



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE POST VACCINATION SYMPTOMS AMONG FRONTLINE WORKER OF SELECTED HOSPITAL OF MOOBBIDRI

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ABSTRACT

Background: A pandemic is considered a phenomenon having devastating effects on people and economics with many casualties. Pandemics are said to have both health and economic calamities. The first case of COVID-19 was registered in India on January 27, 2020. A nationwide lockdown was imposed in the country in the month of March 2020. The general public was being monitored for following the lockdown, social distancing and wearing masks. As per the last year's records, it is established that by May 18, 2020, India registered 1 lakh COVID-19 infected cases. However, within a span of less than 2 months the cases were increased by 8 times and India 8 lakhs infected cases. As of May 4, 2021, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 rose to 2,02,82,833 in India and the death toll reaching 2,22,408. The above statistics make India the second largest affected country in the world. The spread of the deadly virus highlights the importance of vaccination at a National level. The vaccination is supposed to protect the nation from continued damage.

Objectives: The objectives of the study are to assess the to assess post vaccination symptoms among frontline workers of selected hospital in moodbidri and to find the correlation between post vaccination symptoms and selected demographic variables.

Methodology: A descriptive study was conducted among 62 frontline health workers to assess the post vaccination symptoms among frontline workers and to find association with selected demographic variables. The collected information is organized, tabulated analysed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: Among the frontline workers selected for the study, 30 % belong to the age group of 18 – 21 years , 40% were between the age group of 22 – 25 years, 5% belonged to the age group of 26 – 29 years, 25% belonged to the age group of 30 and above. Among the participants, majority of the

frontline workers were 78.3% of females and 21.7% of males. Among the subjects 56.7% were Hindu, 6.7% were Muslim, 36.7% were Christians. Among the total number of subjects, 58.3% that is majority of the subjects took both doses of vaccination, 41.7% took only first dose. Most of the subjects 96.7% took covishield vaccination, 3.3% took covaxin vaccination. Among the selected subjects, 11.7% took vaccination 1 week ago, 5% took vaccination within 1 week, 20% took vaccination before 1 week, and 63.3% took vaccination month ago. Among the total subjects, 18.3% suffered from COVID-19 previously, and majority 81.7% did not come in contact with covid- 19. Among the participants, 13.3% had suffered from post vaccination symptoms, 86.7% did not suffer from post vaccination symptoms.

Conclusion: Findings of the present study showed that the frontline workers had physical, physiological and social symptoms on post vaccination it reviles the covid vaccination has much adverse effect.

Key words: Vaccination, Post vaccination, Symptoms, Frontline worker

Introduction:

A pandemic is considered a phenomenon having devastating effects on people and economics with many casualties. Pandemics are said to have both health and economic calamities. The first case of COVID-19 was registered in India on January 27, 2020. A nationwide lockdown was imposed in the country in the month of March 2020. The general public was being monitored for following the lockdown, social distancing and wearing masks. As per the last year's records, it is established that by May 18, 2020, India registered 1 lakh COVID-19 infected cases. However, within a span of less than 2 months the cases were increased by 8 times and India 8 lakhs infected cases. As of May 4, 2021, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 rose to 2,02,82,833 in India and the death toll reaching 2,22,408.¹ The above statistics make India the second largest affected country in the world. The spread of the deadly virus highlights the importance of vaccination at a National level. The vaccination is supposed to protect the nation from continued damage. ²The Government has introduced the vaccination drive all over the country on January 16, 2021. The vaccination drive is being conducted in stages, focusing on health care workers and frontline staff in the first stage. They are at a supreme risk of getting exposed to the virus. The second stage focuses on elderly people above the age group of 45. They are at a high risk of getting affected owing to the virus.³ In the third stage, people in the age group of 18-45 will be targeted. Covishield by Serum Institute of India and Covaxin manufacture by Bharat Biotech. ⁴As per the official data, as of May 4, 2021, a total of 158932921 doses overall including both the first dose and second dose of the vaccine has been provided in India. The focus of the present research lies in analyzing the perceptions of the general public of India towards the side effects of COVID-19 vaccines.⁵

Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study were to:

- assess the post vaccination symptoms among frontline workers of selected hospitals of moodbidri
- find the correlation between post vaccination symptoms and selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

Hypotheses is tested at 0.05 level of significance

- There are severe side effects of coronavirus vaccination among the people
- There are mild side effects of coronavirus vaccination among the people
- There are no side effects due to coronavirus vaccination

Materials and Methods: Research design provides a back bone structure of the study. It determines how the study will be organized, when the data will be collected and when interventions, if any, are to be implemented. It spells out the basic strategies that the researcher adopts to develop information that is accurate and interpretable. Correlational research is used to examiy the strength of relationship between two or more variables. A study to assess Post vaccination symptoms among Frontline workers of selected hospitals of moodbiri.

Result:

Section 1: Distribution of subjects according to selected demographic variable.

- Among the frontline workers selected for the study, 30 % belong to the age group of 18 – 21 years , 40% were between the age group of 22 – 25 years, 5% belonged to the age group of 26 – 29 years, 25% belonged to the age group of 30 and above.
- Among the participants, majority of the frontline workers were 78.3% of females and 21.7% of males.
- Among the subjects 56.7% were Hindu, 6.7% were Muslim, 36.7% were Christians.
- Among the total number of subjects, 58.3% that is majority of the subjects took both doses of vaccination, 41.7% took only first dose.
- Most of the subjects 96.7% took covishield vaccination, 3.3% took covaxin vaccination.
- Among the selected subjects, 11.7% took vaccination 1 week ago, 5% took vaccination within 1 week, 20% took vaccination before 1 week, and 63.3% took vaccination month ago.
- Among the total subjects, 18.3% suffered from COVID-19 previously, and majority 81.7% did not come in contact with covid- 19.
- Among the participants, 13.3% had suffered from post vaccination symptoms, 86.7% did not suffer from post vaccintion symptoms.
- The duration of adverse effects lasted for 5 to 6 days for 16.7% of subjects, 2 to 3 days for 73.% of subjects, and 8 to 10 days for 10% of subjects.

