Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of People Towards Coronavirus Pandemic

By

Himanshu Kumar

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree

MBA Hospital and Health Management

Academic year, 2018-2020

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CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that the dissertation title “KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF PEOPLE TOWARDS CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC” submitted by HIMANSHU KUMAR, ENROLL NO:0751

Under the supervision of Dr. NUTAN P.JAIN PROFESSOR institute of Health management research for award of MBA hospital and health management of the university carried out during the dissertation period my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma association ship, fellowship, titles in this for any other institute or other similar institution for final learning.

Signature

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION:

The COVID-19 Pandemic that's in any other case referred to as the coronavirus pandemic is introduced approximately through Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It turned into first determined in Wuhan, China in December 2019. It turned into introduced as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern through The World Health Organization on 30 January and as pandemic on 11 March. Information which were given dispensed on 6 May 2020 says that extra than three.66 million times of COVID-19 were accounted for throughout 187 countries and bringing about in excess of 257,000 passings. Around 1.19 million people were recouped from this destructive contamination. Crown contamination is a set of big unmarried-deserted RNA infections that have a lipid envelope studded with the club-molded spike proteins, contaminate winged animals and numerous well developed creatures that contain human beings and include the causative experts of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and COVID-19.

India's circumstance the main example of coronavirus was accounted for on 30 January 2020. Till 13 June 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India has affirmed a entire instance of 3, 08,993 out of which 1, 54,330 were given recuperated and recorded eight,884 passings within the nation. India has been considered as the biggest affirmed crown cases in Asia and has the fourth maximum elevated variety of affirmed instances within the entire international. The case casualty price in India is moderately lower at 2.Eight percent, in opposition to the global 6.13 percent, as of 0.33 June. In India there are six city areas that constitute around half of every discovered case was:

- Mumbai: sixty one,587
- Delhi: 47,102
- Chennai: 37,070
- Ahmedabad: 17,629
- Pune: thirteen,250
- Kolkata: four,089

In India on June 10, recuperations exceeded dynamic instances just because lessening forty nine percent of the complete ailment.

According to the WHO Guidelines COVID 19 Symptoms consist of:

- Fever
- Cough
- Diarrhoea
- Shortness of breath
- Breathing issues
- Gastro-intestinal manifestations

In critical cases it contains:

- Pneumonia
- Severe severe breathing sickness
- Kidney disappointment
- Death

For COVID 19 there isn't remedy like immunizations and antagonistic to viral medicines on hand. Only symptoms can be dealt with

The Union Health Ministry's battle room and approach making organization in New Delhi contains of the carrier's Emergency Medical Response Unit, the Central Surveillance Unit (IDSP), the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and specialists from 3 government clinics. They are a bit of method choices to pick out how coronavirus must be dealt with in the nation. A group manage technique is chiefly being embraced, similar to how India contained beyond pestilences, just as "breaking the chain of transmission". Around 15 labs across India which might be pushed by the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, try for the contamination, with more labs being prepared, starting at early March. On 14 March sixty five labs were named talented for checking out for the infection (however starting at 17 March not all are completely utilitarian).

Researchers on 14 March at the National Institute of Virology separated a pressure of the unconventional crown contamination. Thusly, India changed into the fifth country to correctly get an unadulterated instance of the infection after China, Japan, Thailand and america. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) stated that seclusion of the infection will assist in the direction of dashing up the development of medicinal drugs, immunizations and rapid demonstrative packs in the country. The NIV has shared the 2 SARS-CoV-2 genome groupings with GISAID. On 16 April, China sent 650,000 trying out gadgets to India, but their utilization turned into ended thinking about a low precision (of surely five.Four%). On May, National Institute of Virology provided some other immune reaction test percent ELISA for immediate trying out, ready for preparing 90 examples in a solitary run of 2.Five hours.

The Government of India has taken preventive estimates like a 14-hour planned open time limit at the example of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi become seen on twenty second March 2020. This changed into trailed by means of required lock-down in COVID-19 hotspots and every single other metropolis. Further on 24th March 2020, the Prime Minister requested an throughout the u . S . A . Lock-down for 21 days, influencing the complete 1.3billion populace of India. The PM on fourteenth June expanded the across the us of a lock-down till May third which was trailed with the aid of fourteen-day expansions with giant relaxations. The Government has began starting the (however manipulate zones) in staged manner.

AROGYA SETU:

A PDA utility became propelled by means of The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology named as Arogya Setu to assist in "contact following and containing the unfold" of COVID-19 pandemic within the country. The early sending of such innovation via The World Bank praised to battle the pandemic. In the throughout growing protection and security worries, the administration discharged the source code of the utility, making it open supply on 26 May. Wilful appropriation of the utility was superior with the aid of the Government in its regulations and standard operating strategies.

