced the result of the study done.

2. Respondent's preference in using online health media reporting

In order to determine the perception of students regarding the usage of online health media reporting, preferences was measured. Findings were organized and presented in a chart 2.1 to 2.3 with specific analysis and interpretation.

2.1 **According to platforms used by students**

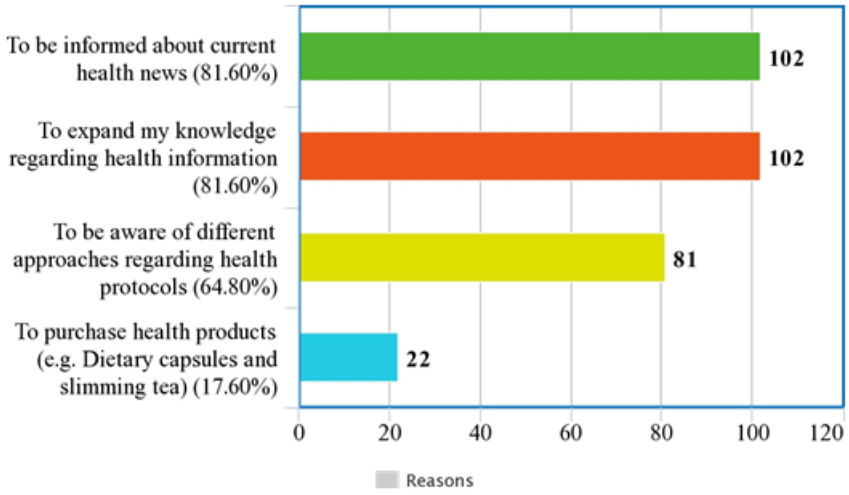
Figure 2.1



Platforms used by the students

Figure 2.1 is the platform used by the respondents in accessing online health mdia reporting. Data obtained shows that respondents used World Health Organization (WHO) as the most preferred platform by the 52 (41.60%) students. Media helps outspread preventative measures and approaches that help countries develop an attitude during global crises (Antwi-Boasiako,2017). The second one is Facebook (24.80%). Facebook is the most common application that the general public used in disseminating information, especially when students need to establish common interest and communication (Sanjeev & Chen, 2016), including Twitter (10.40%), YouTube (9.60%), Medscape (8%), and Instagram (3.20%). Lastly, a category such as TikTok, CDC and NCBI, and PubMed with (0.80%) only. As these platforms do not satisfy the users' needs, the mentioned platforms do not contain the essential health knowledge that the respondents need. Students chose World Health Organization because the possibility of getting accurate and appropriate information is from this site. Students relied on this site as it contains data that helps the respondent further understand the global crisis, unlikefrom the least category. After all, most users don't seem to be proficient with medical terms resulting in misinterpretation of online data (Battineni et al., 2020).

2.1 According to the reasons to consider
Figure 2.2

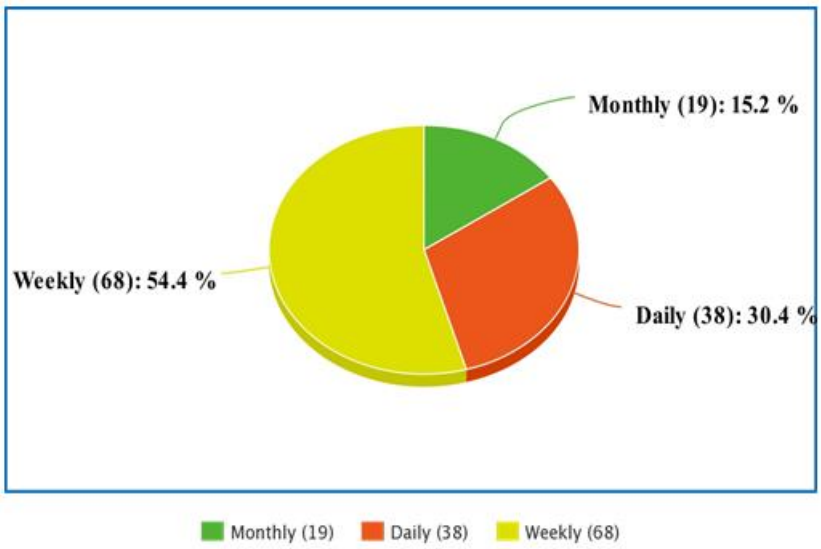


Reasons to Consider in Using Online Health Media Reporting
Figure 2.2 shows different reasons to consider in using online health media reporting.

Students from the first and second statements have the highest percentage (81.60%). The first statement implies 'to be informed about current health news' obtained, and the second one is to expand my knowledge regarding health information. Students would likely use online health media reporting as long as it provides information that may help the students to gain more understanding regarding health issues. It was followed by being aware of different approaches regarding health protocols (64.80%). The least among reasons is to purchase health products (e.g., Dietary capsules and slimming tea) (17.60%). Thus, students do not depend on online health products, especially if intellectual understanding regarding the origin of the product, especially its legitimacy.

To further explain, it is essential to provide information from credible sources to avoid misinformation. (Powell, 2020).

2.2 According to frequency of visit
Figure 2.3



Frequency of Visit to Online Health Media Reporting
Figure 2.3 shows the frequency of visits to online health media reporting. The majority of the respondents visit every week (54.4%), followed by daily (30.4%) and monthly (15.2%). This shows that most of the respondents visit online health media reporting weekly to check latest information further. It is essential to promptly disseminate the right information to the allied health students to be updated and aware of their current situation. Respondents visit online health media reporting platforms daily to check if there is progress on the information shown on the online health media reports

(Chern & Selesnick, 2020).

3. Respondent's level of confidence on online health media reporting

The level of confidence of the respondents serves as an indicator of how sure it can be. It can be expressed as a percentage reflecting how often the given population would pick a persistent answer within the confidence level. This will indicate how respondents perceive the online health media reporting.

3.1 According to Factuality

Table 3.1 Factuality of Information.

Factuality of Information	Weighted mean	Interpretation
1. Information from online health media reporting includes the latest and factual updates about medical news.	4.23	Agree
2. Information from online health media reporting contains evidence to support health-related information and claims.	4.23	Agree
3. Information from online health media reporting includes wide, unbiased, relevant information about health-related matters.	3.90	Agree
4. Information from online health media reporting contains consistent information that matches other credible sources	4.01	Agree
5. Information from online health media reporting is relevant to my chosen program because it is based on science and research.	4.46	Agree
Total weighted mean	4.16	Agree

Legend: 1.00-1.49: strongly disagree; 1.50-2.49: disagree; 2.50-3.49: neither agree nor disagree; 3.50 -4.49: agree; 4.50-5.00: strongly agree. FI1- statement 1 FI2 - statement 2 FI3- statement 3 FI4 - satement 4 FI5- statement 5

Table 3.1 shows the factuality of information. The respondents are more confident with regards to Online Health Media Reporting factuality with a total weighted mean of 4.16, which is Agree. Mean was based from 1.00-1.49: strongly disagree; 1.50-2.49:

disagree; 2.50-3.49: neither agree nor disagree; 3.50-4.49: agree; 4.50-5.00: strongly agree. Most of the respondents answered agree regarding online health media reporting to access accurate health news information. FI5 has a weighted mean of 4.46. This signifies that allied health students use online health media as a source of accurate health news information. The factuality of information addresses website that ends with.gov,.edu,.org typically determines the authenticity of online health information. Thus, sponsored health media websites also provide the best and legit source of information. It was followed by FI1 and FI2 (4.23) While the least number of respondents answered FI4 (4.01) and FI3 with a weighted mean of 3.90, which covers that students do not believe that information online is unbiased. Some media reports are not trustworthy because of the dramatic content of health-related news (National Institute on Aging, 2020).

