



ISSN 1989 – 9572

DOI: 10.47750/jett.2022.13.06.027

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Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers, Vol. 13 (6)

<https://jett.labosfor.com/>

Date of reception: 20 Oct 2022

Date of revision: 15 Nov 2022

Date of acceptance: 22 Dec 2022

Priyan.I, Dr. Jayashri Prabakar (2022). Knowledge About Facts and Prevailing Myths Regarding Covid - 19- A cross-sectional study *Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers*, Vol. 13(6). 291-300.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: First reported in december 2019. COVID made the whole world as crucial and make everyone to be in home. Epidemiologically link exposure from seafoods in city of Wuhan Of china. COVID-19 fast spreading infection on recent time. Social media campaigns make public to use online education, hand hygiene, and social distance. Follow what the government said COVID-19 caused a plethora of human life. Scientist and medical experts are made whole against the COVID by producing the vaccine. Follow what the government said COVID-19 caused a plethora of human life. Scientist and medical experts are made whole against the COVID by producing the vaccine. Therefore the Aim of the study to make aware about knowledge about facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID-19

Material And Method: This study employs a online survey method to make aware about facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID-19 among general public this survey link was promoted through social media or direct survey. Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board in Saveetha University. Data was entered in Microsoft excel sheet after collection and was analysed using SPSS software

Results : In this survey we found that the most of the people (89%) maintained social distance at all times. 77% of people wash their hands frequently. 89% of people maintain safety precautions when they travel in public transport. p-value: 0.848,(p>0.05) chi-square test was done and association was found to be statistically not significant.

Conclusion : Based on the present study it can concluded that university degree holder have more knowledge than the post secondary school and secondary school

Keywords : COVID, transmission, treatment, media, public health , Innovative analysis

INTRODUCTION

First reported in december 2019. COVID-19 has emerged as a global pandemic in recent months(1). Pandemic hit India in the month of march and april. Social media campaigns make public use of online education, hand hygiene, and social distance(2). Make the public to more understand facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID -19 for improving emergency responses, enhancing sentiment awareness and helping the public to be more hygiene(3). Epidemiologically linked exposure from seafood in the city of Wuhan Of china. Clinical symptoms are fever, dry cough, fatigue, cold, dyspnea(4). WHO said that COVID-19 has no effective cure, but prevention is the best option. Older men with medical comorbidities are more likely to get infected. To reduce the spreading of viruses we have to make people more aware about facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID-19(5,6).

COVID-19 fast spreading infection in recent times is a movement to decentralize screening opportunities, treatment and prevention(7). The government declared a state of support in the form of precautionary measures like social distance, use of hand sanitizer, wear mask, change our mask(8). Follow what the government said COVID-19 caused a plethora of human life. Scientists and medical experts are against the COVID by producing the vaccine(9).

Since the women's immune system gets compromised this brisk review intends to compile the latest available. The healthcare system was unable to cover COVID in the previous. But now scientists have found the vaccine(10). Time any intervention has been unequalized proved to be effective. The Categorization of COVID-19 was related to the spread of infection. Preventive measure and cure. COVID-19 transmissions have made the

public think twice before using things like newspapers/vegetables. Infection and resultant exposure to high risk situations(11,12).

Facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID-19 related to leprosy, tuberculosis and flu. Myths important prevail, both myths and public stigma get combined, shaping society behavior toward COVID diseases and transmission(5). COVID-19 is an alarming effect on individuals around the world. Affected the lifestyle of individuals. Important role was taken by the government and media dealing with facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID-19(13). More awareness activities was delivered by all possible media cautious in presenting the different information about COVID-19(14).

