

Assessment Of Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Covid -19 Booster Dose Among Students In A Selected College Of New Delhi

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Booster doses are administered to a vaccinated populace that has completed a number one vaccination series (presently one or doses of COVID-19 vaccine relying at the product) while, with time, the immunity and scientific protection has fallen beneath a fee deemed enough in that population. The objective of a booster dose is to restore vaccine effectiveness from that deemed no longer sufficient. Introducing booster doses must be firmly evidence-pushed and focused to the populace groups in greatest need. The intent for implementing booster doses should be guided by evidence on declining vaccine effectiveness, in particular a decline in safety towards extreme sickness in the general population and in high-risk populations.

Objectives: The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding COVID-19 booster dose among students.

Methodology: The present study has used Quantitative Research Approach and Descriptive Research Design. A total 120 students who were enrolled in B.Tech, Jamia Hamdard participated in the study. Data was gathered using demographic sheet, structured questionnaire and attitude rating scale which was administered through online mode after formal permission. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, means and median and standard deviation were used to describe the demographic profile, level of knowledge and attitude regarding COVID-19 booster dose.

Results: The findings of present study reveal that out of 120 sample 79(66 %) have good knowledge whereas 41(34%) have average knowledge regarding covid-19 booster dose. And (98.3%) were willing to get vaccinated and (1.7%) were not willing to get vaccinated.

Conclusion: Knowledge assessment shows on Covid-19 booster dose, majority of samples i.e., (66%) have adequate knowledge whereas (34%) have inadequate knowledge and (98.3%) were willing to get vaccinated whereas (1.7%) were not willing to get vaccinated. This result shows that amongst the group, students have good knowledge regarding the covid-19 booster dose but still some of them do not have proper knowledge, and majority of students were willing to get vaccinated, so there's a need of further studies on covid-19 booster dose.

Keywords: Covid-19, booster dose, knowledge, attitude, students

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease (covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by the sars-cov-2 virus. It was discovered with its occurrence from a wet market in Wuhan, China that has spread all over the world, resulting in a large number of hospitalizations and deaths. Covid-19 vaccines functioned as an essential tool to stop the pandemic. The covid-19 vaccines with WHO emergency use listing provided diverse levels of protection to infection, mild disease, severe disease, hospitalization, and death. The covid-19 vaccines acted effectively in preventing serious illness, hospitalization, and death from all current virus variants. Covid-19 vaccination in India prevented an additional 4.2 million deaths from December 8, 2020 to December 8, 2021. The global Covid-19 pandemic has not been completely controlled as there was no specific treatment for covid-19, promoting vaccinations and building herd immunity is still the most effective and economic measures to control the covid-19 pandemic. However, the neutralizing antibody level in the recipients decreases with time, and the vaccine's protective efficacy gradually weakens for which it is necessary to carry out a booster vaccination strategy. WHO, with the support of Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) advised the emerging need for a booster dose for the currently available COVID-19 vaccines. A booster dose is an extra dose of vaccine administered to a vaccinated person that has completed a primary vaccination series. The objective of a booster dose is to restore vaccine effectiveness as the protection from covid-19 vaccines can diminish overtime, around 4-6 months after the primary series of vaccination has been completed. Hence a booster dose is advised to strengthen protection against Covid-19 disease.

METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

The present study aims to assess the knowledge and attitude of covid-19 booster dose among the B.Tech students of Jamia Hamdard. Quantitative research approach with descriptive research design. The setting of present study was the School

of Engineering Science and Technology, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. Sample were 120 students who are studying in B. Tech. Computer Science & Engineering (CSE) and B. Tech. Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) in School of Engineering Science and Technology, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. After obtaining formal approval from concerned authority, the pilot study was conducted on a total of 10 B.Tech students, Jamia Hamdard were included. The finding of the study revealed that it was feasible to conduct the study. The tool for present study was structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding covid-19 booster dose among B.Tech students, Jamia Hamdard.

Results

ORGANISATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA:

The findings of the obtained data are presented under the following sections:

- **Section A:** Description of demographic characteristics of students. Frequency and percentage were computed to describe the demographic characteristics of students.
- **Section B:** Knowledge of the students regarding COVID-19 Booster Dose. Mean, median and standard deviation of knowledge score of students were computed.
- **Section C:** Attitude of the students towards COVID-19 Booster Dose. Mean, median and standard deviation of knowledge score of students were computed.

SECTION-A

FINDINGS RELATED TO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE

This section describes the characteristics of students in terms of age, gender, religion, course of study, previous knowledge and sources of information.

Demographic Characteristics of the participants showed that:

- Majority (60.8%) of the participants were in the age group of 22-26 years followed by (35.8%) in the age group of 17-21 years.
- Large no. of the participants (55%) were female and (45%) were male.
- Most of the participants (47.5%) were Muslim followed by (37.5%) Hindu (14.2%) were Christian.
- Maximum of the participants (71.7%) were enrolled in B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering (CSE) course followed by (28.3%) in B.Tech Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) course.
- Majority of the students (79.2%) were already having previous knowledge regarding COVID-19 Booster Dose followed by (20.8%) who were not having knowledge regarding COVID-19 Booster Dose.
- Majority (39.2%) had knowledge regarding COVID-19 Booster Dose from family and friends followed by (34.2%) who got information from medical personnel followed by (25%) from books, journal, Internet followed by (0.8%) from theory classes and (0.8%) from seminar/webinar.

