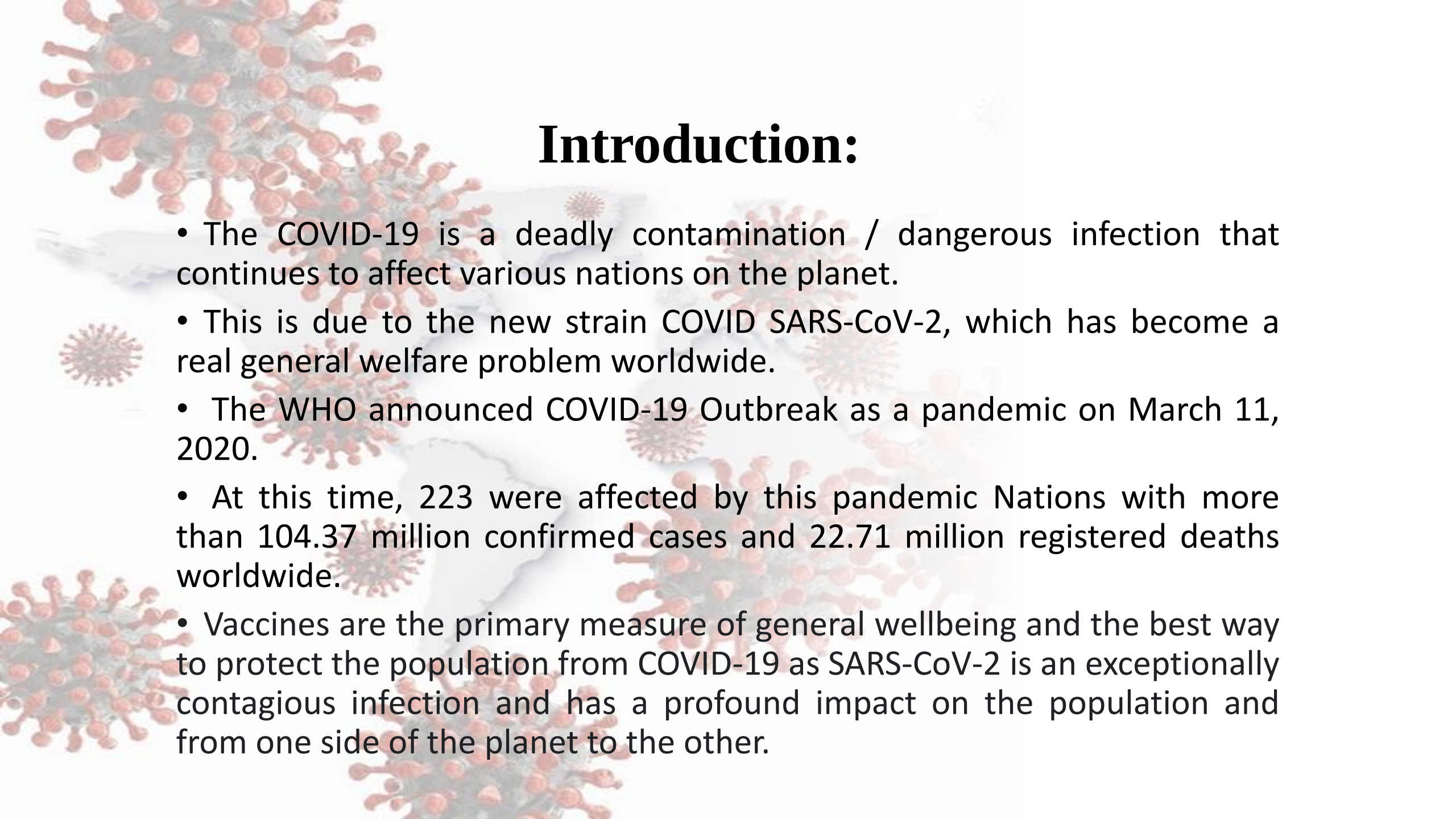


A study on Knowledge and perceptions about COVID-19 vaccination among the general public, India: An online survey

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Introduction:

- The COVID-19 is a deadly contamination / dangerous infection that continues to affect various nations on the planet.
- This is due to the new strain COVID SARS-CoV-2, which has become a real general welfare problem worldwide.
- The WHO announced COVID-19 Outbreak as a pandemic on March 11, 2020.
- At this time, 223 were affected by this pandemic Nations with more than 104.37 million confirmed cases and 22.71 million registered deaths worldwide.
- Vaccines are the primary measure of general wellbeing and the best way to protect the population from COVID-19 as SARS-CoV-2 is an exceptionally contagious infection and has a profound impact on the population and from one side of the planet to the other.

Cont:

- Governments and networks should investigate existing levels of availability in order to obtain a potentially protected COVID-19 vaccine and identify the reasons for the reluctance and beyond that for antibody support.
- We examine the respondents with a focus on knowledge and perception towards COVID-19 vaccination.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Holingue et al 2020: It showed in a population-based study of American adults that anxiety and fear of contamination and transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19) were related to expanded mental stress. In addition, the individual safety and cleanliness measures people took to avoid infecting other people.
- Luo et al 2020; in this investigation Luo portrayed An orderly survey and meta-examination of the mental and mental effect of COVID-19 showed that the commonness of nervousness and sadness individually.
- Wang et al 2020; Wang u public to introduce such practices not only to reduce the risk of disease but also to reduce the stress related to COVID-19. in addition, COVID-19 Vaccination acknowledgment among general local area individuals in Saudi Arabia.

