



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Questionnaire-Based Survey on COVID-19 vaccination among healthcare students and workers

*SANDEEP CHANDAKAVATE^{*1}, SHARANAGOUD BIRADAR¹, SHRADDHA DESAI¹, PRASHANT PRAJAPATI², M.K.THILAGASUNDARI³, LINGARAJ ANAWAL⁴*

Student, department of Pharmacology*1

BLDEA's SSM College of Pharmacy & Research Centre Vijayapura, Karnataka^{1,2}

Swamy Vivekananda College of Pharmacy Thiruchegode, Tamilnadu³

Hanagal Shri Kumareshwar college of Pharmacy Bagalkot, Karnataka⁴

ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of the study was to assess percentage of vaccine taken and type of vaccine, symptoms appeared due to vaccine of frontline health workers.

Methods: the study questionnaire is totally comprised 10 questions which are related to vaccination types and symptoms appeared. The study questionnaire surveyed through Google form and the link was kept open excess for 20 days (10 may 2021 to 30 may 2021). All data was collected and presented using Microsoft excels 2007. The healthcare professionals requested to attempt all questionnaires.

Results: totally we got 540 responses, in which 412 are vaccinated in that 72.9% are 18-45 age groups and 27.1% are above 45+ age group get vaccinated. 77.1% and 22.9% get vaccinated the covishild and covaxin respectively. 64.6% are taken 1st dose and 33.3% taken both doses. 50% of health workers not get any symptoms, 43.8% are get body pain(injected site), 25% suffered from fever and 8.3%, 4.2% and 2.1% suffered symptoms of giddiness, shivering, vomiting & headache respectively. In 128 response 82.8% lack of vaccine availability and 20.7% not taken due to side effect and fear.

Conclusion: from the above survey most responders get vaccinated with covishild and 1st dose received. Out of all response study 50% not felt any symptoms and they are healthy. Based on study most common symptoms appended body pain and fever. Those not get vaccine are interested to receive vaccine and they may be due to lack of supply not get vaccine till now.

Keywords: vaccine, Google form, symptoms, age

Introduction

Virus which able to cause COVID-19 was also first called as 2019-nCoV and then later was termed as SARS-CoV-2 by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV)¹. It was new strain coined in year 2019. COVID-19 is stronger, contagious and rapidly spread as previously found MARS-CoV and SARS-CoV². The COVID-19 was first reported on 31st December 2019 by WHO and due to rapid spreading of disease announced as a corona virus outbreak on 30 January 2020 and also called as pandemic on 11 March 2020^{3,4}. The symptoms may include fever, fatigue, diarrhea, dry cough, headache and breathing difficulty⁵.

All countries brace for the COVID-19 outbreak; with the high mode of transmission, the frontlines workers are vulnerable to this infection and they are high risk to get infected⁶.

Before discover the vaccine the scientists at National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune they isolated around 11 different strains of the COVID-19, done a work for 12-18 months to discover vaccine. The Indian council of medical research (ICMR) has initiated to development of drugs, vaccines and rapid diagnostic kits in the country. Vaccine has good background against viral disease infection and they are success to cure disease. It saves millions of lives every year. The vaccine are prepared as live, attenuated which worked by preparing body natural immune response⁷.

All countries started to develop their own vaccine to prevent outbreak. Here covishild and covaxin has listed for WHO emergency use listing get approved on 16 February. The WHO listed in emergency use listing to check safety and efficacy of vaccine. Already the WHO has said about side effect due vaccination has been reported mostly mild to moderate symptoms like fever, body pain at injected site, fatigue, headache, chill and diarrhea. Most of reactions are mild it may go away for few days and long lasting but it is rare cases⁸.

Any person who receives a COVID-19 vaccine is encouraged to report any clinically significant adverse event, whether or not it is clear that a vaccine caused the adverse event. The objective of this study is to assess and collected the data of in different age groups, type of vaccine, dose taken and symptoms seen after vaccination among healthcare students & professionals. The present survey study was an adapted to evaluated knowledge, vaccination percentage and its side effect of covid-19 vaccine.