Arogya Setu is an Indian open-source go-level CoVID-19 that enables in "Contact following, Syndromic mapping and Self-appraisal" superior help, basically a versatile application, created by the National Informatics Centre under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

This utility stretched round 100 million introduces in forty days. In the for the duration of growing protection and security worries on 26 May, the source code of the software was made open.

The essential expressed motivation at the back of this application is to unfold focus of COVID-19 and to partner with the fundamental COVID-19 - related health administrations to the people of India. The Arogya Setu software expands the activities of the Department of Health to contain COVID-19 and gives quality practices and warnings. The following utility makes use of the cellular phone's GPS and Bluetooth highlights to comply with the coronavirus infection. The utility is accessible each for the Android simply as iOS versatile running frameworks. With the help of Bluetooth, it tries to decide the hazard on the off risk that one has been near (internal six ft of) a COVID-19 - contaminated man or woman, by means of looking over a database of recognized cases across India. Utilizing the place statistics, it decides if the place one is in has a place with one of the infected territories dependent on the facts on hand.

Highlights consist of:

- User Status (tells the risk of having COVID-19 for the purchaser)
- Self-Assess (permits the clients to differentiate COVID-19 facet outcomes and their danger profile)

Arogya Setu has crossed the 5,000,000 downloads inner three days of its dispatch, making it one of the most mainstream authorities programs in India. This application at that factor became the arena's fastest developing flexible utility beating Pokémon Go, with in extra of 50 million introduces, 13 days inside the wake of propelling in India on 2 April 2020. It arrived at a hundred million introduces by using thirteen May 2020, that is in 40 days on the grounds that its dispatch.

In a request which got circled on 29 April 2020 the focal government made it compulsory for all employees to download the application and use it - "Before beginning for workplace, they should survey their status on Arogya Setu and drive just while the application suggests included or ok". The Union Home Ministry likewise coursed the information that the software is obligatory for all residing inside the COVID-19 law zone. The management had made the declaration alongside the across the us of a lockdown augmentation by using about fourteen days from the four May with specific relaxations.

The Airport Authority of India on 21 May 2020 gave a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) expressing that every one retreating visitors must mandatorily be enlisted with the Arogya Setu software. This at that point protected that the utility might now not be compulsory for youngsters underneath 14 years. In any case, day after today, Civil Aviation Minister Hardeep Singh Puri explained that the software might now not be compulsory for any guests.

CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC IN JHARKHAND:

The primary example of the COVID-19 pandemic was affirmed within the Indian territory of Jharkhand on 31 March 2020 as a Malaysian female got here high quality on the check. The state has affirmed an combination of 1657 cases, together with eight passings and 685 recuperations, beginning at 12 June. Chaibasa location base camp of West Singhbhum propelled crown contamination swab collection corner that is India's first of the kind. Chaibasa likewise propelled far off-managed robotic referred to as co-bot for giving meds and meals and limit the touch among the body of workers and the sufferers. After MGM Medical College in Jamshedpur and RIMS in Ranchi, ICMR gave endorsement for two extra trying out places of work within the nation especially, Patliputra Medical College in Dhanbad and TB Sanitorium Hospital in Itki, Ranchi. In this way, the all-out testing office in the kingdom remains at fourth.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. **The 2019 novel coronavirus contamination (COVID-19) pandemic: An audit of the contemporary proof by using: Pranab Chatterjee, Nazia Nagi, Anup Agarwal and organization 2020**

Novel Corona contamination which has its focal factor in Wuhan, China has risen as a wellness disaster of typical difficulty. It commenced in December 2019 and work February 2020 there have been eighty three,704 affirmed cases. The passing's recorded universally until that time become 2,859 with in wellknown case casualty charge as 3.41%. The sizeable accentuation was given on growing studies insight to direct the proof-based reaction to incorporate the infection. The survey will assist in direction for the progressing endeavours to prevent and contain COVID-19 which in this manner will help with distinguishing the requirement for interest in well-being framework, network drove response system and the requirement for readiness and global health safety

2. Corona virus Disease (COVID-19): Spread, Awareness and Strategic Containment

The paper centres across the endeavour toward information the mindfulness degree of people in the direction of the protection degree for holding coronavirus illness in India via the dedication and coordinated technique of Indian Government; in view of the variables like social isolating, washing arms successfully and commonly, last at domestic. Through the evaluation and examination of information identified with mindfulness toward the protection measure to war this surprising infection of people in India, results demonstrating that the legislature had the option to make people mindful inside the briefest time. Attention to individuals about the precautionary measures and application of lock-down has demonstrated useful which brought about a whole lot of lesser causalities in India whilst contrasted with distinct nations that postponed in taking the sports.