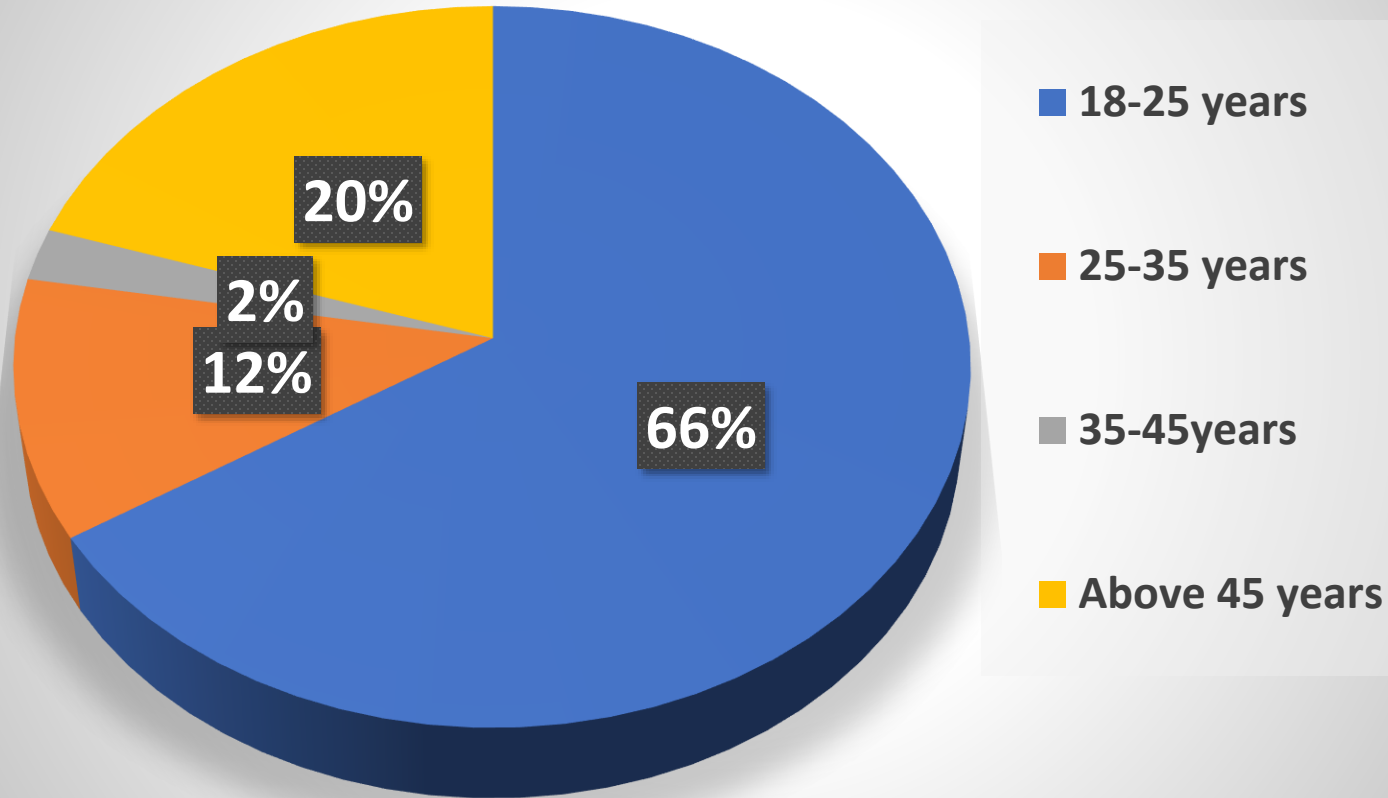
AIM/ OBJECTIVE:

- The objective of our study was to find out Knowledge and perceptions about COVID-19 vaccination among the general population in India.
- **Research Objective:**
 - The specific objectives were:
 - To determine perception towards COVID-19 Vaccination.
 - To Determine awareness of COVID Vaccine.

Research Methodology

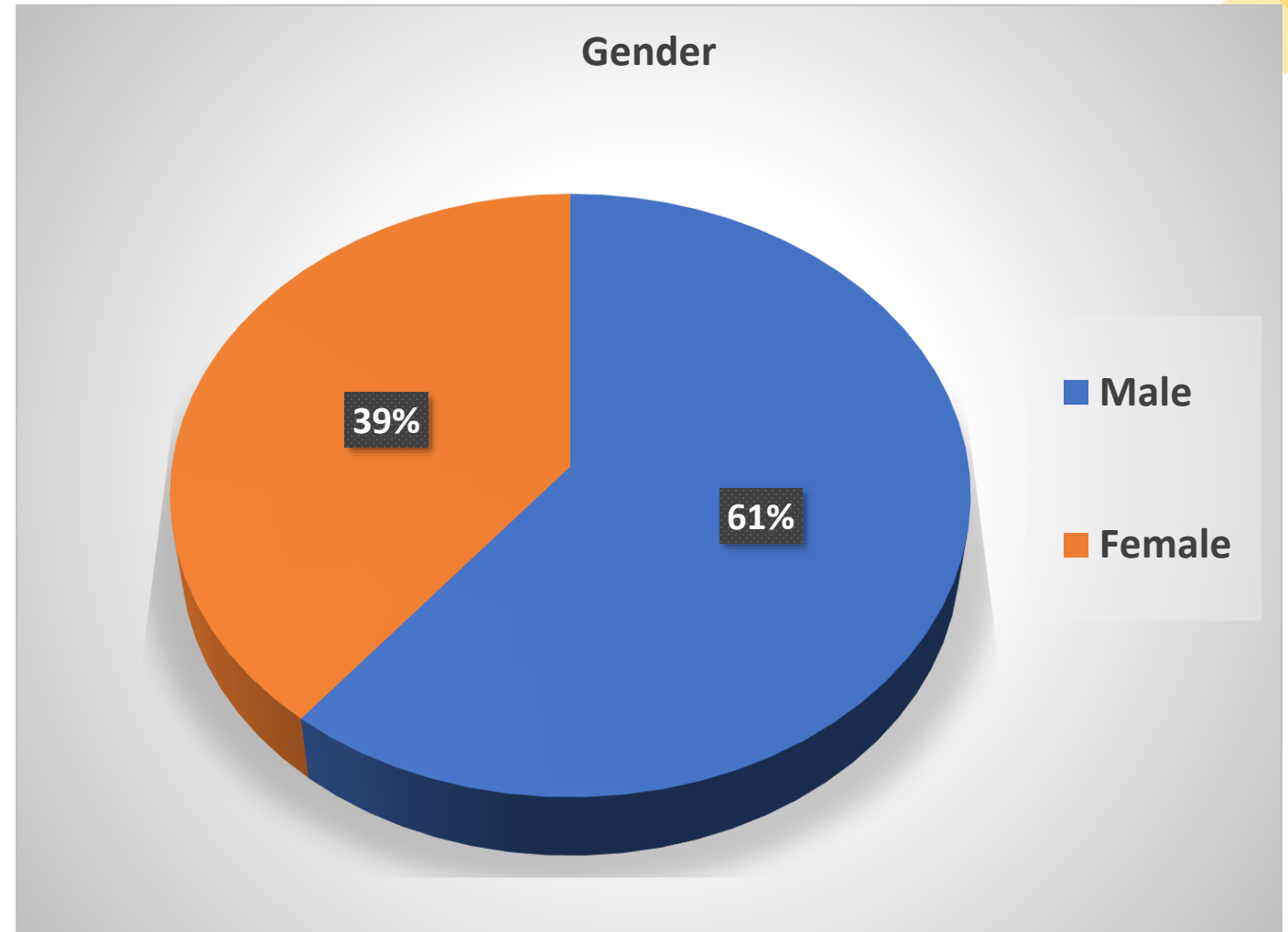
- **TYPE OF RESEARCH:** Primary research
- **STUDY TYPE:** Descriptive study
- **STUDY RESPONDENTS:** General Public
- **RESEARCH DESIGN:** Descriptive study design will be used for identifying the Knowledge and Perception of the sampled population.
- **SAMPLING:** Non-probability convenience sampling was used for the allocation of the sample in target population.
- **SAMPLE SIZE :**The sample comes out to be 214 patients with the given prevalence and calculation.
- **METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION:** Online google form was used for the collection of data in google sheet, which was later imported to excel sheet.
- **DATA COLLECTION TOOL:** Researcher administered Semi structured questionnaire.