3.2 According to Reliability

Table 3.2 Reliability of Reports

Reliability of Reports	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
1. Information from online health media reporting is from credible sources.	4.03	Agree
2. Information from online health media reporting had undergone in-depth research before publishing it for public use; therefore, it is accurate.	3.90	Agree
3. Information from online health media reporting includes dependable information.	4.01	Agree
4. Information from online health media reporting contains quality information that can be relied on.	3.97	Agree
Total weighted mean	3.98	Agree

Legend: 1.00-1.49: strongly disagree; 1.50-2.49: disagree; 2.50-3.49: neither agree nor disagree; 3.50-4.49: agree; 4.50-5.00: strongly agree. RR1- statement 1 RR2- statement 2 RR3- statement 3 RR4- statement 4

Table 3.2 shows the reliability of reports; the respondents are fairly confident about online health media reporting has a total weighted mean of 3.98 within 3.50-4.49, which is Agree. Most of the respondents answered RR1 with a weighted mean of 4.03, followed by RR3(4.01) and RR4(3.97). In contrast, the least number of respondents answered RR2 with a weighted mean of 3.90. This signifies that allied health students relied on online health media reporting on health-related matters. Reliability of report will serve as technological progress that allowed quick access to health information within the web Furthermore, the awareness of students in assessing credible sources come to place especially it's effect on how students rely on a certain subject matter. The data shows that the analysis of fake news to credible source would greatly affect the viewpoints of students regarding scientific-based information. Hence, the provision of malicious medical web data is becoming a significant issue, especially if data online did not undergo in-depth research (Battineni et al., 2020).

3.3 According to Utilization

Table 3.3 Utilization of Information.

Utilization of information	Weighted mean	Interpretation
1. I use information from online health media reporting to expand my knowledge regarding health	4.34	Agree
2. I use online health media reporting to discover new approaches to health protocols.	4.29	Agree
3. I use online health media reporting to be aware of different health products.	4.19	Agree
4. I use online health media reporting to discover home medication	3.92	Agree
5. I use online health media reporting to gain knowledge inclined with my program of choice.	4.39	Agree
6. I use online health media reporting in making decisions towards the usage of the information gathered.	4.19	Agree
Total weighted mean	4.22	Agree

Legend: 1.00-1.49: strongly disagree; 1.50-2.49: disagree; 2.50-3.49: neither agree nor disagree; 3.50- 4.49: agree; 4.50-5.00: strongly agree. UI1- statement 1 UI2- statement 2 UI3- statement 3 UI4-statement 4 UI5- statement 5 UI6- statement 6

Table 3.3 shows the utilization of information; the respondents become more confident about the Online Health Media Reporting has a total weighted mean of 4.22, which is within 3.50-4.99 means most of the respondents agree. The majority of the respondents answered UI5 with a weighted mean of 4.39. At the same time, UI2 has a weighted mean of 4.29, which emphasized that students used the information to primarily seek health protocols amid the pandemic. UI3 and UI6 garnered an equally weighted mean of 4.19, indicating that students would likely use the information to assess health products and establish decisions regarding the gathered information. The least number of respondents answered UI4 with a weighted mean of 3.92. It is important to note that students would likely to utilize health information if it is from credible source rather than fake authors. Student's would use the information more on expanding the course knowledge rather that just using it to analyze the current situation. This emphasized that students utilize information online if relevant and inclined with the program they are in. Utilization of information will serve as quality of public health reporting utilizing structural, process, and outcome information. Implementation of public reports serves as a big help to reduce error and deficit information and provide the most appropriate and quality healthcare and information (Pross et al., 2017). Thus, students use online information primarily to seek health information remedies, and some would utilize health news information for school purposes.

3.4 According to Over all Confidence

Table 3.4

Over All Confidence on Each Indicators.

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Confidence Level
Factuality of information	3.68	Fairly Confident
Reliability of reports	3.71	Fairly Confident
Utilization of information	3.91	Fairly Confident
Total Weighted Mean	3.82	Fairly Confident

Table3.4 shows the oLveegernadl:l1.c00o-1n.7f9id: Neont ccoenfidoennt aetaacll;h1.8i0n-2d.5i9c:aStlioghrtlywcohnfiidcehnt;h2.a6s03a.39t:oStoa mlewwhaeticgonhfitdeednt; mean of 3.40-4.19: Fairly confident; 4.20-5.00: Completely confident 3.82 that is within the 3.40-4.19, which means the respondents are fairly confident. The majority of the respondents are fairly confident in utilizing information with a weighted mean of 3.91. The least number of the respondents are also fairly confident in the factuality of the information, with a weighted mean of 3.68. Respondents are more likely to trust the information in the online health media reporting when it contains factual information, gathered from a reliable source, and utilized based on the respondent's preference and program. The associated indicators are the main key to indicating how confident the students in the allied health programs perceive online health media reporting. Online health seekers are looking for facts that provide them with an in-depth understanding of the various facets of diseases. (Carrillo-de-Albornoz et al., 2019). Facts are essential in the provision of appropriate information that benefits the population as a whole. Assessing the credibility and reliability of online health information is a complex process, and user confidence-building is affected by many

factors. (Khosrowjerdi & Sundqvist, 2017). The major change in the exchange of ideas is one of the factors for the reliability of reports, the network sharing brings the allied health students to have a common interest when it comes to the indicators stated. Furthermore, students utilize information mainly to assess whether facts are from credible source and can be use for school purposes.

4. Factors That are Significantly Associated with Student's Confidence on Online Health Media Reporting

The demographic profile and the three indicators on the respondents level that includes factuality of information, reliability of reports, and utilization of information forms part of the factors determining the level of confidence on online health media reporting. These are elements that will bridge the gaps between confidence level of online users and the indicators.

Table 4.1 According to Characteristics

Table 4.1

Characteristics between Confidence and Non-Confidence Online Users.

Chi-Square Analysis of Respondents' Characteristics between Confidence and Non-Confidence Online Users				
	Confidence on Online Health Media Reporting			
Characteristics	**Demographic profile**	**Non-Confidence (%)**	**Confidence (%)**	**P-Value**
Age	18-19	45.51	29.27	0.363
	20-21	41.86	58.54	
	22-23	11.63	12.20	
Gender	Female	86.05	74.39	0.088
	Male	13.95	25.61	
Program	Dentistry	20.93	19.51	0.815
	Medical technology	18.60	20.73	
	Nursing	20.93	19.51	
	Optometry	16.28	21.95	
	Pharmacy	23.26	18.29	
College Level	First Year	41.86	24.39	0.855
	Second Year	13.95	25.61	
	Third Year	34.88	39.02	
	Fourth Year	0.00	1.22	
	Fifth Year	6.98	3.66	
	Sixth Year	2.33	6.10	

table 4.1show sthe Respondents' Characteristics between Confidence and Non-Confidence Online Users. *Interpretation:Confidence on online media reporting was found to be not significantly related to age (p = 0.363), gender (p =0.088), programs (p = 0.815), and college level (p = 0.855).*

Based on the gathered data under the demographic profile, students' age obtained a p-value of 0.363, signifying that it is beyond the significance level. Ages 18-19 obtained 45.51%, which is the highest percentage of being not confident; These students are still 1st year to 2nd year, so students are not fully aware of various online health media reporting sites, and this addressed the long-term exposure to health areas and knowledge regarding health issues. While 20-21 obtained 58.54% being the most confident online users. The students in the age range of 20-21 are commonly from the third-year level, and they are more aware, knowledgeable, and exposed to how to look for credible sources properly. Thus, Koiranen (2020) explained that age affects social media success regarding discerning information regardless of students' demographic variables. This gives emphasize that the potential factors that may influence the basis of allied health students on online health media

reporting are not through age level.

Meanwhile, Gender reveals that females garnered the highest percentage than males in terms of being confident (74.39%) and not confident (86.05%), while 13.95% of the male are not confident and 25.61% are confident. Majority of the respondents in the research are female. To give stress, females tend to use online health media, especially when assessing emotional imbalances influences the percentage of the respondent's confidence level (Liu, Sun &Li,2018). Thus, both Gender has a 0.088 p-value which is more than the ideal statistical significance.