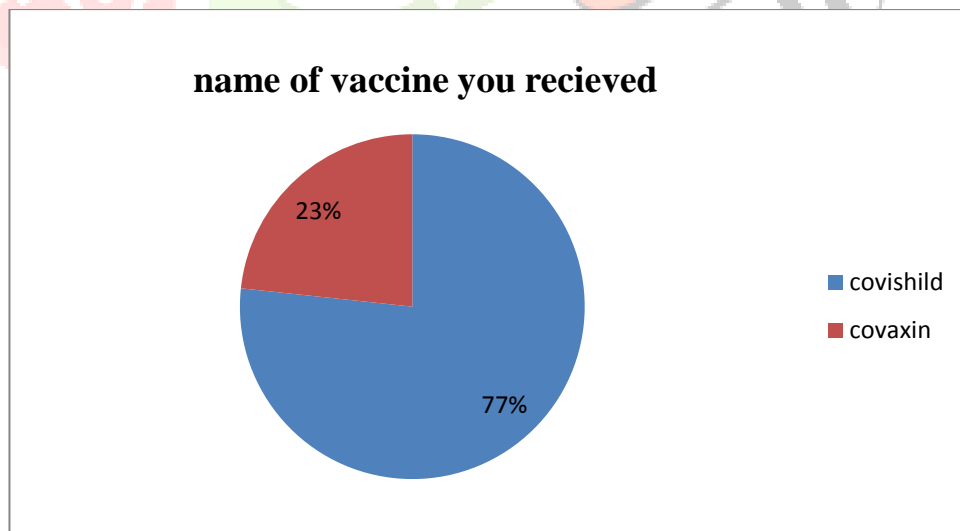
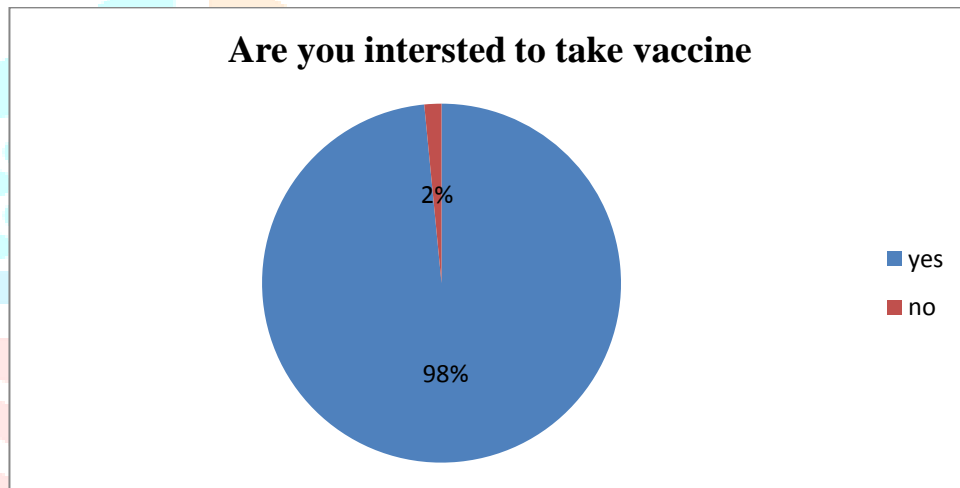
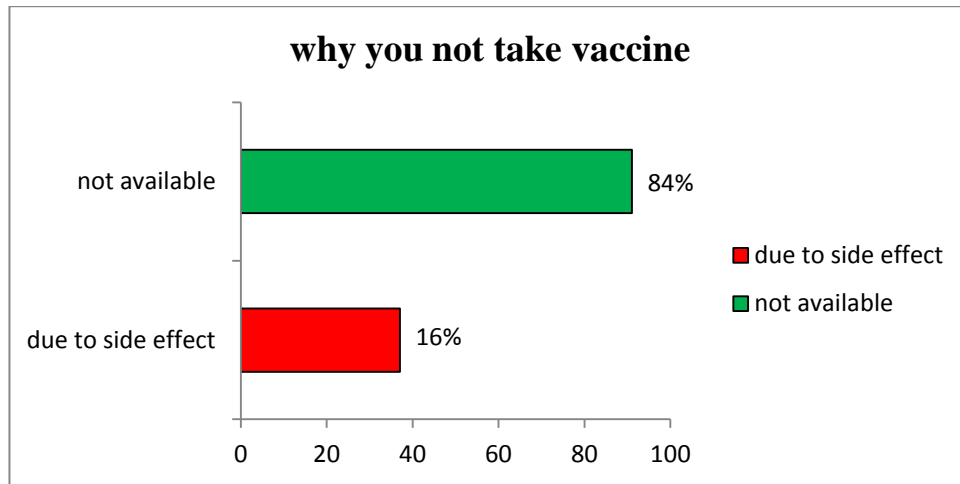
Methodology