Age

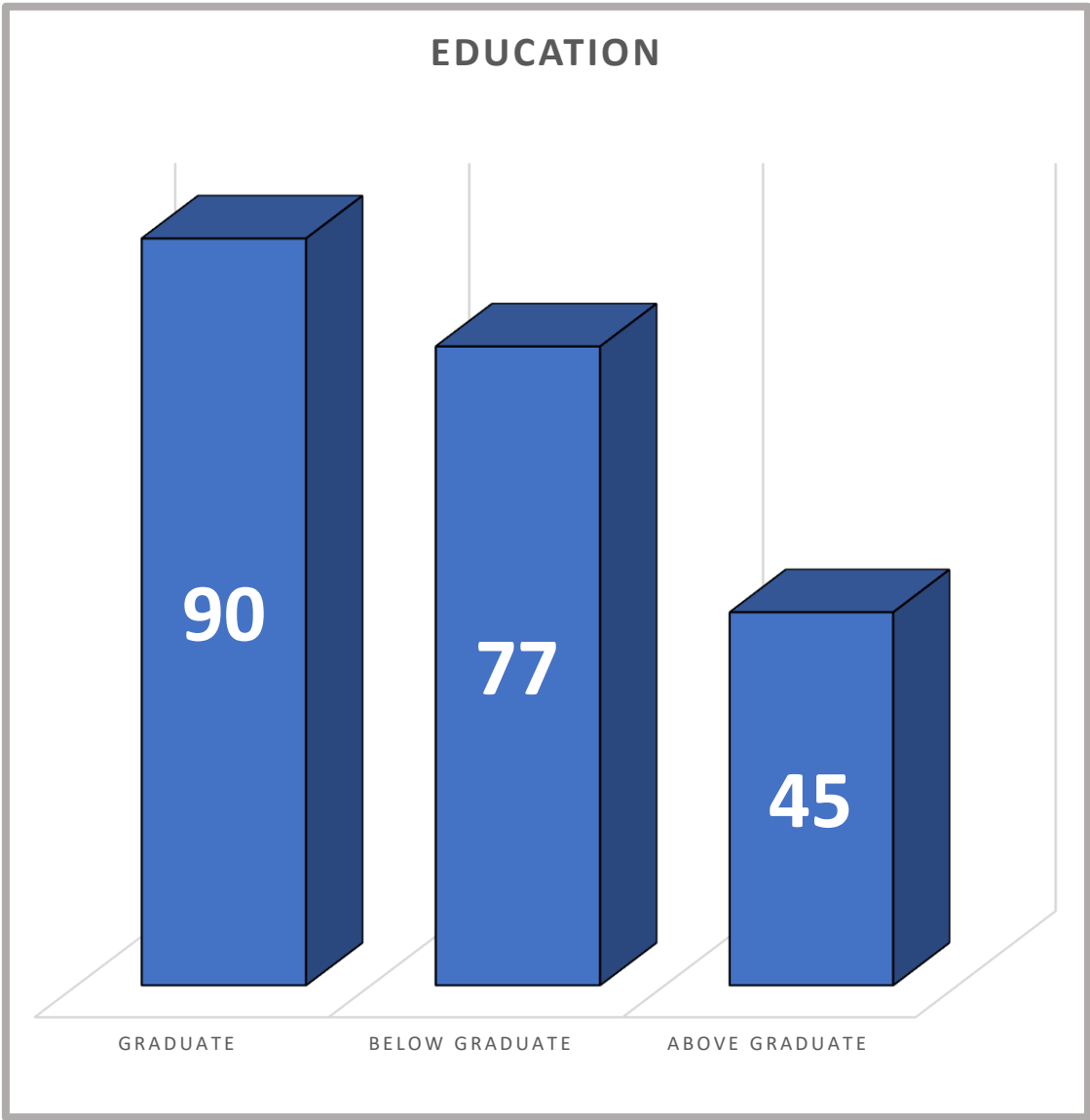


- Figure 1: Explain That Out of 214 sample population, most of the population is from age group of 18-25 (66%) year, 45 and above years (20%), 25-35 year (12%). The minimum population Comes under age 35-45 year (2%).