On the other hand, when it comes to selected allied health programs with a p-value of 0.815, Pharmacy students obtained the highest percentage of not being confident online users (23.26%) while both Nursing and Dentistry are equally not confident (20.93%) third is the Medical Technology students (18.60%) and lastly, are the Optometry students (16.28%). While optometry students garnered the highest percentage being confident online users (21.95%), medical technology as the second highest (20.73%), while Nursing and Dentistry are still equally distributed when it comes to being confident (19.51%) and lastly are the pharmacy students (18.29%). This signifies that allied health students are technology-oriented to improve basic knowledge regarding providing the patient's best care. Students' positive attitude on the various technological information is mainly for medication purposes (McLean et al.,2018). Furthermore, pharmacy students know the reality behind drug products being sold online, including its mechanism of action. Thus, Nursing students must have proper awareness and a receptive attitude towards nursing-pharmacist collaboration. Meanwhile, students of Medical Technology give appropriate information and enhance skills to apply to an actual situation. Optometry students, online health media reporting helps the students to administer e-learning on actual life practices, which enable to perform the duty well and use technology. Health-seeking for treatment procedures and measures lead the user of information for Dentistry.

Lastly, the college level with a p-value of 0.855, which is still beyond the ideal value. First-year students are extremely not confident online users (41.86%) while third-year students are the second leading for not being confident (34.88%), second-year (13.95%), fifth-year (6.98%), sixth year (2.33%), and none for fourth-year students. The third-year students are the most confident online users (39.02%), and fourth-year students are the lowest (1.22%). Thus, third-year students are the most confident online users from the obtained data as the planned behavior exists; students establish a positive attitude towards accepting online health media to increase future clinical interprofessional team practice and research.

4.2 Confidence level indicators

Table 4.2

Indicators on Respondents' Confidence.

Chi-Square Analysis of Respondents' Confidence Indicators			
X^2			
Factuality of Information	Value	df	P-value
1. Information from online health media reporting includes the latest and factual updates about medical news.	32.041	9	0.001
2. Information from online health media reporting contains evidence to support health-related information and claims.	16.996	6	0.009
3. Information from online health media reporting includes wide, unbiased, relevant information about health-related matters.	17.878	12	0.119
4. Information from online health media reporting contains consistent information that matches other credible sources	17.587	9	0.04
5. Information from online health media reporting is relevant to my chosen program because it is based on science and research.	11.909	9	0.219
Reliability of Reports			
1. Information from online health media reporting is from credible sources.	41.26	9	0.001
2. Information from online health media reporting had undergone in-depth research before publishing it for public use; therefore, it is accurate.	41.126	12	0.001
3. Information from online health media reporting includes dependable information.	43.098	9	0.001
4. Information from online health media reporting contains quality information that can be relied on.	36.599	9	0.001
Utilization of Information			
1. I use information from online health media reporting to expand my knowledge regarding health	11.359	9	0.252

2. I use online health media reporting to discover new approaches to health protocols.	21.605	9	0.01
3. I use online health media reporting to be aware of different health products.	18.462	12	0.102
4. I use online health media reporting to discover home medication	23.519	12	0.024
5. I use online health media reporting to gain knowledge inclined with my program of choice.	15.335	9	0.082
6. I use online health media reporting in making decisions towards the usage of the information gathered.	33.963	9	0.001

Chi-square over all interpretation for factuality p= 0.207, reliability of reports p= 0.013 and utilization p=0.136 FI- factuality of information RR- reliability of reports UI- utilization of information

Table 4.2 shows the respondent's confidence associated with the leading indicators: factuality of information, reliability of reports, and utilization of information.

Reliability of reports is strongly associated with student's confidence in online health media reporting as all the items garnered 0.001, accepted p-value. This means that students use online health media reporting regardless of the student's demographic profile as long as the information is from credible sources, had undergone in-depth research, has dependable information, and contains quality information that can be relied on, students will be reasonably confident in using various online health media reports.

Furthermore, Students use online media to convey and share information person to person with cultivating information and professional commitment. This simplifies that information reliability indicates boosting knowledge and health-related information for students with a wide array of connections (Dalmer,2017).

The factuality of information on FI 1 (0.001) and FI 4 (0.04) are both significant factors. To emphasize, online health media seekers, primarily allied health students, look for facts that will further understand different case studies, which is essential in providing additional knowledge. Thus, students also accept credible sources to distinguish the right information for future patients (Carrillo-de-Albornoz et al., 2019). Meanwhile, FI 2 (0.009), FI 3 (0.119), FI 5 (0.219) do not show a significant association to the student's confidence level as it did not meet the expected p-value. This signifies that students do not believe that information online contains evidence data that will consistently support health-related news.

Lastly, utilization of information, UI 2 (0.01), UI 4 (0.024), UI 6 (0.001) are significantly associated with allied health students' confidence level on online health media reporting. While UI 1 (0.252), UI 3 (0.102), UI 5 (0.082) do not show a strong association with the students' confidence level.

This signifies that students will utilize information to discover new and accurate health protocols, especially amid the pandemic where the virus readily spread from human to human. Along with that, it is also possible that students seek accurate home medication that will prevent students from getting the virus regarding home quarantine. Also, with information the students have gathered, the right decisions can be concluded, especially regarding students' basic health knowledge.

CHAPTER 5
Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter presents the summary of the significant data alongside with the conclusions and recommendations relevant to the outcomes of the study

Summary of Findings

This study was conducted to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the pandemic. This study wanted to emphasize and determine the most significant indicators that significantly affect every participant's confidence level. The study used a descriptive-quantitative method. Survey instruments were based on the review of various related literature, and the Likert scale was used to assess the level of confidence of students towards (a.) factuality of information, (b.) reliability of reports, and (c.) utilization of information. The participants were then selected Dentistry, Optometry, Nursing, Medical Technology, and Pharmacy students of CEU Manila. Stratified sampling and simple random sampling were applied to obtain the sample size. Thus, data were gathered through google form with 125 respondents.

1. Based on the main objectives of the study, the following are the crucial findings:
1.1 The majority of the respondents were from ages 20-21 (52.8%) of different allied health programs.
1.2 The majority are females (78.40%) while males are (21.6%).
1.3 Every program is equally represented in the study (20%)
1.4 The majority of respondents belong to third-year students (37.60%) while the least belong from the fourth-year level (0.80%).
2. The respondents' preferences were also measured.
2.1 The majority chose the World Health Organization (41.60%) regardless of demographic profile. Furthermore, some chose TikTok and CDC, NCBI and PubMed as the least choice (0.80%).
2.2 There are various reasons to consider why students

are using online health media reporting. The students used these media to be informed about the current health news (81.60%) along with expanding knowledge regarding health information (81.60%).

2.3 The majority used online health media reporting weekly (54.4%).

3. Determine the respondent's level of confidence on online health media reporting based on the following indicators: Factuality of Information, Reliability of Reports and Utilization of Information.

3.1 Concerning the factuality of information, a significant part of the sample uses online health media reporting relevant to the participant's chosen program since it is based on science and research with a mean of 4.46 (Agree).

3.2 In terms of reliability of reports, respondents answered that information is reliable when it comes from credible sources with a weighted mean of 4.03 (Agree).

3.3 While for the utilization of information, respondents answered that they utilize information from online health media reporting to gain knowledge inclined with the program they were enrolled with the weighted mean of 4.39 (Agree). Thus, all the indicators fall to fairly confident (3.40-4.19).

4. Expanding more regarding the significant association of indicators to students' confidence level.

4.1 The majority of ages 18-19 are not confident (45.51%) while 20-21 are confident (58.54%).

4.2 Females are both confident (74.39%) and not confident (86.05%).

4.3 The majority of the pharmacy program students are not confident (23.26%) while optometry students are confident in using online health media reporting (21.95%).

