

# Evaluation of Hesitance from Getting COVID-19 Vaccination Among People of Mirpur AJK

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To evaluate hesitance related to COVID-19 vaccination in Mirpur AJK.

**Study Design:** Cross-sectional study

**Place and Duration of Study:** This study was conducted at the Department of Community Medicine and Surgery of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Medical College Mirpur AJK from Jan 2020 to Dec 2021.

**Materials and Methods:** The simple random sampling technique is used in the research. When it comes to simple random sampling technique, it is considered to be beneficial to make the results by considering the whole population.

**Results:** Firstly, the quantitative data is collected for the research due to which the data can easily be analyzed with the help of using SPSS. In this research, SPSS 21.0 is using for the sake of producing fruitful consequences of the research. The result indicates that out of 600 only 364 (60.67%) person vaccinated without hesitance at vaccinated center in Mirpur AJK DHQ Hospital while 236 (39.33%) feel hesitance and not vaccinated due to fear which was spread by fake news and social media.

**Conclusion:** There is a wrong perception about COVID-19 exist among the people. The wrong information is spreading because of excessive use of social media. The people have easy access to social media, so they upload the information according to their concepts; meanwhile, the research is also revealed the actual use of social media rather than focusing on misleading information.

**Key Words:** Hesitance, COVID-19, Vaccination

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## INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is produced negative consequences for the entire departments due to which the management of COVID-19 is compulsory for the health department. In this way, the establishment makes a plan including wearing of masks, social distance, and vaccination. Unfortunately, there is a wrong concept spread among the people related to vaccination that has a direct impact on the management of COVID-19.<sup>1</sup>

A total of psychological builds have been reconnoitred in connection to vaccine hesitancy. For example,

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unselfish beliefs<sup>2</sup>, the personality traits and carefulness<sup>3</sup>, locus of control<sup>4</sup>, and mental reflection<sup>5</sup>, have each been shown, in some way, to stimulus vaccine acceptance/hesitancy. Vaccine hesitance/resistance has also been linked with conspiratorial, religious attitude, and fearful beliefs<sup>6-8</sup> while doubt of commanding members of humanity, such as administration officials, experts, and health care professionals, has been connected to negative attitudes towards vaccination,<sup>9-12</sup> as has confirmation of controlling political views, societal alienation, and prejudice of refugees.<sup>13-16</sup> The misinformation is continuously spreading because of the excessive use of social media that must be controlled. In this research, the fundamental focus is to overcome the hesitation of the people related to vaccination along with the control of spreading fake news in the society. The objective of the research is to highlight the problems that are raised because of hesitance the people related to COVID-19. In this context, the use of social media is produced negative consequences for the concepts related to vaccination of COVID-19. It is also an objective of the research to evaluate hesitance related to COVID-19 vaccination in Mirpur AJK.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The cross-sectional study design is used in the research. When it comes to talking about COVID-19, it is considered to be a big problem for the whole society. Several issues are associated with COVID-19. In this research, there is a need to focus on the particular topic i.e., the misleading information related to vaccination. Therefore, the cross-sectional study design is used in the research.<sup>17</sup> In this context, the quantitative research technique is follow in this research. The quantitative data is also beneficial to highlight the actual facts related to the issue.

The simple random sampling technique is used in the research. When it comes to simple random sampling technique, it is considered to be beneficial to make the results by considering the whole population<sup>18</sup>. Nowadays, the uncertainty related to vaccination of COVID-19 is increased among the people. In this way, the sampling from the whole population is impossible, so the simple random sampling technique is beneficial to generalize the whole population<sup>18</sup>. It is the reason that simple random sampling technique is used in the research.

## RESULTS

Firstly, the quantitative data is collected for the research due to which the data can easily be analyzed with the help of using SPSS. In this research, SPSS 21.0 is using for the sake of producing fruitful consequences of the research. The result indicates that out of 600 only 364 (60.67%) person vaccinated without hesitance at vaccinated center in Mirpur AJK DHQ Hospital while 236 (39.33%) feel hesitance and not vaccinated due to fear which was spread by fake news and social media.

**Table No.1: Participant characteristics**

	Vaccinated (n=200)	Non- non- vaccinated (n=200)
Age (years)	34.54 ± 5.58	35.55 ± 4.58
Education		
Basic	B-51%,	B-50%,
Secondary	S-29%,	S-32%
University	U-20%	U-18%
Body weight (Kg)	76.1 ± 11.4	75.5 ± 11.5

B: Basic, S: Secondary, U:University

**Table No.2: Percentage of vaccination and no vaccination in Mirpur ajk**

S.N.	Vaccinated N (%)	Non-Vaccinated N (%)
Vaccination	364 (60.67% )	236 (39.33)%

## DISCUSSION

The hesitance of getting COVID-19 vaccination is considered to be a major problem for controlling the

prevalence of COVID-19<sup>19</sup>. It is just because of spreading the fake news about vaccination on social media forums. The rational of the study is to overcome the hesitation of the people related to vaccination<sup>20</sup>. Meanwhile, the engagement of the people towards the mannerly use of social media is also the rational of the study. The perception of people can be possible with the help of collecting primary data<sup>21</sup>. It is the reason that the perception of people related to vaccination of COVID-19 is also focused with the help of primary data.

It is the era of technology due to which the technological software is also used in the research. Firstly, the quantitative data is collected for the research due to which the data can easily be analyzed with the help of using SPSS. In this research, SPSS 21.0 is using for the sake of producing fruitful consequences of the research<sup>22</sup>. Meanwhile, the qualitative aspects are also focused in the research that are explained further in the discussion chapter. The discussion is essential for changing the perception of people about vaccination of COVID-19.

The vaccination of COVID-19 is compulsory to overcome the prevalence of COVID-19. Unfortunately, there is a wrong perception about COVID-19 exist among the people. The wrong information is spreading because of excessive use of social media. The people have easy access to social media, so they upload the information according to their concepts. This research is based on highlighting the actual facts of vaccination for the sake of engaging the people towards vaccination. Meanwhile, the research is also revealed the actual use of social media rather than focusing on misleading information. The result indicates that out of 600 only 364 (60.67%) person vaccinated without hesitance at vaccinated center in Mirpur AJK DHQ Hospital while 236 (39.33%) feel hesitance and not vaccinated due to fear which was spread by fake news and social media. There is a wrong perception about COVID-19 exist among the people. The wrong information is spreading because of excessive use of social media. The people have easy access to social media, so they upload the information according to their concepts; meanwhile, the research is also revealed the actual use of social media rather than focusing on misleading information. There is a wrong perception about COVID-19 exist among the people. The wrong information is spreading because of excessive use of social media. The people have easy access to social media, so they upload the information according to their concepts; meanwhile, the research is also revealed the actual use of social media rather than focusing on misleading information.

## CONCLUSION

There is a wrong perception about COVID-19 exist among the people. The wrong information is spreading

because of excessive use of social media. The people have easy access to social media, so they upload the information according to their concepts; meanwhile, the research is also revealed the actual use of social media rather than focusing on misleading information.

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