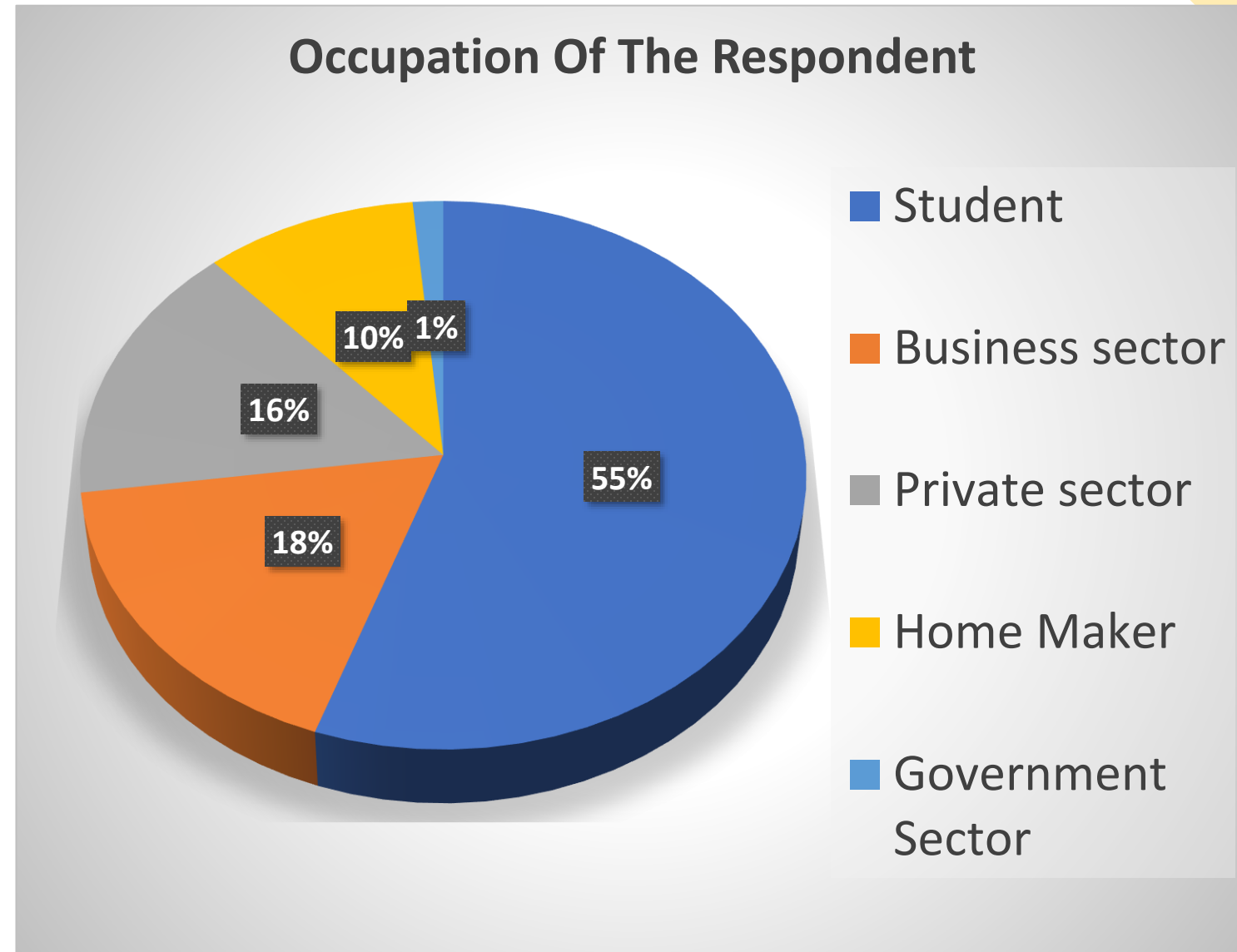
- Figure 2: This chart explain, the basic profile indicated the participation of Male (61%) and female (39%) as the sample population (n= 214).

