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"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PAMPHLET REGARDING PRECAUTION BOOSTER DOSE OF COVID VACCINE ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE PEOPLE FROM SELECTED URBAN AREAS OF PUNE CITY".

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Abstract

The word 'precautionary dose' caused a lot of confusion among the population of our country. Let us know below the difference between the booster dose and the precautionary dose here. Currently, India has administered two doses of vaccine- the first and the second dose of the Covid19 vaccine. The present study title: **"A study to assess the effectiveness of pamphlet regarding precaution booster dose of covid vaccine on knowledge among the people from selected urban areas of Pune city ".** The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine. To assess effectiveness of pamphlet regarding the precaution booster dose of covid vaccine. To associate the findings with demographic variables. **Material and Methods:** In present study, researcher adopted Correlative Descriptive research design It was carried out on 100 samples. The Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to data was collected using demographic profile and clinical profile. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics. **Result:** Result revealed that pretest knowledge majority of 82 % having average knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine and 11 % having poo knowledge & 7% having good knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine and post-test knowledge majority of 36% having good knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine and 63 % having average knowledge & 1% having poor knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine**. Conclusion :** There is effectiveness of pamphlet regarding the precaution booster dose of covid vaccine.

(Keywords: assess, effectiveness, pamphlet, precaution booster dose, covid vaccine, people**)**

Introduction

Many people in our nation were confused by the term "precautionary dosage." Please explain below how the booster dosage as well as the precautionary dose vary. India has currently provided two doses of the Covid19 vaccine: the first and second doses. The Government of India released a COVID-19 booster dosage to improve people's immunity in response to this new viral strain. Continue reading to learn more about COVID-19 boost in India's qualifying requirements, enrollment process, and other details. Our immunity is strengthened through vaccinations, which shield us from these pathogenic pathogens. Over 20 serious illnesses are currently prevented by vaccinations, according to the WHO.

The World Health Organization continues to evaluate the new information regarding the necessity of and timing for additional booster doses Through the aid of the COVID-19 Vaccines Taskforce of an Advisory Committee Group of Experts (SAGE) on Vaccination for the COVID-19 vaccines that are now available and have been given Emergency Use Listing

(EUL).As new information becomes available, the assertions & conclusions in this paper will be updated. This statement's goal is to examine the research on extra booster dosages. There are two key situations to evaluate when thinking about extra booster doses: 1) the administration of extra booster doses to people who are unable to establish and maintain appropriate immune responses; and 2) considerations regarding whether to deliver extra booster doses

Numerous studies seemed to indicate a drop Many months after the initial vaccination, there was a decrease in immunity against COVID-19 infections, even while coverage against hospitalizations and fatalities was still quite good. In a retrospective research conducted in Israel, patients who received the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine and were completely immunized showed significantly greater incidence of breakthrough infections than those who received the vaccination later 4. According to an examination of an observational study that included fully immunized nursing home patients, the vaccine's efficacy dropped quickly from 74.7% to only 53.1%. An additional investigation found that among Urban Dwellers, the effectiveness of vaccines against diseases declined from 91.7% to 79.8%..

Need of The Study

Programs for vaccination or immunization are only useful when the target population is more persistent and accepting. There is evidence that many fully immunized individuals of the populace are apprehensive about getting a COVID-19 booster shot. All countries that implemented the COVID-19 extra dose immunization gave precedence to HCWs since they were thought to have the highest risk of catching the illness.

Sajith Vellappally (2022)conducted study on Healthcare Workers' Perceptions on the Saudi Arabia and India Booster dose vaccine for COVID-19. The questionnaire received responses from 530 persons in India & 303 people in South Africa, totaling 833 HCW responses from the two countries. Among them, 33% of South Africans and 16% of Indians (p 0.005) refused to take a CBD. The main deterrents were doubts about the vaccine's efficacy (32%), followed by worries about potential long-term negative effects (31%). The main worries in SA were the lack of knowledge concerning vaccine (30%) and the potential for long-term negative effects (28%) Males, those who lived in cities, and people with advanced degrees were more likely to use CBD, according to a regression study. 10 The warning dosage is the.