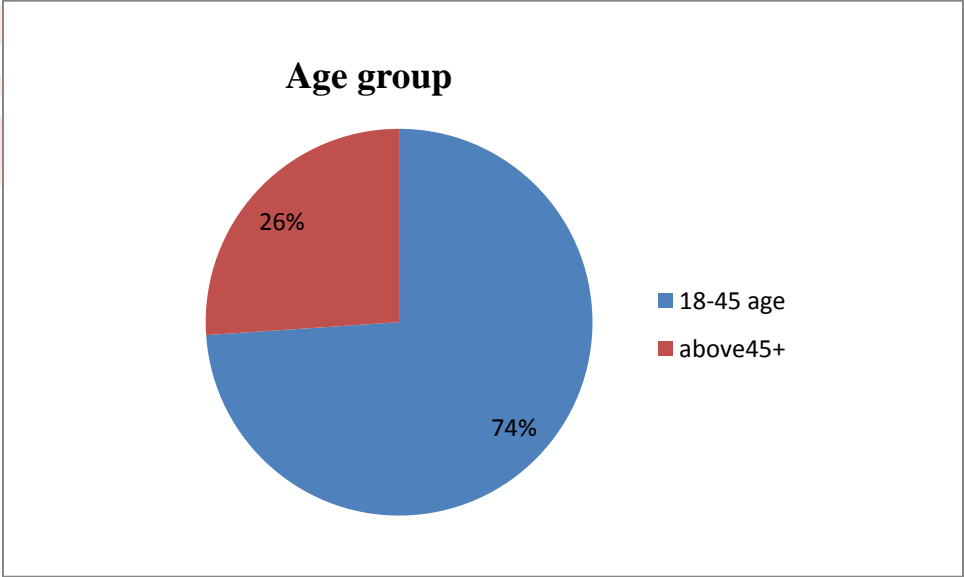
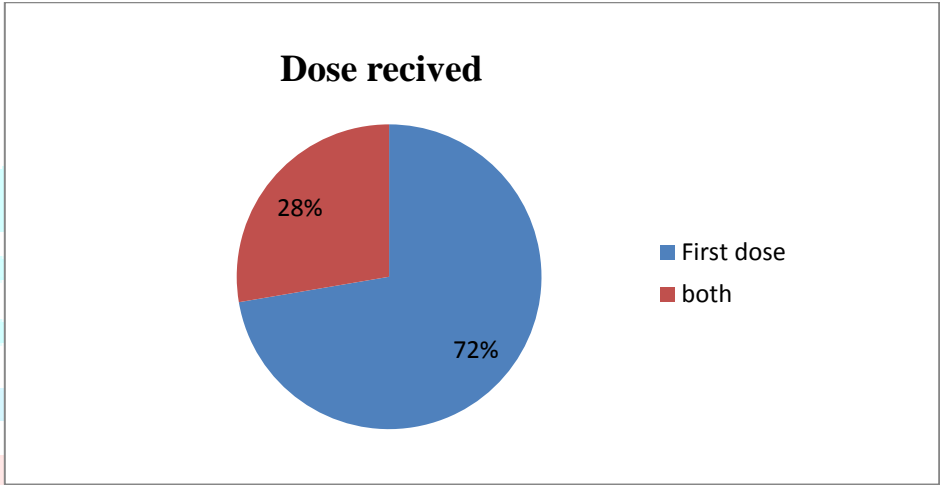
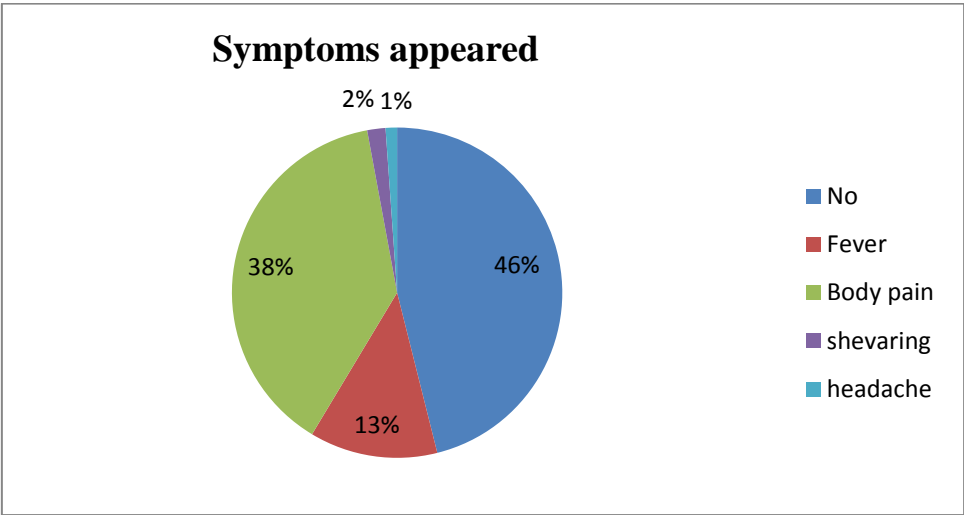
This cross-sectional, questionnaire-based study was conducted for a period of 20 days through Google form. The entire questionnaire made by experts and healthcare professionals are willing to participate in the study. It is formed by 10 questions were developed and link was kept open excess. The validated questionnaires are used to screen vaccination percentage; type of vaccine received and symptoms appeared. We are mentioned about the study in Google form and requested to fill up the questions for current research work. All questionnaires based on the vaccine taken and type, dose received and symptoms arrived. All the submitted responses are voluntarily and kept as anonymous. For all questions are in multiple choice questions and asked to respond "yes" or "no"