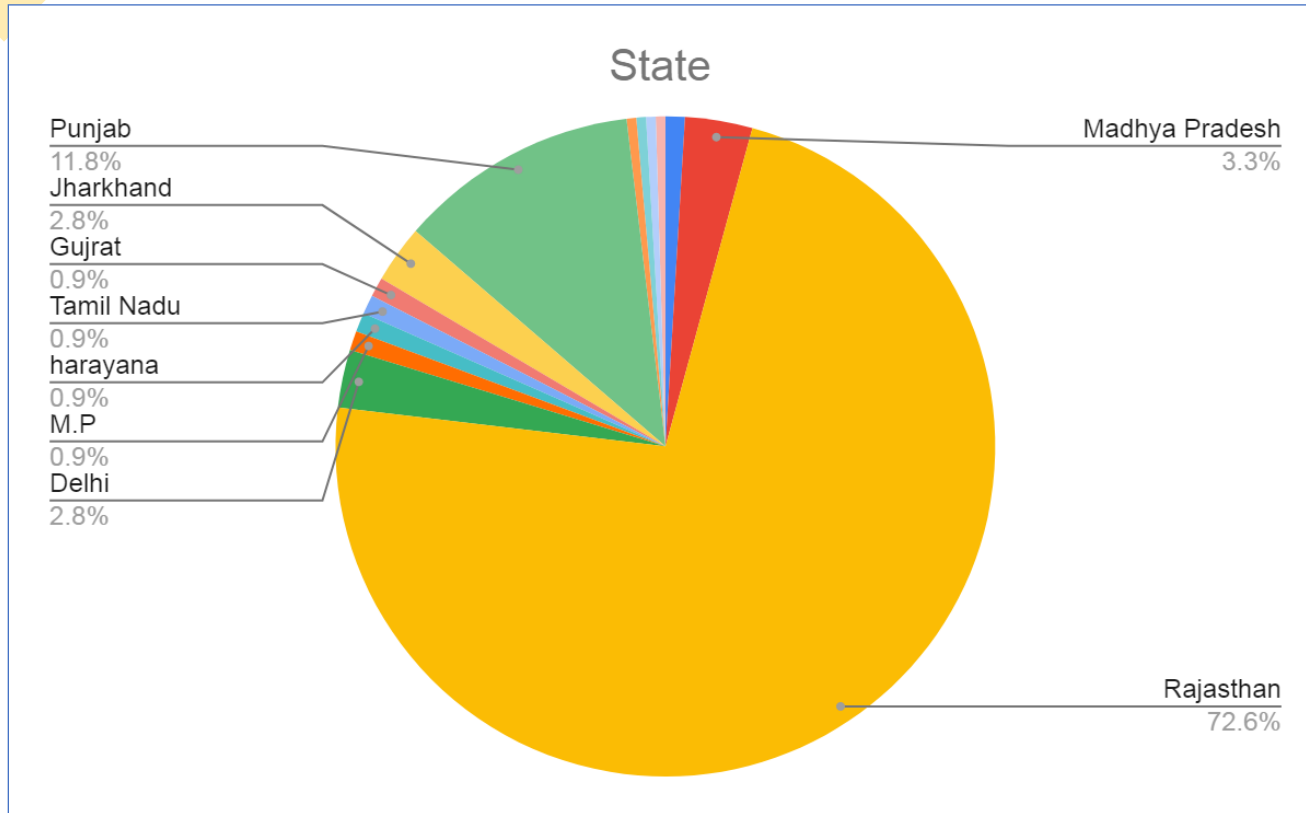


- Figure 3: This chart Show , the 42.7% Participants are graduate and 36.0% are below graduate, and 21.3% are Above graduate.

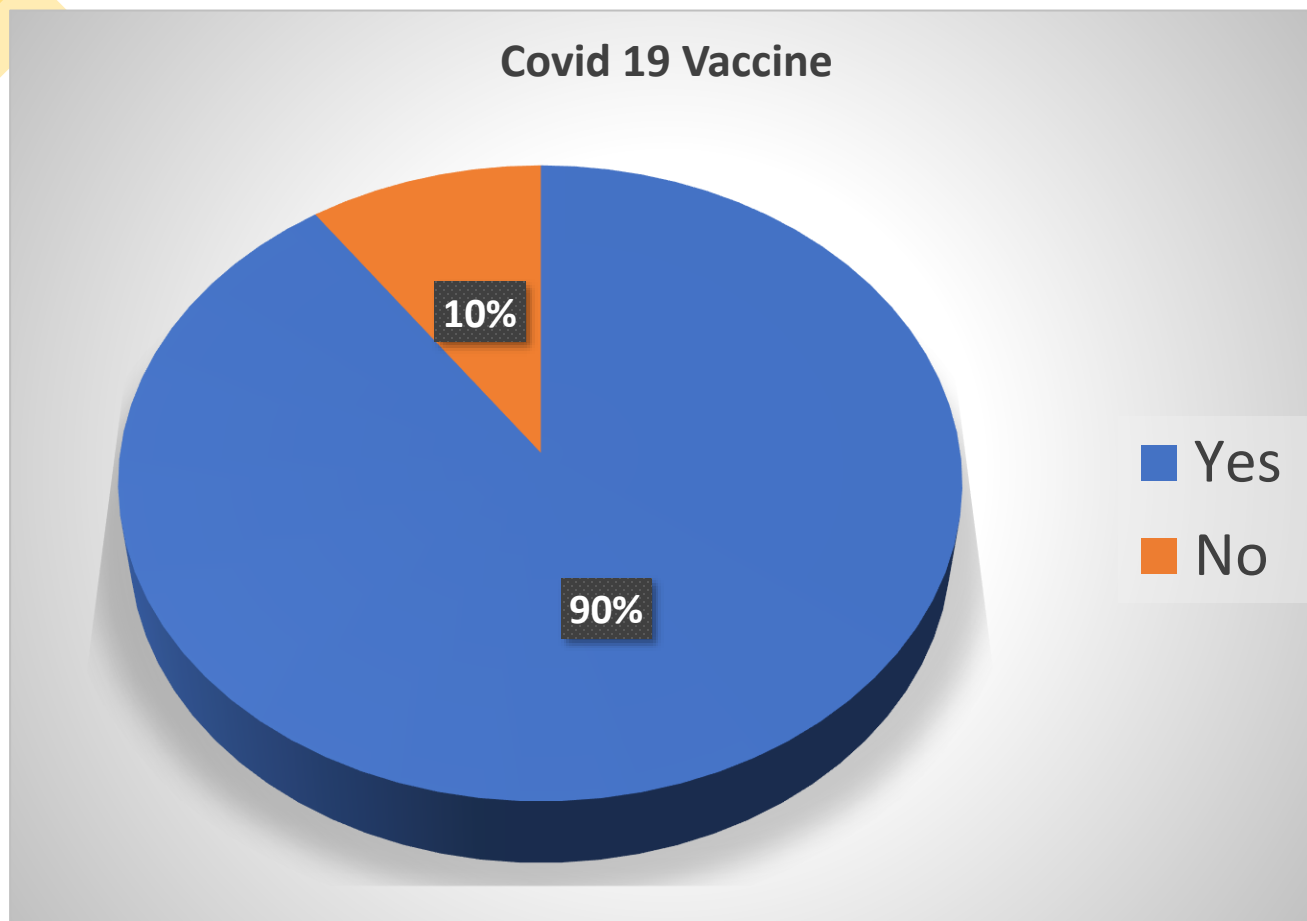


- Figure 4: This chart Shows, 55% participants are Student, 18% participants are from Business Sector, 16% participants are from Private sector and 10% participants are from Home maker and 1% participants are from Government sector Background.