Awareness raised to follow the based preventive measures are hand hygiene, social distance, etc. COVID spreading among the general public was further added to fear and anxiety. To make the public more aware of COVID to prove that improving emergency response, enhancing awareness. COVID made the student and teachers take a step on online education(15,16). Their research design is an overall plan to obtain and answer the questionnaire being the general public. Nowadays the public are becoming more aware about COVID and who prevents(17). So the lifestyle of every human being will be normal. This research needs to be aware about COVID and to fulfil the public to make people more aware(18). Our team has extensive knowledge and research experience that has translate into high quality publications(19–27),(28),(29),(30,31),(32),(33),(34–38)The aim of our study is to make aware of facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID-19.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The sample size used for the study is 119. A self structured questionnaire is being prepared and uploaded in Google forms. This study employs a online survey method to make aware about facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID-19 among general public this survey link was promoted through social media or direct survey

This standard questionnaire in Google forms is being circulated among the sample study population.

Sample Size Estimation

Sample size was estimated using the manual calculation formula ($N = Z\alpha^2 Pq/L2$) based on the study done by (3,39) and the total sample size arrived was 119

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board in Saveetha University.

Data Collection

The first part of the questionnaire contains demographic details which includes age, gender and the second part of the questionnaire contains knowledge, practice toward oral health care. Data collection can be done by means of online google survey forms. Independent variables will be knowledge about facts and prevailing myths regarding COVID-19 among general public

Sampling

Simple random sampling technique was followed.

Statistical Analysis

Data was entered in Microsoft excel sheet after collection and was analysed using SPSS software. Descriptive statistics were expressed by means of number, frequency, and percentage. Chi-square test was used to find the association between variables. The level of statistical significance is at $p < 0.05$. Statistics software was Statistical Software for Social Sciences, SPSS, version 23.

RESULTS

In our study 75.24% of people who were around 18 to 25 years were more participants (figure 1). 66.67% of participants were male (figure 2). 78.10% of participants were university degree students (figure 3). 66.67% of university degree participants responded that they will maintain social distance at all time, 15.24% of post secondary school participants responded that they will maintain social distance at all time and 7.62% secondary school participants responded that they will maintain social distance at all time (figure 4). 70.48% of university degree participant responded that they are aware of COVID 19, 17.14% post secondary school participant responded that they are aware of COVID 19 and 6.67% secondary school participant responded that they are aware of COVID 19 (figure 5). 66.67% of university degree participants responded that they will wear a mask, 16.19% post secondary school participants responded that they will wear a mask and 6.67% secondary school participants responded that they will wear a mask (figure 6). 60.95% of university degree participants responded that they will change their mask frequently, 15.24% post secondary school participants responded that they will change their mask frequently and 8.57% secondary school participants responded that they will change their

mask frequently (figure 7). 56.73% of university degree participants responded that they will wash their hand frequently, 15.38% post secondary school participants responded that they will wash their hand frequently and 5.77% secondary school participants responded that they will wash their hand frequently (figure 8).

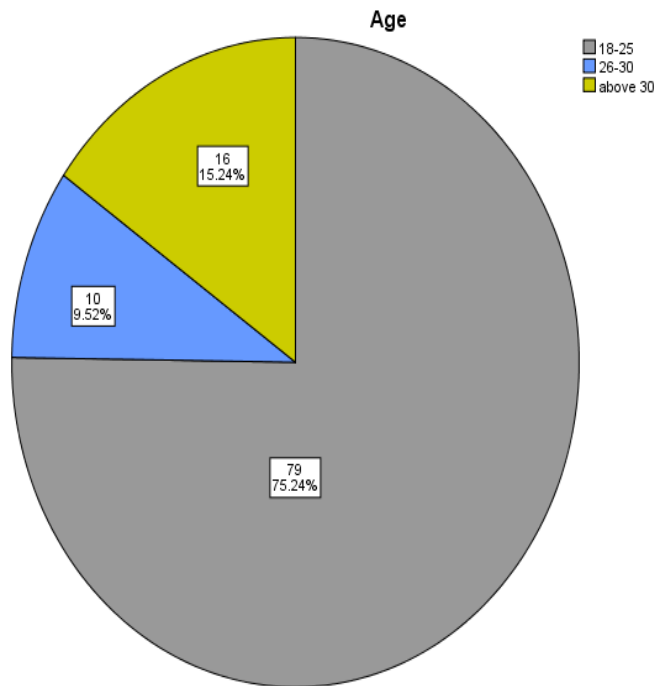


Figure 1 : Pie Chart Showing The Percentage Distribution About Age. Whereas, Gray Colour Represents 18 To 25 (75.24%), Beige Colour Represents Above 26 To 30 (15.24%), Sky Blue Colour Represents Above 35 (9.52%). Most Of The Participants Were Between 20 To 25 Age Group.