3. COVID-19 associated information, attitudes and practices amongst teenagers and young humans in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, India through Rajib Acharya, Mukta Gundi and crew

So as to govern the unfold of COVID-19 in India and to assist the endeavors of the MOHFW, the Population Council and different non-administrative institutions are leading the exploration to survey the inhabitants' capacity to observe sanitisation and social casting off precautionary measures underneath a country wide lockdown. The research group named Population Council of India is executing quick phone opinions to gather information on statistics, perspectives and practices, just as necessities amongst 2,041 youngsters and grown-up family unit element, examined from a modern-day deliberate partner pay attention with an absolute example length of 20,574 in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The standard discoveries on recognition of COVID-19 indicators, noticed threat, familiarity with and potential to do the preventive practices, inaccurate judgments and fears will train the improvement concerning authorities activities.

4. A survey-based look at at the knowledge, mind-set and practices bearing on the 2019novel corona virus contamination amongst below-graduate scientific college students in India via Latika Gupta, Vishwesh Agarwal and crew

The factor of the research is to distinguish and realise the statistics, mentality and practices of underneath-graduate medical understudies referring to sickness with the COVID-19 strategies. An electronic assessment created utilising a web cloud-primarily based website online (Survey Monkey) changed into served to undergrad clinical understudies. Members had seven days to intentionally end the eight-minute-long survey. The final results turned into that the extra a part of the scientific understudies knows approximately the premise of COVID-19 disease and is going approximately as a possible save to fill the holes in human offerings benefits the want emerges.

Study Questions:

Q. What is the awareness of corona virus pandemic among the people of Dhanbad, Jharkhand, India?

Q. What are the practices people follow to prevent the risk of COVID-19?

Objectives:

- To study the awareness of and attitudes towards COVID-19.
- To study the practices that is followed by people to prevent the risk of COVID-19.

Methodology:

- **Study Area:** Alkusa**,** Dhanbad, Jharkhand
- **Study Design:** Descriptive study
- **Study Period:** March- May 2020
- **Study population:** This study included those people who understand English, had WhatsApp number and had access to internet. The participants for the study belong to Dhanbad, Jharkhand.
- **Study sampling:** Convenience sampling. Because the link was forwarded by me through WhatsApp to the friends and relatives and even asked them to forward it further if possible.
- **Sample Size:** The people contacted were 90 but 33 responses (37%) were received.
- **Data collection technique:** E-online Self-administered questionnaire
- **Data tool:** Google Docs questionnaire

RESULTS:

An online survey was conducted to find out the awareness, attitude and practices of the people in the community during the corona pandemic. A total of 33 responses were received.

Profile of the Respondents:

Of 33 respondents, nearly 50 per cent were in the age group of 26-30 years followed by 21-25 years (49 per cent). Hence, a majority (82 per cent) of the respondents were in their 20s (Table 01). A sex-wise distribution of the respondents revealed that 61 per cent were men. Most of the respondents were educated at least up to the graduation (Table 01).

Table 01: Per cent distribution of respondents by their age group

Age group	**Frequency**	**Per cent**
18-20 years	4	12
21-25 years	16	49
26-30 years	11	33
Above 30	2	6
Education Level		
High school	1	3
Intermediate	4	12
Graduate and above	28	85

Knowledge of Respondents about COVID-19:

The respondents were asked about their knowledge on COVID 19 symptoms, susceptible population, incubation period, how does the COVID-19 virus spread and how to reduce the spread, quarantine duration, etc.

About 76 per cent of the people were aware of the symptoms of COVID-19 that included:

- High fever
- Dry cough
- Sore throat
- Difficulty in breathing

Nearly one-fourth (24 per cent) of the people were aware of the clinical symptoms of COVID-19 that included:

- Common cold
- Stuffy nose
- Runny nose
- Sneezing

About 64 per cent of the respondents mentioned that elderly people, while according to the rest of the 36 per cent, all are susceptible towards COVID-19 infections respectively.

On being asked about what duration for the symptoms of the disease to appear, 67 per cent respondents mentioned 14-21 days followed by 2-14 days (27 per cent). According to the Government of India guidelines, it is mentioned that if a person shows any of the signs and symptoms of corona in the last 14 days then he/she should be isolated in the hospital.