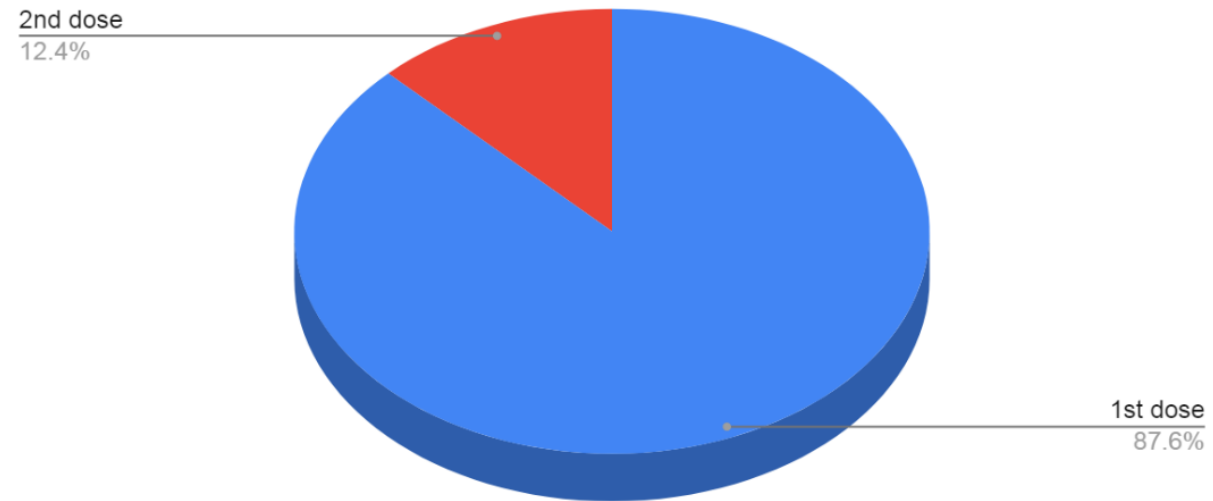


- Figure 5: In this chat, 72.6% participants are from Rajasthan and 11.8% participants are from Punjab and rest of the participants (3.3% participants) are from Madhya Pradesh and remaining are from Jharkhand, Gujrat, Haryana and Delhi.



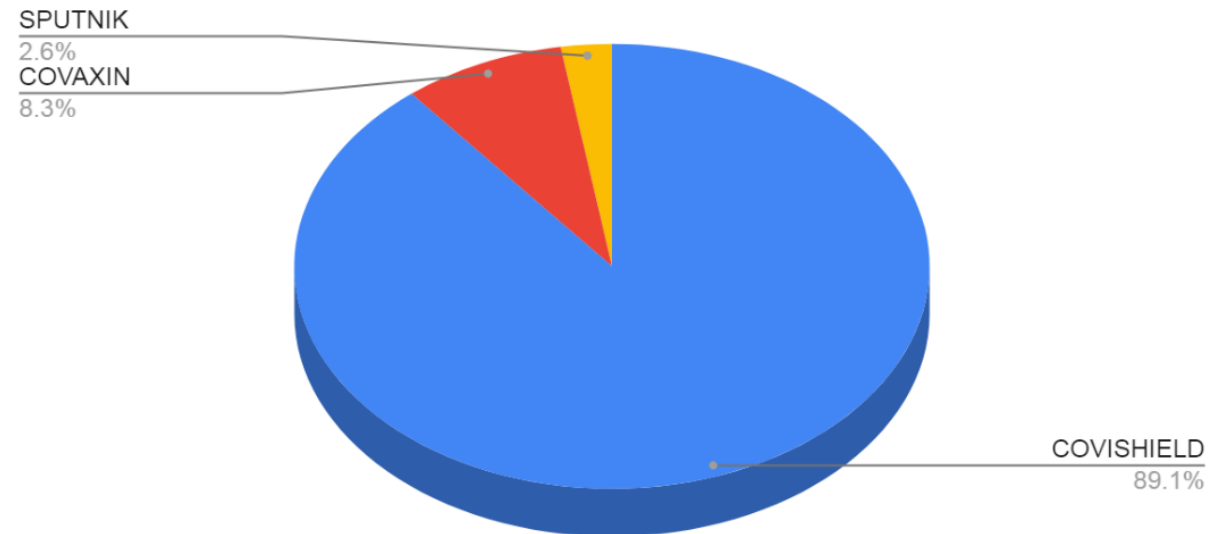
- **Figure 6 :** In this chart ,90.0% participants are taken COVID-19 vaccine and Approximately 10% of participants that they did not get vaccines.

How many dose?



- **Figure 7:** In this table, 87.60% of participants will receive the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and 12.40% of participants will receive both doses (1st and 2nd dose) of the COVID vaccine

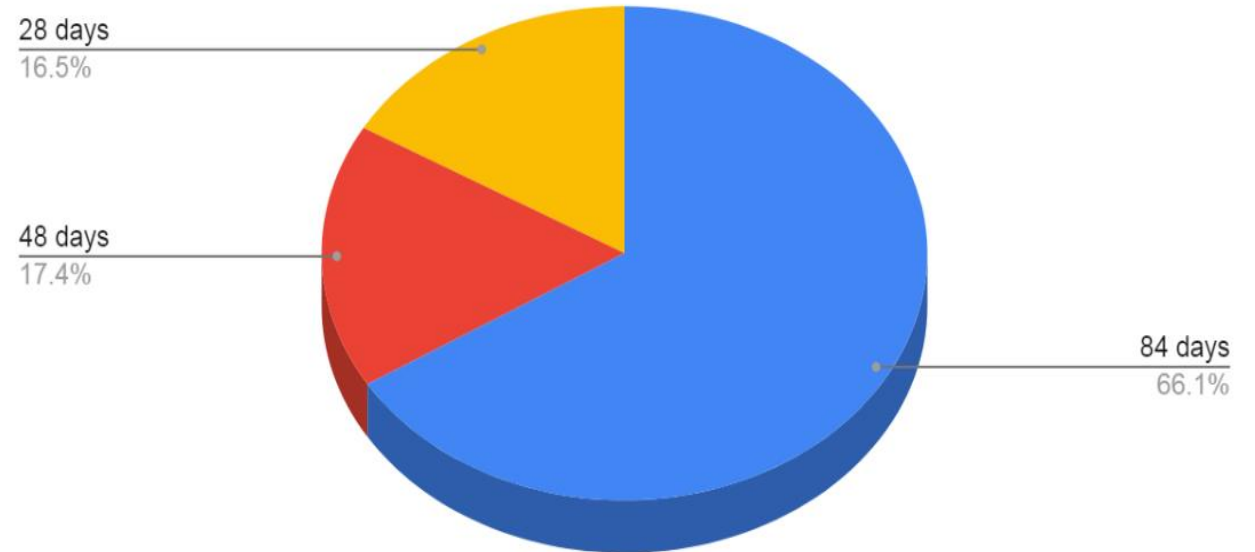
Which of the following vaccines have you got?