4.4 Respondents from first-year level are not confident (41.86%) enough in using the media unlike third year students, (39.02%) who are exposed on online health media reporting and confident in using the media.

4.5 Analyzing the students' confidence indicators, reports' reliability is significantly associated with the confidence level of allied health students on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic with a weighted mean of p-value of 0.001. While some components of factuality and utilization are considered to be associated with students' confidence.

CONCLUSION

The associated indicators, which are factuality of information, reliability of reports, and utilization of information, are significantly associated with the respondent's confidence level. At the same time, the demographic profile indicates that students agree with the information online. Analyzing health information online will help the students from allied health programs to accurately assess and disseminate information to the general public allowing the spread of evidence-based knowledge. Therefore, the researchers accept the alternative hypothesis. The associated factors have a significant relationship to the confidence level of allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Recommendation

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the recommendations to be considered:

1. To conduct further study on the other allied health programs that are not included in the study and to determine similarities and differences of results.
2. To compare the confidence level of allied health and non allied health students to evaluate the measures to implement in educating the students on proper evaluation of credible sources.
3. To include in the study the teaching and non teaching staff of CEU to evaluate the respondents confidence level on online health media reporting using the existing factors and indicators provided in the study.
4. To determine the level of comprehension of the respondents on online health media reporting to assess if the understanding of the contents can affect the confidence level.
5. To measure the level of confidence in online health media reporting of the other healthcare professionals to further establish if it is credible and not biased.

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APPENDICES
APPENDIX A
Letter for the Registrar
December 2020
Dr. Rhoda Aguilar
Office of the University Registrar Centro Escolar University

Dear Dr. Rhoda Aguilar,
I am Jerel Anne Marie Base, 3rd year student of Centro Escolar University school of Pharmacy, currently conducting a thesis along with Alaine Morizette Acelajado, Rachelle Ann Baluyut, Daniela Denisse Jason, Jade Jimenez and Nina Karmelah Salcedo to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic', and I would like to ask for your permission to give us access to the copy of the list of students in the allied health program primarily, the programs in Dentistry, Medical Technology, Nursing, Optometry and Pharmacy enrolled in second semester year 2020-2021 along with their email address.

In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173), rest assured that we will utilize this document for research purposes only. Attached in this letter is the research proposal of our group, for your further discretion.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Jerel Anne Marie Base

APPENDIX B
Letter for the Deans

February 26, 2021
DR. CECILIA D. SANTIAGO
Dean -School of Dentistry

Centro Escolar University
Dear Dr. Santiago:
Warmest Greetings!

We are 3rd year pharmacy students presently conducting our undergraduate research to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Our study was granted the CEU Institutional Ethics Review Committee (IERC) approval and given the opportunity to conduct the survey among the allied health students of CEU. Please find attached IERC Approval and Google link form for the survey for your reference.

In this regard, may we request for your approval for us to conduct this online survey among 25 Pharmacy students enrolled this second semester school year 2020-2021.

If approve, please allow us to use the emails of Pharmacy students (provided by the university registrar) to send our survey questionnaire in google form. In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173) rest assured that the information that will be given by the respondents will be treated with utmost confidentiality and be utilized for research purposes only .

Thank you very much and hoping for your affirmative response.
May God bless and keep you safe.

Respectfully yours,

Base, Jerel Anne Marie R. .

Lead researcher

February 26, 2021
DR. PEARLY P. LIM

Dean -School of Dentistry
Centro Escolar University

Dear Dr. Lim:
Warmest Greetings!
We are 3rd year pharmacy students presently conducting our undergraduate research to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Our study was granted the CEU Institutional Ethics Review Committee (IERC) approval and given the opportunity to conduct the survey among the allied health students of CEU. Please find attached IERC Approval and Google link form for the survey for your reference.

In this regard, may we request for your approval for us to conduct this online survey among 25 Dentistry students enrolled this second semester school year 2020-2021.

If approve, please allow us to use the emails of Dentistry students (provided by the university registrar) to send our survey questionnaire in google form. In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173) rest assured that the information that will be given by the respondents will be treated with utmost confidentiality and be utilized for research purposes only .

Thank you very much and hoping for your affirmative response.
May God bless and keep you safe.

Respectfully yours,

Research advisers
Base, Jerel Anne Marie R. .

Lead researcher

Noted by

Mylene S. Andal

Research advisers

Dr. Cecilia D. Santiago
Dean, School of Pharmacy

February 26, 2021
DR. CHARITO M. BERMIDO
Dean -School of Medical Technology
Centro Escolar University

Dear Dr. Bermido:
Warmest Greetings!
We are 3rd year pharmacy students presently conducting our undergraduate research to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Our study was granted the CEU Institutional Ethics Review Committee (IERC) approval and given the opportunity to conduct the survey among the allied health students of CEU. Please find attached IERC Approval and Google link form for the survey for your reference.

In this regard, may we request for your approval for us to conduct this online survey among 25 Medical Technology students enrolled this second semester school year 2020-2021.

If approve, please allow us to use the emails of Medical Technology students (provided by the university registrar) to send our survey questionnaire in google form. In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173) rest assured that the information that will be given by the respondents will be treated with utmost confidentiality and be utilized for research purposes only .

Thank you very much and hoping for your affirmative response.
May God bless and keep you safe.

Respectfully yours,

Base, Jerel Anne Marie R. .
Lead researcher

Noted by

Mylene S. Andal
Research advisers

Dr. Cecilia D. Santiago
Dean, School of Pharmacy

February 26, 2021
DR. ELENA C. BORROMEO
Dean -School of Optometry
Centro Escolar University

Dear Dr. Borromeo:
Warmest Greetings!
We are 3rd year pharmacy students presently conducting our undergraduate research to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Our study was granted the CEU Institutional Ethics Review Committee (IERC) approval and given the opportunity to conduct the survey among the allied health students of CEU. Please find attached IERC Approval and Google link form for the survey for your reference.

In this regard, may we request for your approval for us to conduct this online survey among 25 Optometry students enrolled this second semester school year 2020-2021.

If approve, please allow us to use the emails of Optometry students (provided by the university registrar) to send our survey questionnaire in google form. In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173) rest assured that the information that will be given by the respondents will be treated with utmost confidentiality and be utilized for research purposes only .

Thank you very much and hoping for your affirmative response.
May God bless and keep you safe.

Respectfully yours,

Base, Jenel Anne Marie R. .

Lead researcher

Noted by

Mylene S. Andal
Research advisers

Dr. Cecilia D. Santiago
Dean, School of Pharmacy

February 26, 2021
DR. ELVIRA L. URGEL
Dean -School of Nursing
Centro Escolar University

Dear Dr. Urgel:
Warmest Greetings!
We are 3rd year pharmacy students presently conducting our undergraduate research to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Our study was granted the CEU Institutional Ethics Review Committee (IERC) approval and given the opportunity to conduct the survey among the allied health students of CEU. Please find attached IERC Approval and Google link form for the survey for your reference.

In this regard, may we request for your approval for us to conduct this online survey among 25 Nursing students enrolled this second semester school year 2020-2021.

If approve, please allow us to use the emails of Nursing students (provided by the university registrar) to send our survey questionnaire in google form. In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173) rest assured that the information that will be given by the respondents will be treated with utmost confidentiality and be utilized for research purposes only .

Thank you very much and hoping for your affirmative response. May God bless and keep you safe.

Respectfully yours,

Base, Jerel Anne Marie R. .

Lead researcher

Noted by

Mylene S. Andal
Research advisers

Dr. Cecilia D. Santiago
Dean, School of Pharmacy

APPENDIX C
Letter for the Validators
December 16, 2020
Ms. Jaira M. Dayao Registered Psychometrician Centro Escolar University Malolos City, Bulacan

Dear Sir/Ma'am, Greetings!