As per the previous researches, researchers get the idea that large no of population in India is unaware and having less knowledge about booster dose. So by conducting, research, reserchers will be able to get idea about how many adults in selected community areas of Pune city are aware and having knowledge regarding booster dose prevention. This will also beneficial to provide some knowledge and hence making population aware about risk factors, early sign and symptoms of covid -19.

Aim of The Study

"A study to assess the effectiveness of pamphlet regarding precaution booster dose of covid vaccine on knowledge among the people ".

Research methodology

This study will be conducted using a quantitative method research technique. This study employed a one-group pre-test research design. pre-experimental design with a post-test. The study will be carried out in a few metropolitan regions of Pune. The population consists of

people from selected areas of Pune city . It consists of people from selected areas of Pune city who fulfil the inclusion criteria Lack of Probability Simple sampling technique. Using the formula, a sample size of 100 participants was determined. Non-probability sampling method will be used as the methodology. The researcher decided to use the following tool to gather data. The study's purpose was taken into consideration when building the tools, which are divided into two portions. **Reliability** The tools' reliability was evaluated using the test retest method. The results + 0.85 indicating that the tools are of adequate dependability & reliable. Pilot study was conducted to evaluate the reliability, precision, and applicability of the currently used research procedures, and it was determined to be practical.

Result

SECTION I: Demographic Variables

Majority of 50% participants were in 20-25 years and 22% participants were 26-30 and 5% participants were >35 years & 23% of 31-35 years of age group. Majority of 55% participants were male and 44% were female & 1% were transgender. Majority of 8% participants were graduate and 29% participants were primary,26% secondary, 29% are primary and 25% diploma . Majority of 53 % having Private Sector, 8% participants were having government Service unemployed 21% participants were not working and 18% were business. Majority of 74% participants were health personnel and 26% from mass media

SECTION II:

1. **finding related to knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine.**

Table :1 -Pre-test finding related to knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine.

n=100

Knowledge	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Mean**	**SD**
Good	7	7	7.98	1.96
Average	82	82		
Poor	11	11		

Data presented in Table 1 shows that in pretest knowledge majority of 82 % having average knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine and 11 % having poor knowledge & 7% having good knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine.

Table :2 - Post-test finding related to knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine.

n=100

Knowledge	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Mean**	**SD**
Good	36	36	9.66	2.03
Average	63	63		
Poor	1	1		

Data presented in Table 2 shows that in post-test knowledge majority of 36% having good knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine and 63 % having average knowledge & 1% having poor knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine

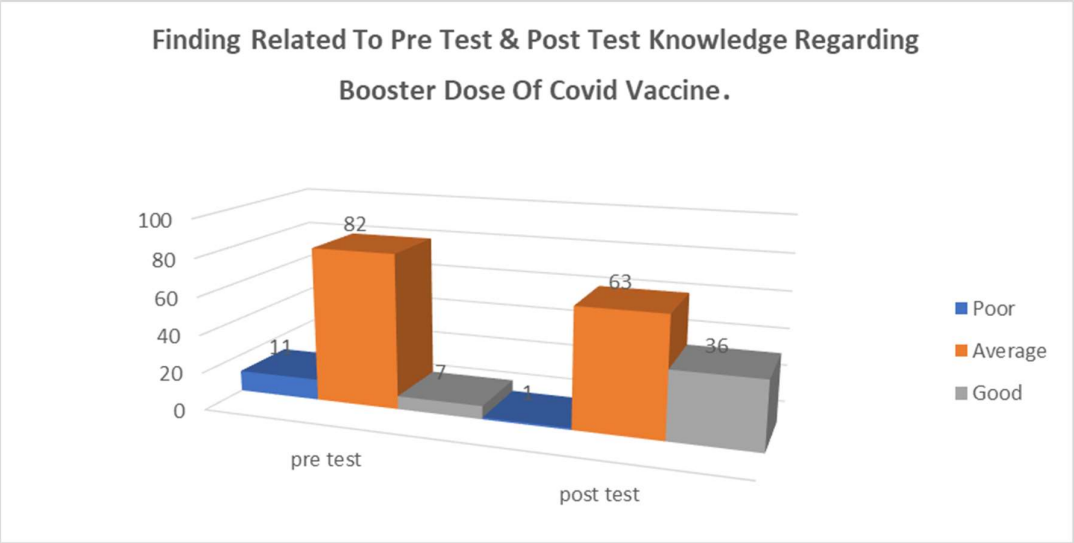

Figure 1: Bar graph shows the pretest & posttest regarding the precaution booster dose of covid vaccine