SECTION -B

THIS SECTION DEALS WITH THE FINDINGS RELATED TO KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS REGARDING COVID-19 BOOSTER DOSE.

- The knowledge data was collected from B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering (CSE) and B.Tech Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) students regarding COVID-19 Booster Dose through structured questionnaire by an online survey method. The analysis of knowledge data was done by computing frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores, mean, median and standard deviation to determine the poor, average and good knowledge scores

• **Table-1: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score on COVID-19 Booster Dose.**

n=120

Grade	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (0-10)	0	0%
Average (11-20)	41	34%
Good (21-30)	79	66%

- The data presented in above table no. 1 shows that Majority of B.Tech Students (34%) have average knowledge and 66% have good knowledge regarding COVID-19 Booster Dose.

- **Table-2: Range of order ,mean, median, mode and standard deviation of the knowledge score.**

n=120					
Variable	Range of order	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation
Knowledge Score	11-28	21.95	22.5	23	3.16

- The data in the table no. 2 presents that knowledge score of B.Tech students range from 11-28. Mean of obtained range of score was 21.95, the median was 22.5 and standard deviation of knowledge scores was 3.16.

SECTION- C

- **THIS SECTION DEALS WITH THE ASSESSMENT OF PARTICIPANT ATTITUDE REGARDING SMART CLASSES.**

- The attitude data was collected from B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering (CSE) and B.Tech Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) students regarding COVID-19 Booster Dose through likert scale by an online survey method.

- **Table-3: Frequency and percentage distribution of subject in terms of their attitude regarding COVID-19 Booster Dosen=120**

S.NO	STATEMENTS	STRONGLY AGREE		AGREE		NEUTRAL		DISAGREE		STRONGLY DISAGREE	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Covid-19 booster dose helps in increasing your immunity against the covid-19	54	45	53	44.2	11	9.2	1	0.8	1	0.8
2	Covid-19 booster dose is safe and effective	41	34.2	60	50	16	13.3	2	1.7	1	0.8
3	Covid-19 booster dose doesn't cause any allergic reaction	24	20	37	30.8	41	34.2	11	9.2	7	5.8
4	Will encourage family, friends and relatives to get covid-19 booster dose	47	39.2	52	43.3	18	15	2	1.7	1	0.8
5	Covid-19 booster doesn't affect the health of an individual	29	24.2	40	33.3	35	29.2	12	10	4	3.3
6	Prevalence of covid-19 can be reduced with the administration of covid-19 booster dose	36	30	51	42.5	28	23.3	2	1.7	3	2.5
7	Covid-19 booster shot doesn't provide long-term side effects	31	25.8	54	45	25	20.8	6	5	4	3.3
8	An individual can get a covid-19 vaccine without getting registered	16	13.3	36	30	26	21.7	16	13.3	26	21.7
9	Covid-19 booster dose is necessary to be taken after three months if a person is suffering from covid-19 disease	34	28.3	45	37.5	22	18.3	13	10.8	6	5
10	By introducing safe practices like hand washing, wearing mask etc. there is less chance of having covid-19 disease	63	52.5	40	33.3	8	6.7	6	5	3	2.5

• **Table-4: Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude scale on COVID-19 Booster Dose.**

Grade	Frequency	Percentage
Favorable	118	98.3%
Unfavorable	2	1.7%

- The data presented in above table no. 5 shows that majority of B.Tech Students (98.3%) have positive attitude whereas, 1.7% have negative attitude towards COVID-19 Booster Dose.

CONCLUSION

- The finding of the study indicates that the majority of the B.Tech students (66 %) had good knowledge regarding Covid-19 Booster Dose and 98.3% were willing to get COVID-19 Booster Dose.

DISCUSSION

This study was aimed to estimate the knowledge and attitude regarding Covid-19 Booster Dose among B.Tech students. The study found that majority of B.Tech Students (66%) have good knowledge and (34%) have average knowledge regarding Covid-19 Booster Dose and (98.3%) were willing to get COVID-19 Booster Dose whereas, (1.7%) were not willing to get COVID-19 Booster Dose. The findings are not consistent with the findings of Nurul Azmawati Mohamed, Hana Maizuliana, who found that (62%) of respondents had poor knowledge and (38%) had good knowledge regarding COVID-19 Booster Dose and (64.5%) were willing to get vaccinated whereas, (35.5%) were not willing to get vaccinated.

LIMITATIONS

- The study was confined to no. (120) of subjects thus Limiting the generalization of the study.
- The present study conducted with convenience sampling technique.
- The study was conducted through an online survey mode. Collection of data was difficult because of limitations in approaching the subjects.

RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations are suggested based on the findings of the Study

- A similar study can be conducted to generalize for a large section of Students.
- A study can be conducted to assess the level of knowledge on covid-19 booster dose among the adult community.

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