The undersigned 3rd year students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy of Centro Escolar University-Manila who are undertaking a research entitled **CONFIDENCE LEVEL OF SELECTED ALLIED HEALTH STUDENTS IN CEU MANILA ON ONLINE HEALTH MEDIA REPORTING AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.**

With your expertise, I am humbly asking your permission to validate the attached self-made questionnaire for the study.

I am looking forward that my request would merit your positive response. Thank you and more power.

Respectfully Yours,

Rachelle Ann Baluyut
Researcher

December 16, 2020
Mr. Alvin C. Guinto Registered Pharmacist Macabebe, Pampanga

Dear Sir/Ma'am, Greetings!

The undersigned 3rd year students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy of Centro Escolar University-Manila who are undertaking a research entitled **CONFIDENCE LEVEL OF SELECTED ALLIED HEALTH STUDENTS IN CEU MANILA ON ONLINE HEALTH MEDIA REPORTING AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.**

With your expertise, I am humbly asking your permission to validate the attached self-made questionnaire for the study.

I am looking forward that my request would merit your positive response. Thank you and more power.

Respectfully Yours,

Rachelle Ann Baluyut Researcher

December 15, 2020
Ms. Lizel P. Dungo English Teacher, LPT Apalit High School Apalit, Pampanga

Dear Sir/Ma'am, Greetings!
The undersigned 3rd year students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy of Centro Escolar University-Manila who are undertaking a research entitled **CONFIDENCE LEVEL OF SELECTED ALLIED HEALTH STUDENTS IN CEU MANILA ON ONLINE HEALTH MEDIA REPORTING AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.**

With your expertise, I am humbly asking your permission to validate the attached self-made questionnaire for the study.

I am looking forward that my request would merit your positive response. Thank you and more power.
Respectfully Yours,

Rachelle Ann Baluyut Researcher

December 15,2020
Mr. Mark Anthony G. Forastero
Statistician Antipolo, Rizal

Dear Sir/Ma'am, Greetings!

The undersigned 3rd year students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy of Centro Escolar University-Manila who ae undertaking a research entitled **CONFIDENCE LEVEL OF SELECTED ALLIED HEALTH STUDENTS IN CEU MANILA ON ONLINE HEALTH MEDIA REPORTING AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.**

With your expertise, I am humbly asking your permission to validate the attached self-made questionnaire for the study.

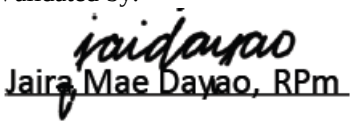
I am looking forward that my request would merit your positive response. Thank you and more power.
Respectfully Yours,

Rachelle Ann Baluyut Researcher

APPENDIX D CERTIFICATES OF VALIDATION

This is to certify the research entitled "Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic." of the undergraduate students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy from Centro Escolar University has been statistically reviewed by the undersigned on December 18, 2020.

Validated by:



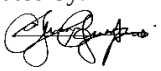
Jaira Mae Dayao, RPm

Registered Psychometrician

CERTIFICATE OF VALIDATION

This is to certify the research entitled "Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students CEU-Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic." of the undergraduate students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy from Centro Escolar University has been reviewed and validated by the undersigned on December 18, 2020.

Validated by:



Alvin C. Guinto

Registered Pharmacist

CERTIFICATE OF VALIDATION

This is to certify the research entitled "Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU-Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic." of the undergraduate students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy from Centro Escolar University has been reviewed by the undersigned on December 18, 2020.

Validated by:

Lizel Dungo LPT

English Teacher

CERTIFICATE OF VALIDATION

This is to certify the research entitled "Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU-Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic." of the undergraduate students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy from Centro Escolar University has been statistically reviewed by the undersigned on December 18, 2020.

Validated by:

Mark Anthony G. Forastero Statistician

APPENDIX E
Letter for the Respondents

Dear Respondents:

Greetings future allied health professionals!

We are the 3rd year pharmacy students of CEU Manila presently conducting our undergraduate research 2 which aims to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting.

In regard, we ask for your precious time and effort to answer all the questions below and this will only take 10-15 minutes of your time.

As for benefits and compensation in participating in the study, you will receive twenty
(20) pesos worth of load and an immediate report regarding how online health media reporting affects your decision making in utilizing different online health platforms.

Your participation in this study is voluntary and it is up to you to decide whether or not to take the online survey. In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173), rest assured that we will utilize the data gathered for research purposes only.

Your honesty and positive response to this request will be a valuable contribution to the study's success and will be highly appreciated.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours, Researchers

APPENDIX F
SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Centro Escolar University Manila

Consent to Participate

Research Title: Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Purpose of the Study: The study aims to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic

Benefits and Compensation: The research -participant, shall (1) Receive an immediate report regarding how online health media reporting affects their decision making towards self-medication;(2) Receive knowledge about credible and reliable sources for online health information purposes; (4) Receive 20 pesos worth of load ensuring confidentiality of their information and will be used for researcher compensation purposes only and (3) freely to pull out him/her self from participation in the research anytime.

Personal Information to Collect: Age, Gender, Program and Year level

Purpose of Collecting Personal Information: The purpose of collecting personal information is for research purposes only.

Confidentiality: Your identity will not be revealed. Your responses to this study will be anonymous. Thus, all information collected will be coded and kept confidential. We will not be sharing individual information. The sharing will be done collectively.

Retention: The researcher will keep the personal information until the paper is successfully defended to the panelists and the published or presented in a convention. The answered survey questionnaire will be shredded to avoid other people to gain access to your personal information.

Voluntary Participation: Your participation in this study is voluntary. It is up to you to decide whether or not to take part in the study.

Rights: In case there is a violation of the use of your personal information, you can exercise your rights as stated in Republic Act 10173 or the Data Privacy Act of 2012.

Consent:
I have read and understand the provided information and have had the opportunity to ask questions. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at anytime, without giving a reason without cost. I understand that I will be given a copy of this consent form. I voluntarily agree to take part in this study.

Participant's Name: Age:
Signature: Date:

APPENDIX G QUESTIONNAIRE
Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic

Dear Respondents:
Greetings future allied health professionals!

We are the 3rd year pharmacy students of CEU Manila currently taking our Undergraduate Research 2 which aims to determine the Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

In regard, we ask for your precious time and effort to answer all the questions below and this will only take 10-15 minutes of your time.

As for benefits and rewards in participating in the study, you will receive twenty (20) pesos worth of load and a report regarding how online health media reporting affects your decision making together with the different factors that contributes in utilizing different online health platforms being an allied health student.

Your participation in this study is voluntary and it is up to you to decide whether or not to take the online survey. In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act 10173), rest assured that we will utilize the data gathered for research purposes only.

Your honesty and positive response to this request will be a valuable contribution to the study's success and will be highly appreciated.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Name (Optional)

_____

Part I: Demographic profile of the respondent
This Section includes participants' personal information. All information stated will be held with utmost confidentiality and will be used for research purposes only. All information will be coded and will not be shared with other participants.

Age:
Gender
◯ Female

◯ Male

Program
◯ Dentistry
◯ Medical Technology
◯ Nursing
◯ Optometry
◯ Pharmacy

College Level
◯ First year (1st)
◯ Second year (2nd)
◯ Third year (3rd)

◯ Fourth year (4th)
◯ Fifth year (5th)
◯ Sixth year (6th)

Part II Respondents' platforms on Online Health Media Reporting

Online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic are sources of information from the internet that provides relevant ideas, news, health products, and knowledge towards the health system.