SECTION III:

Finding related to effectiveness of pamphlet regarding the precaution booster dose of covid vaccine **n=100**

Knowledge	Mean	SD	DF	T test	P value	Remark
Pre test	7.98	1.96	99	7.24	0.00001	Significant
Post test	9.66	2.03				

Table :3 - finding related effectiveness of pamphlet regarding the precaution booster dose of covid vaccine Table 3 depicts that mean score of Posttest is 9.66 with sd of 2.03 which is more than pretest mean 7.98 with sd of 1.96 and calculated value of paired t test was 7.24 with p value 0.00001 so p value is less than 0.05 level of significant which means null hypothesis rejected and there is effectiveness of pamphlet regarding the precaution booster dose of covid vaccine.

SECTION IV:

Age, gender, religion, education, occupation & source of information of COVID 19 vaccine are not significantly associated at the level of 0.05 with knowledge regarding booster dose of covid vaccine.

Discussion

"A research to determine the impact of a booklet about a precautionary booster dose of the COVID vaccination on education among the residents of particular Pune city metropolitan districts." In this study Findings revealed that mean score of Posttest is 9.66 with sd of 2.03 which is more than pretest mean 7.98 with sd of 1.96 and calculated value of paired t test was 7.24 with p value 0.00001 so the p worth is less than The null hypothesis is rejected and the

alternative hypothesis is efficacy of the brochure explaining the cautious booster dose of the COVID vaccine. Similar research was done by A. M. Rababa'h et al., who used a cross-sectional investigation as the foundation for their web-heterologous prime-boost COVID-19 immunization. According to the findings, 50.5% & 49.3% of responders, respectively, had knowledge of the combination and booster COVID-19 immunizations before.

A little more than half of the participants admitted that the adverse reactions may prevent them from receiving combination and booster shots, and 45.3% said receiving a three dose of the vaccine will made the adverse reactions worse. Compared to those who weren't, respectively (29.5% vs. 6.5%, p 0.0001; 38.0% vs. 24.5%, p=0.0078). Furthermore, as compared to individuals who did not get the vaccinations, both prior COVID-19 & seasonal influenza vaccination responses were positive indicators of acceptance of the mixed and booster doses (54.5% vs. 11.3%; p0.0001, 69.0% vs. 45.5%; p0.0001, respectively). According to the survey, about half of respondents had heard of the COVID-19 combined and booster vaccination.

Conclusion

The present study was undertaken " A study to assess the effectiveness of pamphlet regarding precaution booster dose of covid vaccine on knowledge among the people from selected urban areas of Pune city." Majority of 50% participants were in 20-25 years and 22% participants were 26-30 and 5% participants were >35 years & 23% of 31-35 years of age group. Majority of 55% participants were male and 44% were female & 1% were transgender. Majority of 8% participants were graduate and 29% participants were primary, 26% secondary, 29% are primary and 25% diploma . Majority of 53 % having Private Sector, 8% participants were having government Service unemployed 21% participants were not working and 18% were business. Majority of 74% participants were health personnel and 26% from mass media.

Result revealed that pretest knowledge majority of 82 % having average knowledge regarding booster dosage of the Covid vaccination, with 11% having bad knowledge and 7% having excellent knowledge about it. Post-test knowledge showed that 36% of people had good knowledge about the Covid vaccine booster dose, while 63% had fair knowledge, and 1% had little knowledge. Finding revealed that association with findings with demographic variables. Age, gender, profession, education, employment, and the source of information about the COVID 19 vaccination are not statistically significantly related with awareness about the booster dose of the COVID vaccine at the threshold of 0.05.

Recommendation:

Similar Study can be done in larger population.

Conflict of interest:

The authors certify that they have no involvement in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this paper.

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