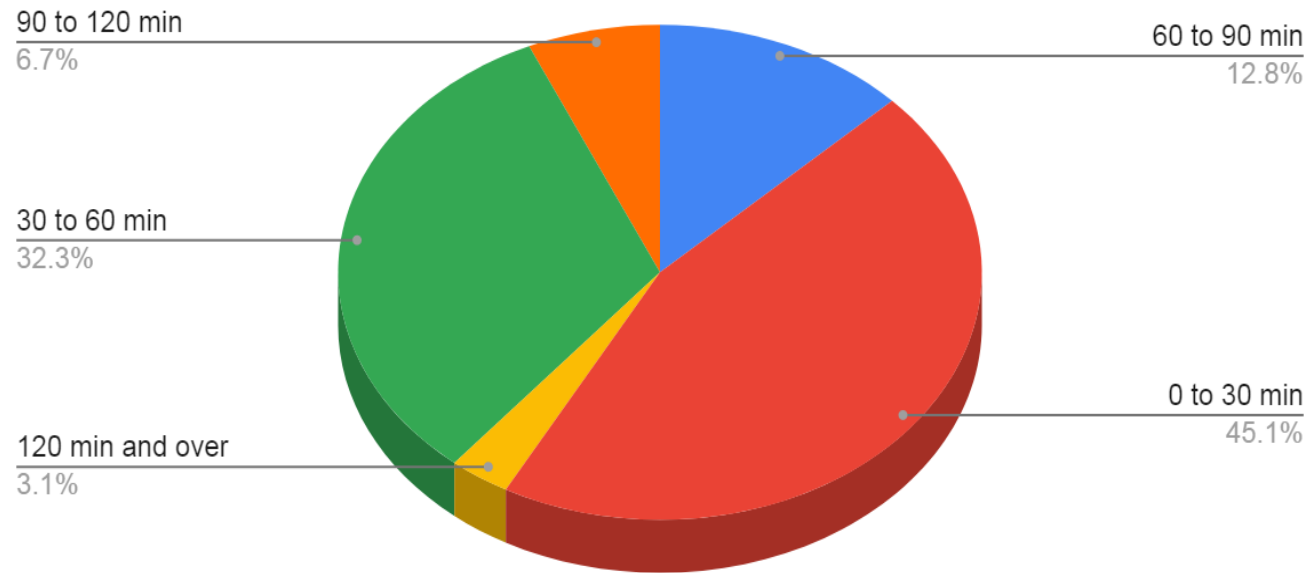
- Figure 8: In this table, 89.1% of the participants received COVISHIELD and 8.3% of the participants received COVAXIN and 2.6% of the participants received SPUTNIK.

- **Figure 9:** In this table we find that 66.1% of the participants received the first and second doses of the coronavirus vaccination (COVID-19 vaccine) in 84 days and 17.4% of the participants received both doses of COVID-19 vaccine in 48 days. 16.5% of the participants received the first and second dose of COVID-19 vaccine dose within 28 days.

If you take both doses, so how much gap between the first and second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine?