This part consists of three questions that identify the respondents' platforms on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

1. Which of the following is your preferred platform for online health media reporting? (please choose one that applies to you)

◯ Facebook
◯ Instagram
◯ Twitter
◯ Tik Tok
◯ YouTube
◯ World Health Organization
◯ Medscape Others (please specify)

2. Which of the following reasons do you consider in using online health media reporting? (please choose all that applies to you)

☐ To be informed about current health news

☐ To purchase health products (eg. Dietary capsules and slimming tea)

☐ To be aware on different approaches regarding different health protocols

☐ To expand my knowledge regarding health information

3. How often do you visit online health media reporting?

◯ Daily
◯ Weekly
◯ Monthly

Part III Respondent's confidence level on the Factuality of Information, Reliability of Reports, and Utilization of Information

Please read each item carefully and choose the best answer that applies to you amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

A. Factuality of Information

Part A contains five statements that measure the confidence level of the respondent towards the factuality of information in online health media reporting.
1 (Strongly Disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Neutral) ,4 (Agree) and 5 (Strongly Agree)

1. Information from online health media reporting includes the latest and factual updates about medical news.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	●	●	●	●	●	Strongly Agree

2. Information from online health media reporting contains evidence to support health-related information and claims.

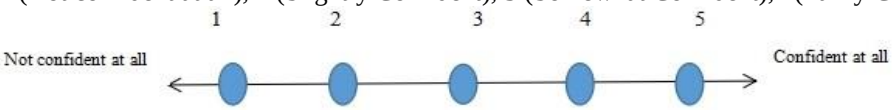
3. Information from Online Health media reporting includes wide, unbiased, relevant information about health-related matters.

4. Information from Online health media reporting contains consistent information that matches other credible sources.

5. Information from online health media reporting is relevant to my chosen program because it is based on science and research.

On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, how confident are you about the factuality of information that you get from online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic?

1 (Not confident at all), 2 (Slightly Confident), 3 (Somewhat Confident),4 (Fairly Confident), and 5 (Confident at all)



B. Reliability of reports

Part B contains four statements measure the reliability of reports in online health media reporting.1 (Strongly Disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Neutral) ,4 (Agree) and 5 (Strongly Agree)

1. Information from online health media reporting is from credible sources.

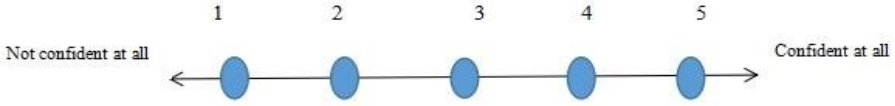
2. Information from online health media reporting had undergone in-depth research before publishing it for public use; therefore, it is accurate.

3. Information from Online health media reporting includes dependable information.

4. Information from online health media reporting contains quality information that can be relied on.

On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, how confident are you about the reliability of reports that you get from online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic?

1 (Not confident at all), 2 (Slightly Confident), 3 (Somewhat Confident),4 (Fairly Confident), and 5 (Confident at all)



C. Utilization of information

Part C contains six statements that measure the utilization of information in online health media reporting.1 (Strongly Disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Neutral) ,4 (Agree) and 5 (Strongly Agree)

1. I use information from online health media reporting to expand my knowledge regarding health.

2. I use online health media reporting to discover new approaches to health protocols.

3. I use online health media reporting to be aware of different health products.

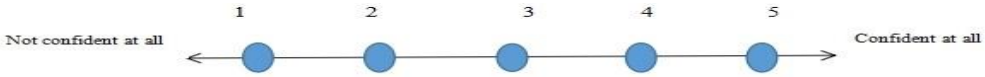
4. I use online health media reporting to discover home medication.

5. I use health media reporting to gain knowledge inclined with my program of choice.

6. I use online health media reporting in making decisions towards the usage of the information gathered.

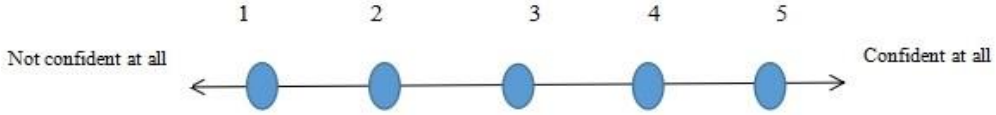
On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, how confident are you in utilizing the information that you get from online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic?

1 (Not confident at all), 2 (Slightly Confident), 3 (Somewhat Confident),4 (Fairly Confident), and 5 (Confident at all)



Part IV Respondent's Overall Confidence Level on Online Health Media Reporting amid the Covid-19 Pandemic

On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, how confident are you in the information that you get from online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic?
1 (Not confident at all), 2 (Slightly Confident), 3 (Somewhat Confident),4 (Fairly Confident), and 5 (Confident at all)



APPENDIX H
Research Protocol

A. Instrument for the Approval of Research Proposal Requiring Human Subjects
(Protocol Review Template)

I. Procedure(s) or Title of Research/ Study:
nfidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic"

II. Purpose/Objectives:
This study aims to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

III. Duration or Time Frame:
Month of December 2020 and February 2021

IV. Responsible Person or Principal Investigator:
A. Name Researcher (s):
Dr. Cecilia D. Santiago – Dean
Base, Jerel Anne Marie R.- Lead researcher Acelajado, Alaine Morizette R.
Baluyut, Rachelle Ann A. Jason, Daniela Denisse A Jimenez, Jade E.
Salcedo, Ñina Karmelah M.

B. Qualification (degree(s) or training experience)
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy; Third Year Student

V. Background and Significance of the Study of Research:
Background of the study
The Oxford Business Group data said that in the early months of the Covid-19 pandemic, noticed that there's a dramatic increase of time that people spent on media to assess information about the current news and events.Online health media reporting has been considered technological health to promote assistance and disease track down during the pandemic. Also, the increase in media consumption addresses the public to increase preventative measures in choosing the right information (Bao et al., 2020).Student believes that analyzing online health informations will provide an evidence-based knowledge towards different information available for the public use. This will help in developing skills and improving health related perspective by accessing online databases from different health professionals (Ahmad, Musallam, & Allah,2018).

This study will focus on the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic therefore, this will provide relevant information regarding the future healthcare providers confidence level including factuality, reliability and utilization of information

Significance of the study
The study's generalization would greatly benefit the immense knowledge concerning students' confidence level and credibility of online health reporting platforms like social media: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, video-sharing social networking and the World Wide Web regarding health-related news and updates. this study will allow the community and general public to distinguish the relevance of comparing and analyzing different platforms regarding online health media reporting use; therefore, this will help individuals decide wisely.

VI. Scientific & Ethical Protocol
This section should establish that the proposed procedures/ research are well designed scientifically and ethically.

The following should be indicated or described:
A. Written Informed Consent (Please fill out the Written Informed Consent) See attached informed consent form
B. Human subject participation
The respondents of this study will be the allied health students in CEU Manila enrolled in the second semester

of the school year 2020-2021 specifically Pharmacy, Dentistry, Medical Technology, Nursing, and Optometry. Due to the Enhanced Community Quarantine, a health protocol implemented by the government amid the global crisis, respondents will answer a self-made online survey questionnaire through a google form. It focuses on the respondents' confidence level on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, they will be asked first for their participation through their respective CEU email.

The Researchers will ensure the confidentiality of the respondents' participation and information. In regards to this, a consent form will be provided and attached to the questionnaire itself. Once the participant agreed and voluntarily participated, they will be given enough time to complete the survey questionnaire. Prior to that, they also have the right to withdraw during the survey.

C. Rationale of Selecting Human Subject

The study will focus on the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The target respondents are the students of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, Dentistry, Medical Technology, Nursing, and Optometry. To be considered as a respondent of the study, one must be: (1) student in the allied health program in CEU manila enrolled in the second semester school year 2020-2021; (2) The student uses different online health media platforms amid the Covid-19 pandemic

D. Number of Human subjects

The rearchers consider five allied health programs in CEU Manila; Dentistry, Medical Technology, Nursing, Optomety and Pharmacy. A priori power analysis finds the sample size given alpha, effect size, and power using statistical software (SPSS). Significance level of the test (usually alpha = .05) followed by giving details to the smallest effect size that is of scientific interest. Then, estimating the values of other parameters necessary to compute the power function and to specify the intended power of the test (usually .80) as the minimum.

