

COVID-19 Vaccination Acceptability among Hospital Staff

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ABSTRACT

Background: Concerns about rushed cases of Coronavirus in the country; vaccination is considered to be a significant measure to combat the Corona pandemic. But as soon the vaccine is available; complexity exists for its acceptance as well as willingness among individuals.

Objective: To explore the relationships between socio-demographics and the willingness of respondents towards COVID-19 vaccination.

Methods: The research was conducted on hospital staff. Both quantitative (convenient sampling) and qualitative research (in-depth interviews) method was used and data was analyzed through SPSS version 21.

Results: Significant predictors for COVID-19 vaccine acceptance were age, gender, education, marital status, occupation, and monthly household of respondents whereas; predictors affecting willingness were exposure to patients and for protection and refusal i.e., availability, affordability, effectiveness, social media influence, trial phase, less research, distrust, safety issues and side effects with corona vaccine. Thus, the study highlights 52% and 48% of the hospital staff were willing and had refused for corona vaccination respectively.

Conclusion: Vaccine hesitancy remains a significant defy and disseminating appropriate information through health education programs and campaigns on corona vaccine-related misconception and reinforcing benefits would improve vaccine acceptability and willingness among individual.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vaccine, Refusal, Health care workers, Acceptability, Misconceptions

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