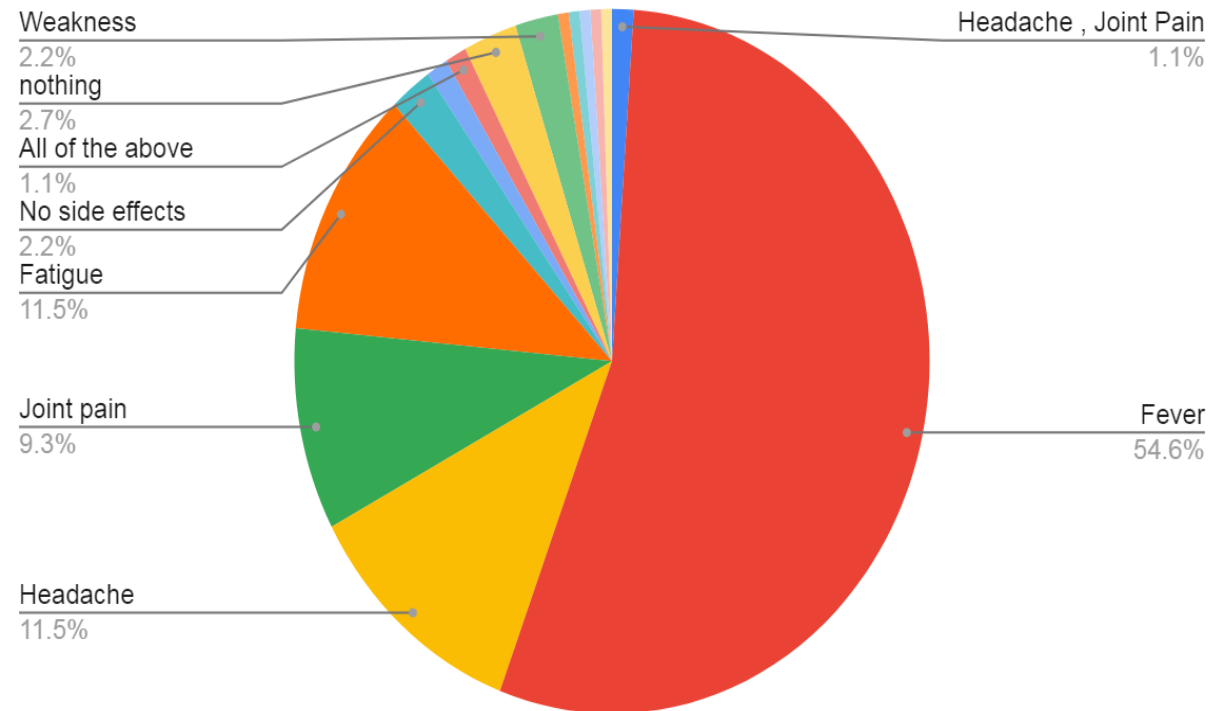


What is the maximum time you would be willing to spend to get the COVID-19 vaccine?



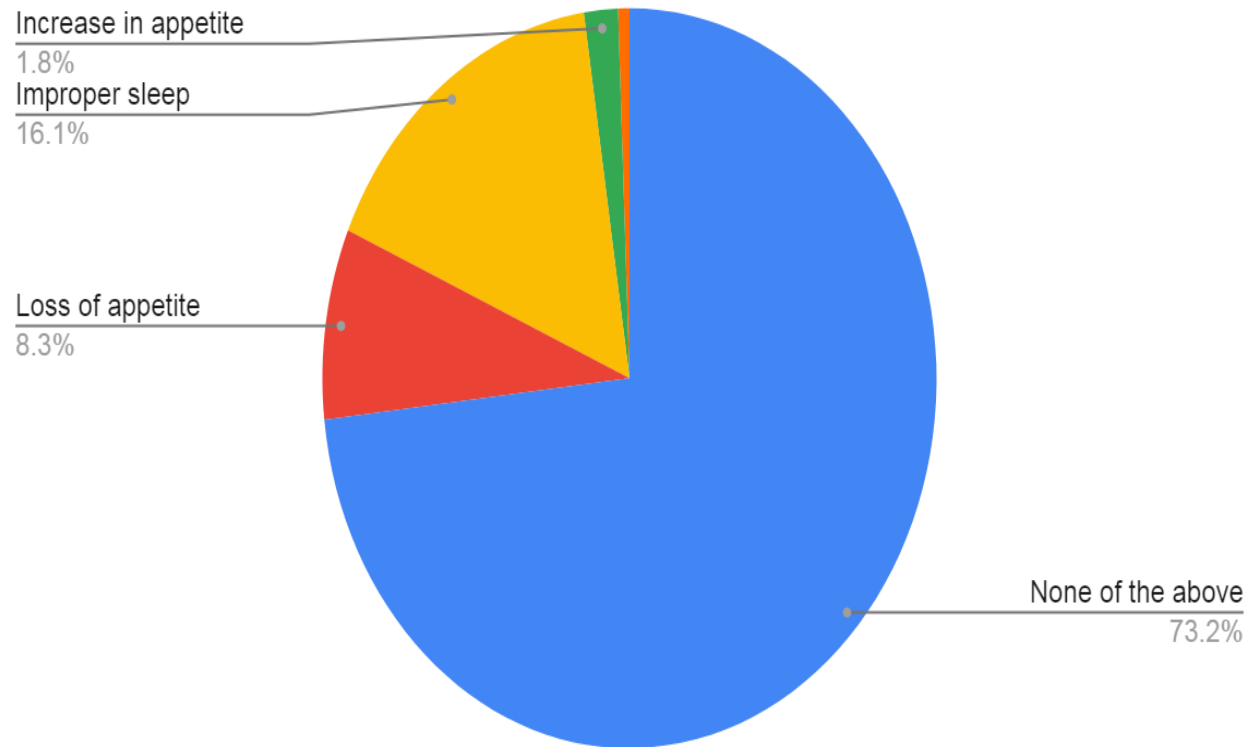
- Figure 10: In this graph, 45.1% of the participants spend 0 to 30 minutes, 32.3% of the participants spend 30 to 60 minutes and 12.8% of the participants spend 60 up to 90 minutes, and 6.7% of participants devoted 90 to 120 minutes and 3.1% of participants spend more than 120 minutes to taking the COVID- 19 vaccine.

What are the side effects you observe after vaccination?



- Figure 11: In this chart, 54.6% participants observe Fever, 11.5% participants observe Headache, 11.5% participants observe Fatigue after taking vaccination and 1.1% participants feel joint pain.

What are the habitual changes you have observed after vaccination?



- Figure 12: In this chart, the participants observed habitual changes after vaccination.
 - 73.2% -none of above
 - 16.1%-improper sleep
 - 8.3%-Loss of appetite
 - 1.8%- increase in appetite

Results:

- The study reveals the demographic profile of the individuals participated in the study. The basic profile indicated the participation of Male 61% and female 39% as the sample participants (n= 214). Approximately 99 % of participants are vaccinated and (10%) of participants are not vaccinated.
- The knowledge score is significantly higher for the participants who stated that they had a high school leaving certificate. most members accepted that the newfound COVID-19 vaccine may have better results. More than half of members (56%) that if everyone in the overall population keeps up The Preventive measures.

Conclusion:

- The present study revealed inadequate knowledge towards COVID-19 vaccinations in INDIA. The findings suggest immediate health education programs and more accurate information should be distributed and advertised by respective health authorities. Policy makers should take steps to ensure adequate knowledge, positive attitudes and perceptions towards COVID-19 vaccinations in order to reduce the vaccine hesitancy facilitated and encouraged by misinformation in the media.



THANK YOU FOR
GIVING US YOUR
PRECIOUS TIME.