SECTION 2: distribution of subject according to self rating scale

- Among the total subjects, 28.3% of them were not having fever, 38.3% had fever for a little span of time, 21.7% had fever for some time, 3.3% had fever for a good part of time, and 8.3% had fever for most(long duration) of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 53.3% of them were not having chills, 33.3% had chills for a little span of time, 8.3% had chills for some time, 3.3% had chills for a good part of time, and 1.7% had chills for most of the time.

- Among the total subjects, 93.3% of them were not having cough, 3.3% had cough for a little span of time, 1.7% had cough for some time, and 1.7% had cough for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 98.3% of them were not having breathlessness, 5.0% having breathlessness for a little span of time and 1.7% having breathlessness for some time.
- Among the total subjects, 86.7% were not having runny nose, 8.3% had runny nose for a little span of time, 1.7% had runny nose for some time, 1.7% had runny nose for a good part of the time, 1.7% had runny nose for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 23.3% did not have pain at injection site, 35.0% had pain at injection site for a little span of time, 20.0% had pain at injection site for a some of time, 8.3% had pain at injection site for a good part of time and 13.3% had pain at injection site for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 41.7% did not suffer from headache, 43.3% had suffered from headache for a little span of time, 6.7% had suffered from headache for some of the time, 3.3% had suffered from headache for good part of the time, 5.0% had suffered from headache for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 95.0% did not have rashes and 5.0% had rashes for a little span of time.
- Among the total subjects, 65.0% did not have dizzy and restlessness, 21.7% had dizzy and restlessness for a little span of time, 8.3% had dizzy and restlessness for some of the time and 5.0% had dizzy and restlessness for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 43.3% did not have body aches, 31.7% had body aches for a little span of time, 11.7% had body aches for some of the time, 6.7% had body aches for good part of the time and 6.7% had body aches for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 88.3% did not have nausea and vomiting, 6.7% had nausea and vomiting for a little span of time, 3.3% had nausea and vomiting for some of the time and 1.7% had nausea and vomiting for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 71.7% did not having fatigue, 13.3% had fatigue for little span of time, 6.7% had fatigue for some of the time, 5.0% had fatigue for good part of the time and 3.3% most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 88.3% did not having diarrhea, 10.0% had diarrhea for a little span of time and 1.7% had diarrhea for a most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 90.0% did not have weight loss, 6.7% felt that they had weight loss for a little span of time, 3.3% felt that they had weight loss for a good part of time.
- Among the total subjects, 93.3% did not have anosmia, 3.3% had anosmia for a little span of time, 1.7% had anosmia for a some of the time and 1.7% had anosmia for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 83.3% did not have muscle cramps, 11.7% had muscle cramps for a little span of time, 1.7% had muscle cramps for good part of the time and 3.3% had muscle cramps for most of the time.

- Among the total subjects, 88.3% did not have taste, 11.7% had tastelessness for a little span of time, 1.7% had tastelessness for some of the time and 3.3% had tastelessness for most of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 98.3% did not have tachycardia and 1.7% had tachycardia for a good part of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 100% did not have chest pain.
- Among the total subjects, 98.3% did not have loss of speech and 1.7% had loss of speech
- Among the total subjects, 95.0% did not have abdominal pain and 5.0% had abdominal pain.
- Among the total subjects, 97.3% did not have blurred vision and 1.7% had blurred vision
- Among the total subjects, 100% did not have hearing loss.
- Among the total subjects, 100% did not have conjunctivitis.
- Among the total subjects, 100% did not have swelling over the lymph nodes.
- Among the total subjects, 88.3% did not have myalgia, 10.0% had myalgia for a little span of time and 1.7% had myalgia for some of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 88.3% did not have anxiety, 10.0% had anxiety for a little span of time and 1.7% had anxiety some of the time.
- Among the total subjects, 96.7% did not have altered gait and 3.3% had altered gait.
- Among the total subjects, 76.7% did not have hair loss, 8.3% had hair loss for a little span of time, 3.3% had hair loss for some of the time, 3.3% had hair loss for a good part of time and 8.3% had hair loss for most of the time.

Major findings of the study

Keeping in view the findings of the present study, the following recommendations were made. Since this study was carried out on small convenient sample, the results can be only used as a guide for further studies.

- A similar study on large sample may help to draw more definite conclusions and make generalization to a larger population.
- A similar study can be conducted by experimental approach, often serves to generate hypothesis for future research.
- A newer study can be conducted using various methods of teaching to determine the most effective method of teaching exactly self-instructional module, video assisted, stimulation etc
- Comparative study can be conducted among symptoms of vaccination to the health care professionals and the local people

Conclusion: This chapter dealt with implications for nursing education, nursing administration, and nursing research, limitations, suggestions and major recommendations. The overall experience of conducting this study was a satisfying one as there was good cooperation by the participants. This study was a new learning experience for the researcher. The results show that there is a great need of awareness regarding post-vaccination symptoms and its trajectories among the health care professionals. The expert opinion and direction from the guide and help from hospital authorities, patients and health care providers made the study fruitful.

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