As for power analysis run by SPSS a sample size of 110 with 22 samples of respondents per program will be selected randomly. Thus, we are aiming for 30 samples per group therefore it may change upon the approval of IERC given that the respondents letter of request from the registrar for list of students will also be granted.

E. Pre-treatment procedure

The Researchers will give an orientation regarding the online survey questionnaire is all about including the inform consent, objectives of the study, information of the questionnaire and the questionnaire itself.

F. Safety information

The researchers ensure confidentiality, whereas the identity of the repondents will not be revealed, including name, age,and gender. The respondents' participation and responses will be anonymous and will only be used only for research purposes.

G. General description of the protocol

The study will be based on descriptive-quantitative research design,it will involve the collection of data to answer questions with respect to the subject of the study. This method will be used to determine the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The researchers provides a formal letter to the registrar to request for the total number including email address of the students enrolled in the allied health programs in CEU Manila. Once granted, the researcher will write a formal to the respective dean of each program to request for permission to conduct the study ensuring that the information will be provided are confidential between the respondents and the researcher. After verification, a stratified random sampling will be employed to get the number of respondents. In addition, the formulated self-made survey questionnaire consisting of four (4) parts with 28 questions in total will be used to analyze and verify the objectives of the study. First part, contains the demographic profile of the respondents which are age, gender, program and college level of the students: Pharmacy, Optometry, Dentistry, Medical Technology, and Nursing.Second part is to identify the respondents' used platforms in gathering information from the internet that provides relevant data, idea, news, health products and knowledge regarding online health media reports consisting of three questions.Third part of the questionnaire consists of three sub topics used to measure the respondents confidence level towards the (a.) factuality of information (b.) reliability of reports and (c.) utilization of information. Thus, in every last part of each sub topics, a Likert scale is provided to give point on the respondents general confidence level. As for the last part, a Likert scale with 5 points contains the summary of the sub topic, it will answer the overall confidence level of the selected allied health students in CEU Manila,

Validation of the instrument

The questionnaire is under review and validation by registered Psychometrician,an English teacher and one registered Pharmacist. The sampling will be analyzed and interpreted by the statistician to determine the reliability of the the provided questionnaire, thus a pilot test will be implemented for reliability test.

Table 1 Likert Scale.

Interval Range	Confidence Level
1.00-1.79	Not confident at all
1.80-2.59	Slightly confident
2.60-3.39	Somewhat confident
3.40-4.19	Fairly confident
4.20-5.00	Completely confident

Table 1 Shows the scale to be used in interpreting the weighted mean on confidence level of selected allied health students on online health media reporting.

Table 1.1: Reliability Test:
Cronbach's alpha for Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting self-made questionnaire

Construct	Factor loading	AVE	CR	CA
Factuality (5 items)	.601 – .753	.476	.891	.862
Reliability (4 items)	.588 – .768	.500	.952	.947
Utilization	.639 – .895	.675	.891	.834

Table 1.2 The questionnaire was subjected to pilot testing to establish its reliability in which Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha was employed. In the table, reliability coefficient is above .83 indicating a high reliabiliy questionnaire.

H. Medication and Treatment Not available for the study
I. Monitoring procedure after the experimentNot available for the study J.Rights and Privileges The participants can exercises their rights if there is a violation of the use of their personal information stated in Republic Act 10173 "The Data Privacy Act of 2012" Thus, they have the rights to volunteer to participate, to withdraw and to know the purpose of the study. Lastly, only the respondents involved will
have the access to the online survey questionnaire.

K. Obligation and Risk
The researcher will ensure confidentiality and keep the informations gathered until the study is sucessfully defended. All data gathered will be printed and will be stored to a storage box to avoid cases of other people accessing the respondents information online.

L. Benefits of the Human participants
We, the researchers, will provide information and analysis regarding the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila amid the Covis-19 pandemic. We hope that the information to gather will benefit every respondent in the study using the analysis that the researchers will provide. The participants will also receive 20 pesos worth of load in which they can use to browse the internet or for other educational purposes. We will ensure information confidentiality of their numbers that it will be for research compensation purposes only. We will use our own gcash accounts as the platform in sending the load to easily delete the history transaction/ number ensuring security of the participant. After the load confirmation, we will send a screenshot to their respective emails confirming the load transfer.

VII. *Gantt Chart*

ACTVITIES	January	February
Distribution and Gathering of Survey	Week 1 February 1-4	
Processing the Data Gathered Data analysis		Week 2 January 22-28
		Week 2 January 22-28

VII. Declaration by the Responsible Person:

I accept responsibility for assuring that the procedures/ study will be conducted inaccordance with the approved protocol.

I assure that all personnel (adviser, researcher, students, consultant and projectleader have appropriate training and expertise in conducting scientific research that requires human subjects.

I also ensure that safety, protect the right and promote the welfare and well-being of the human participants for the benefits of mankind as a whole.

I take the full responsibility of the human subjects including the pre-treatment and post-treatment procedure and medication in specified duration.

I agree to obtain written approval form from the institutional ethics review committee. And if in cases revisions will be made in the approved protocol, I also agree

that IERC have the right to know the update of the study and may suggest termination of the experimentation if it inflict harm/danger to human.

Signature of the Responsible Person(s)

Acelajado, Alaine Morizette R. Baluyut, Rachelle Ann A. Base, Jerel Anne Marie R. Jason, Daniela Denisse A. Jimenez, Jade A.
Salcedo, Ñina Karmelah M.
Dr. Cecilia D. Santiago

Researcher(s) *Adviser/Consultant*
Date: December 21, 2020 Date:

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
*Manila * Makati * Malolos*
Research and Evaluation Office

Approval Sheet For the Conduct of Research Using Human Subjects

☑ *Undergraduate Research* ☐ *Graduate Research* ☐ *Faculty Research* ☐ *Non-Teaching Research*

School/College/Department/Program: School of Pharmacy ***Campus:*** Manila
Research Title: Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic.
Reference Number: IERC
Researchers:
Lead Researcher: Base,Jerel Anne Marie R.
Co – Researchers:
Acelajado,Alaine Morizette R. Salcedo,Niña Karmelah M.
Baluyut,Rachelle Ann A.
Jason,Daniela Denisse A.
Jimenez,Jade E.

Purposes of the conduct of Scientific Procedures (encircle one or more):

(a) Biomedical research, experiment, studies, investigation *(including pre-clinical research)*
b. Teaching and instruction
c. Product testing
d. Production of antisera or other biological
e. Others, please specify Determination of confidence

I certify that the statements made herein are correct and true.

Signature of Adviser/ Lead Researcher *Signature of Dean / Head of Unit*
Date: 18/02/2021 Date:

Recommending Approval

Dr. Sofia Magdalena Robles — IERC Member
Dr. Maricar Ching — IERC Member
Dr. Dorothea Dela Cruz — IERC Member
Dr. Julieta Dungca — IERC Member
Dr. Donnalyne Manigbas — IERC Member
Dr. Eufrecina Jean Ramirez — IERC Member

Approved by: Dr. Erna V. Yabut — IERC Chair Date

Note: If approved, no major deviations from or changes in the protocol should be done without prior IERC approval.

Copies to: IERC Chair; Lead Researcher

REF 012
09/14/2017 *Page 1 of 1*

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
Manila*Makati*Malolos
Research and Evaluation Office

INFORMED CONSENT

Research Title: Confidence Level of Selected Allied Health Students in CEU Manila on Online Health Media Reporting Amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Purpose/s: The study aims to determine the confidence level of selected allied health stu dents in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pan demic.

