

A Study to Assess the Factors Affecting on Covid 19 Vaccination among Rural Population in Selected Community, Mysuru: A View to Develop Information Booklet

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Abstract

Corona viruses derive their name from the Latin word “mina” meaning crown. The ne refers to the unique appearance of the virus under an electron microscope as mund particios with a rim of projections resembling the solar corona. Corona viruses are enveloped, live-sense, Single stranded RNA viruses which were first isolated from humans in 1965 Corona virus belongs to the family Corona viridae which is known to produce mild respiratory diseases in humans.¹ In recent times, there have been three major corona viruses leading to disease outbreaks, beginning with the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-COVID-19) in 2002, followed by the Middle East respiratory syndrome coroita virus (MERS-COVID-19) in 2012, and the severe acute respiratory syndrome antona virus 2 (SARS COVID-19)²

Key Words: Covid-19 vaccination, Factors Facilitating, Hindering, rural population

Research Approach and Design

The research approach used for study is non-experimental quantitative research approach. Research design used for the study was Descriptive correctional research design

Study Variable

Demographic variables such as age, gender, education, occupation, marital status, personal habit, type of family, infected with covid-19, family members infected with covid-19, side effects, dosage status, vaccination status, reason for not taking vaccination, source of information, center of vaccination, registration of vaccination schedule, covid -19 after vaccination, importance of vaccination.

Setting of the Study

The study was conducted in selected rural areas of Mysuru.

Population

People residing in rural area of Mysuru are selected

Sample and Sampling

The sample of the present study consisted of people residing in rural area of Mysuru

Sampling Technique

100 people residing in rural area of Mysuru were selected by using Non probability convenience sampling technique.

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Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

Study includes rural community people who are:

- Available during data collection period.
- Willing to participate in the study.
- Able to speak and communicate in Kannada.

Exclusion criteria:

- Rural community people who are:
- People who are not willing to participate in the study.
- People who are absent at the time of data collection.

Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

Section I:

- Personal Proforma used to assess the personal variables.

Section II

- A structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of Covid -19 Vaccination among rural population

Pilot Study:

Pilot study is the small-scale trail run, one in preparation of the main study. Setting selected for the pilot study was selected from rural population, Mysuru. The pilot study was conducted from 07-12-22 to 08-12-22 after taking permission from the concerned authorities. The purpose of pilot study was to test the data collection instrument, to find out the feasibility of conducting the study and to decide upon the statistical analysis.

Data Collection Procedure

Before the actual Collection of data, investigator met the Health officer, Varuna PHC Mysuru to obtain permission to conduct study. In order to obtain a free and true response, the selected subject was explained about the purpose and usefulness of the study and assurance about confidentiality of responses was provided. A written consent to participate in the study was obtained. The investigator to found convenience and comfort of the respondent. Necessary precaution was taken to provide privacy and confidentiality

of the responses. All the individuals were met personally, consent was taken and data was collected on 09/12/22 to 10/22/22

Plan for Data Analysis

The data analysis was planned to include descriptive and inferential statistics

Results

Section 1: Personal variables

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of rural population regarding covid -19 vaccination

n = 100

Knowledge scores	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Poor knowledge	20	20%
Average knowledge	58	58%
Good knowledge	22	22%

Table 2: Mean, Median, Standard deviation and Range of knowledge scores of rural population regarding covid -19 vaccination

n=100

	Mean	Median	Range	SD
Knowledge scores	11.69	12	3-21	±4.6

The data presented in Table 2 shows that, the knowledge score of rural population regarding covid -19 vaccination ranged from 3-21, with the mean knowledge score 11.69 with standard deviation of ±4.6.

Association

There was significant association between knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination among rural people with their demographic variables such as the knowledge level of rural population regarding knowledge and their selected demographic variables. There is statistical significance of factors (education, marital status, doses of vaccination, centre of vaccination) with the knowledge level of rural population regarding Covid-19 vaccination. Hence the Research Hypothesis H_1 is partially accepted.³

Conclusion

The present study is focused to assess the knowledge of rural population regarding covid-19 vaccination. Analysis of the findings revealed that the result of study reveals that 55(55%) rural population are in the age group of 19-40 years, 64 (64%) is male. The mean knowledge score of samples in rural population is 11.69 with SD ± 4.6 ranged from 3-21

Majority 58(58%) of rural population had average knowledge, 20 (20%) had poor knowledge and 22(22%) had good knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccination and there is significant association found between the knowledge scores of rural populations regarding covid-19 and their selected demographic variables.⁴

Thus, it was concluded that the majority of rural population are having average and good knowledge regarding covid-19 vaccinations.

Limitations

The limitations of the present study were,

1. The sample size is limited to 100 rural population; hence it limits the generalization of the findings beyond the study samples.
2. Convenience sampling technique was adopted hence it limits the generalization of the findings.

Recommendations

1. Similar study can be carried out on a larger sample for broader generalization.
2. A comparative study can be performed about assessing knowledge of Covid-19 vaccination among rural and urban population.
3. An exploratory study can be conducted to find out the factors facilitating Covid-19 vaccination among population.

4. A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on Covid-19 vaccination among rural population can be conducted.

Conflict of Interest: Nil

Source of funding: Nil

Ethical clearance: Ethical clearance is obtained from JSS medical College, Mysuru

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