All respond data was analyzed and carried out using Microsoft excel 2007. The data were interpreted in form of percentage and shown as graphical method.

RESULTS A total of 540 responders were analyzed. The mean age group of 18-45 year received vaccine of 74% where as above 45+ age group received 26%. This may be because of most of all healthcare workers are doing job age in between 18-45 years. The 77% of responders are received the covishild vaccine and 23% received covaxin. The 72% responders are completed their 1st dose and also 28% received both doses. 128 responses not get vaccine in that 98% are interest to take vaccine and 2% are no interest. The most responders (128) not received vaccine due to lack of available that is 71% where as 29% responders due to side effects or

fear. Those responders received 1st and 2nd dose in that 46% not get any symptoms or signs, 38% suffered from body pain at injected site, 13% got fever for 2-3days and mere responders of 2% and 1% felt symptoms like shivering and headache respectively.





DISCUSSION

This study was conducted among healthcare students and professionals in north Karnataka. In this pandemic so many healthcare workers sacrifice their life for their work. Finally India has discovered two vaccines (Covaxin and Covishild) and got approved from WHO. Already the preclinical study was done on animals to check the vaccine safety. The study was conducted on healthcare workers to check safety and symptoms. It's just like post marketing surveillance on healthcare workers to check safety, percentage of vaccine received, type of vaccine and symptoms seen.

From the above data the most responders get vaccinated especially in the age group 18-45 and covishild received vaccine. The production of covishild is greater and supply of vaccine is more than covaxin. The responders are received more first dose in percentage is compared to both dose; it's due to the increase in the dose gap between 1st and 2nd. Everyone interested to receive vaccine, due to lack of availability in hospitals and low production of vaccine may also effect.

The study was shown the safety and efficacy of vaccine in healthcare students and professionals those received vaccine. There is no symptoms are appeared in 50% population so it's shown that vaccine safety. Those whom got symptoms like fever and body fever due to vaccination its percentage are low may be due to antibody antigen reaction or else production of antibody in body.

The responders of 18-45 age groups are received maximum dose, almost 1st dose is over with most are received covishild vaccine. The vaccinated responders nearly 50% are healthy after vaccination so it's shown that safety of vaccine

Those not received vaccine due to lack of availability and they are interested to take vaccine. Similar studies must be conducted in other states or countries to explore to assess the symptoms and adverse effect after vaccination.

CONCLUSION

WHO has announced the vaccines to use in emergency cases were approved⁹. The present study conducted to evaluate the vaccination received percentage and its safety towards healthcare students and workers.

The study was shown that those fear due to side effect of vaccine need to convince and to stop this pandemic only way to get vaccinated to all citizens. Need a further study on vaccine to reduce symptoms. Need to Increases in the production of vaccine and make availability in hospitals.

Disclaimer: This survey was last updated on May 30, 2021. It may not be updated regularly. COVID-19 is an emerging, rapidly evolving situation and we recommend healthcare students and professionals to review the latest official information from local governments and ICMR daily updates.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All the authors contributed to the preparation of the final manuscript.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Nil.

REFERENCE

1. Cascella M, Rajnik M, Cuomo A, Dulebohn SC, Di Napoli R: [Features, Evaluation and Treatment Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#). StatPearls Publishing, Treasure Island, FL; 2020
2. Cui J, Li F, Shi ZL. Origin and evolution of pathogenic coronaviruses. *Nat Rev Microbiol.* 2019 Mar;17(3):181–92.
3. World Health Organization (WHO). (2020). Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Situation Report–126. Retrieved May 25, 2020, from https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200525-covid-19-sitrep-126.pdf?sfvrsn=887dbd66_2.
4. hang HW, Yu J, Xu HJ, Lei Y, Pu ZH, Dai WC, et al. Corona Virus International Public Health Emergencies: Implications for Radiology Management. *Acad Radiol.* 2020;27:463-67.
5. Abdelhafiz, A. S., Mohammed, Z., Ibrahim, M. E., Ziady, H. H., Alorab, M., Ayyad, M., et al. (2020). Knowledge, perceptions, and attitude of Egyptians towards the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). *Journal of Community Health.* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10900-020-00827-7>.
6. Modi PD, Nair G, Uppe A, Modi J, Tuppekar B, Gharpure AS, Langade D. COVID-19 awareness among healthcare students and professionals in Mumbai metropolitan region: a questionnaire-based survey. *Cureus.* 2020 Apr;12(4).
7. Vignuzzi, M., Wendt, E. & Andino, R. Engineering attenuated virus vaccines by controlling replication fidelity. *Nat. Med.* **14**, 154–161 (2008).
8. [https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-vaccines-safety](https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-vaccines-safety)
9. ⁹ <https://www.who.int/news/item/07-05-2021-who-lists-additional-covid-19-vaccine-for-emergency-use-and-issues-interim-policy-recommendations>