Procedure/s:

Name	Discomfort/ Risks	Recovery Time
n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a

Benefits/Compensation: The provided queationnaire will provide information and analysis regarding the confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila amid the Covis-19 pandemic. he participants will also receive 20 p esos worth of load in which they can use to browse the internet or for other educational purposes. We will ensure information confidentiality of their numbers that it will be for research compensation purposes o nly. We will use our own gcash accounts as the platform in sending the load to easily delete the history transaction/ number ensuring security of the participant. After the load confirmation, we will send a screens hot to their respective emails confirming the load transfer.

Subject-participant shall: (1) receive adequate and immediate medical treatment should complication arise; (2) receive full and adequate compensation and indemnification in case harm or injury arise out of participation; and (3) be free to withdraw his/her consent and to discontinue participation in the research anytime without prejudice to him/her and no explanation is required.

The researchers shall: (1) answer at anytime, any inquiry of subject-participant concerning the procedure; (2) preserve anonymity and respect full confidentiality; and (3) be fully responsible and accountable for all complications, injury, compensation, and the like to subject-participant as a result of any or all of the procedures.

SUBJECT-PARTICIPANT

Name: n/a Date: n/a

Address: n/a

Birthday: n/a Signature: n/a

Parent's/Guardian's Name and Signature: n/a

RESEARCHER/S

Name	Participation	Signature	Date
Base,Jerel Anne Marie R.	Lead researcher		December 21,2020
Acelajado,Alaine Morizette R.	Member		December 21,2020
Baluyut, Rachelle Ann A., Jason, Daniela Dinesse	Member		December 21,2020
Jimenez,Jade A., Salcedo, Nina Karmelah M.	Member		December 21,2020

Copies to: Researcher(s); Research and Evaluation Office
REF 013
09/01/2016 Page 1 of 1

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY · MANILA

APPENDIX I RESEARCH BUDGET PROPOSAL

RESEARCH BUDGET PROPOSAL PLAN

"CONFIDENCE LEVEL OF SELECTED ALLIED HEALTH STUDENTS IN CEU MANILA ON ONLINE HEALTH MEDIA REPORTING AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC"

Research Description: This study investigates and identifies confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

	Quantity	Amount
Personnels:		
Statistician	1	P3,000.00
Psychometrician	1	P500.00
Language expert/English teacher	1	P500.00
Faculty member of Pharmacy Department	1	P500.00
Others:		
Grammarly		P1,500.00
Total Expenses		**P6,000.00**

APPENDIX J
Statistical Treatment
Frequencies for Age

Age	Frequency	Percent Valid	Percent Cumulative	Percent
18	13	10.400	10.400	10.400
19	31	24.800	24.800	35.200
20	38	30.400	30.400	65.600
21	28	22.400	22.400	88.000
22	12	9.600	9.600	97.600
23	3	2.400	2.400	100.000
Missing	0	0.000		
Total	125	100.000		

Frequencies for Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent Valid	Percent Cumulative	Percent
Female	98	78.400	78.400	78.400
Male	27	21.600	21.600	100.000
Missing	0	0.000		
Total	125	100.000		

Frequencies for Program

Program	Frequency	Percent Valid	Percent Cumulative	Percent
Dentistry	25	20.000	20.000	20.000
Medical Technology	25	20.000	20.000	40.000
Nursing	25	20.000	20.000	60.000
Optometry	25	20.000	20.000	80.000
Pharmacy	25	20.000	20.000	100.000
Missing	0	0.000		
Total	125	100.000		

Frequencies for College Level

College Level	Frequency	Percent Valid	Percent Cumulative	Percent
Fifth year (5th)	6	4.800	4.800	4.800
First year (1st)	38	30.400	30.400	35.200
Fourth year (4th)	1	0.800	0.800	36.000
Second year (2nd)	27	21.600	21.600	57.600
Sixth year (6th)	6	4.800	4.800	62.400
Third year (3rd)	47	37.600	37.600	100.000
Missing	0	0.000		
Total	125	100.000		

Descriptive Statistics

	Information from online health media reporting includes the latest and factual updates about medical news.	Information from online health media reporting contains evidence to support health-related information and claims.	Information from online health media reporting includes wide, unbiased, relevant information about health-related matters.	Information from online health media reporting contains consistent information that matches other credible sources.	Information from online health media reporting is relevant to my chosen program because it is based on science and research.
Valid	125	125	125	125	125
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	4.232	4.232	3.896	4.008	4.456
Std. Deviation	0.697	0.662	0.905	0.778	0.746
Minimum	2.000	3.000	1.000	2.000	2.000
Maximum	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000

Descriptive Statistics

	Information from online health media reporting is from credible sources.	Information from online health media reporting had undergone in-depth research before publishing it for public use; therefore, it is accurate.	Information from online health media reporting includes dependable information.	Information from online health media reporting contains quality information that can be relied on.
Valid	125	125	125	125
Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean	4.032	3.904	4.008	3.968
Std. Deviation	0.718	0.837	0.778	0.813
Minimum	2.000	1.000	2.000	2.000
Maximum	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000

Descriptive Statistics

	I use information from online health media reporting to expand my knowledge regarding health.	I use online health media reporting to discover new approaches to health protocols.	I use online health media reporting to be aware of different health products.	I use online health media reporting to discover home medication.	I use online health media reporting to gain knowledge inclined with my program of choice.	I use online health media reporting in making decisions towards the usage of the information gathered.
Valid	125	125	125	125	125	125
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	4.336	4.288	4.192	3.920	4.392	4.192
Std. Deviation	0.706	0.781	0.840	1.044	0.728	0.790
Minimum	2.000	2.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	2.000
Maximum	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000

Descriptive Statistics

On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, how confident are you about the factuality of information that you get from online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic?.1 (Not confident at all), 2 (Slightly Confident), 3 (Somewhat Confident), 4 (Fairly Confident), and 5 (Confident at all)	
Valid	125
Missing	0
Mean	3.680
Std. Deviation	0.829
Minimum	2.000
Maximum	5.000

Descriptive Statistics

On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, how confident are you about the reliability of reports that you get from online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic? 1 (Not confident at all), 2 (Slightly Confident), 3 (Somewhat Confident), 4 (Fairly Confident), and 5 (Confident at all)	
Valid	125
Missing	0
Mean	3.712
Std. Deviation	0.760
Minimum	2.000

Descriptive Statistics

On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, how confident are you about the reliability of reports that you get from online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic? 1 (Not confident at all), 2 (Slightly Confident), 3 (Somewhat Confident), 4 (Fairly Confident), and 5 (Confident at all)	
Maximum	5.000

Descriptive Statistics

On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, how confident are you in utilizing the information that you get from online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 pandemic? 1 (Not confident at all), 2 (Slightly Confident), 3 (Somewhat Confident), 4 (Fairly Confident), and 5 (Confident at all)	
Valid	125
Missing	0
Mean	3.912
Std. Deviation	0.741
Minimum	2.000
Maximum	5.000

APPENDIX K
PLAGSCAN AND GRAMMARLY REPORT

grammarly Report: 1

1

by afawfa

General metrics

70,818	10,371	551	41 min 29 sec	1 hr 19 min
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Score

99

This text scores better than 99% of all texts checked by Grammarly

Writing Issues

333	63	270
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

Plagiarism

This text hasn't been checked for plagiarism

grammarly Report: 2

2

by afawfa

General metrics

39,932	5,889	585	23 min 33 sec	45 min 18 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Score

98

This text scores better than 98% of all texts checked by Grammarly

Writing Issues

211	52	159
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

Plagiarism

This text hasn't been checked for plagiarism

Report was generated on Saturday, Mar 13, 2021, 12:47 PM Page 1 of 54

6.7% Results of plagiarism analysis from 2021-03-13 13:06 PST

Confidence level of selected allied health students in CEU Manila on online health media reporting amid the Covid-19 .docx

Date: 2021-03-13 12:33 PST

All sources 100 | Internet sources 4 | Plagiarism Prevention Pool 96

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Starglow Center for the Academics and Arts
2009-2011

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2012-2018

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