The respondents were asked about how COVID-19 virus spread and a majority (85 per cent) mentioned "all the above" means through respiratory droplets of infected individuals, touching the contaminated surface, and mass gatherings. According to the Government of India guidelines, it is mentioned that the virus spreads from mainly person to person, mainly through the respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks.

All the respondents knew the effective ways to reduce the spread of COVID-19:

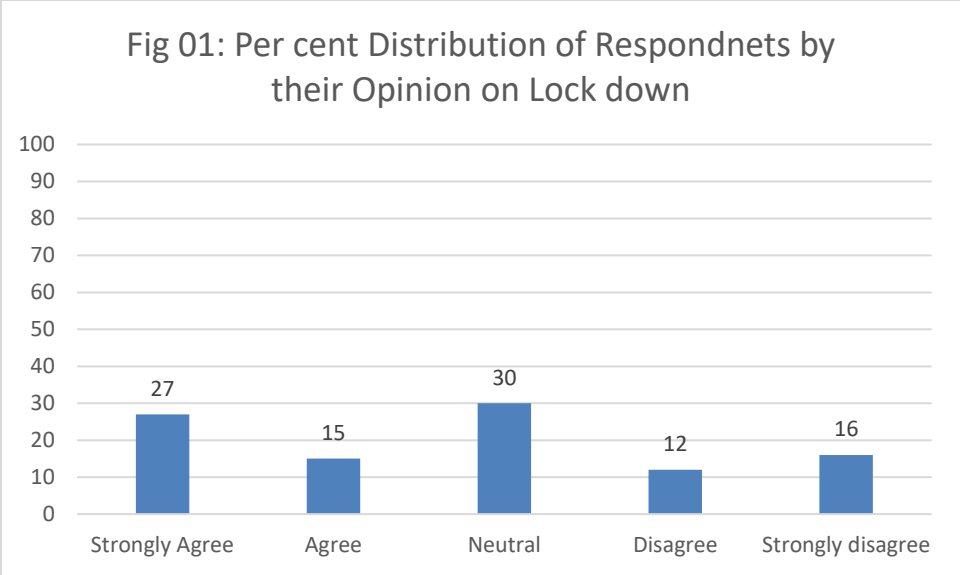
- Isolation and treatment of infected people
- Social distancing
- Washing your hands with soap and water
- Wearing mask

A majority (88 per cent) of respondents knew that if someone has met the person who is infected with the COVID-19 virus for 14 days of quarantine and the Government of India has also recommended the same. There were some respondents who were confused with 21- or seven-days duration of quarantine.

On being asked about COVID vaccine availability, a majority (88 per cent) of the respondents were clearly mentioned that "vaccine is not available" while 12 per cent were not sure.

Attitude towards Lockdown

The respondents were asked about their opinion towards lock down as the best way to reduce the spread of COVID-19.About 42 per cent of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the lock down was the best way. One-third (30 per cent) respondents had no clear opinion (Fig). 01



PRACTICE:

On being asked whether the respondents have downloaded the "Arogya Setu" app or not, results revealed that 60 per cent respondents have downloaded the app.

DISCUSSION:

When did a comparative study between the KAP study of kala-Azar in Bihar and the KAP study of corona virus in Jharkhand the result that was found was that there was a complete lack of knowledge regarding the vector that transmitted the disease from one person to another whereby in the case of Coronavirus the awareness about the spread of disease is high. The analysis about the awareness of signs and symptoms of kala-azar in Bihar was very poor despite of the fact that disease had been endemic for a long period of time, and the signs and symptoms were present in every other patient of Kala-azar. In the case of COVID-19 people are not only aware regarding the signs and symptoms but are also having the knowledge regarding the asymptomatic patients who can transmit the disease. The result for the same is that masks, hand sanitization and many other precative measures are been inculcated by the people in the community whereas at the time of Kala-azar they were not that capable enough to inculcate such habits. In today's situation every other patient who are feeling to be suspected of coronavirus are visiting to the hospitals to get their corona test done but at the time of kala-azar only a smaller minority of people preferred to go for health services because of their views regarding inadequacies to manage the Kala-azar cases.

CONCLUSION:

During this corona virus pandemic, most of the people are aware of this infection, possible preventive measures, the importance of social distancing and government initiatives that were taken to limit the spread of infection. The people specifically in Dhanbad are aware regarding the coronavirus and its symptoms. People when asked about their knowledge level of the disease then the responds recorded were good enough and were authentic too. They do follow the practices like hand washing and all for their safety towards coronavirus. The attitude of people towards coronavirus is positive and they do take care of themselves so that they do not get infected by corona-virus.

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