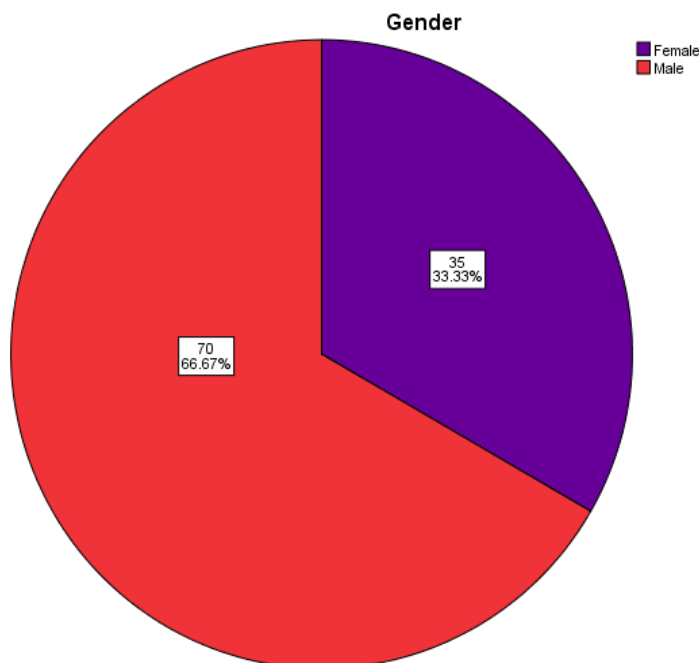


Figure 2 : Pie Chart Showing The Percentage Distribution About Gender. Whereas, The Red Colour Represents Male (66.67%), Purple Colour Represents Female (33.33%). Most Of The Participants Were Male.

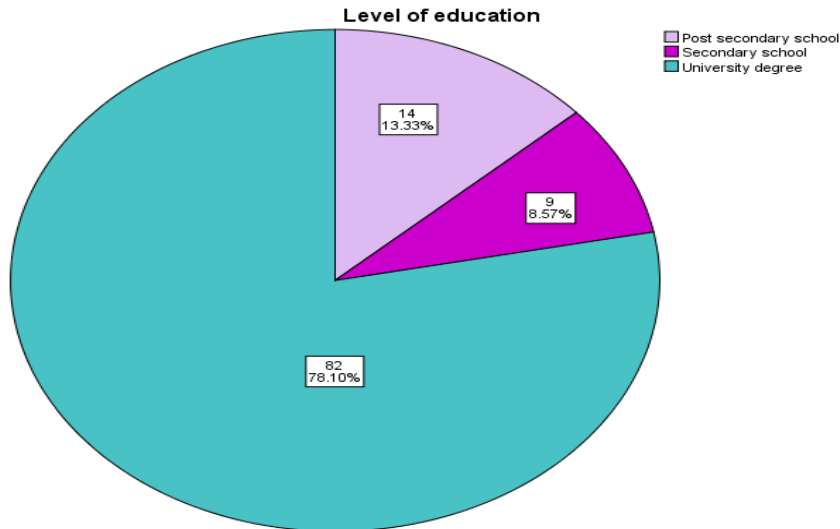


Figure 3 : Pie Chart Showing The Percentage Distribution About Level Of Education. Whereas, Tiffany Blue Colour Represents University Degree (78.10%), Rose Colour Represents Post Secondary School (13.33%), Pink Colour Represents Secondary School (8.57%). Most Of The Participants Were University Graduates.

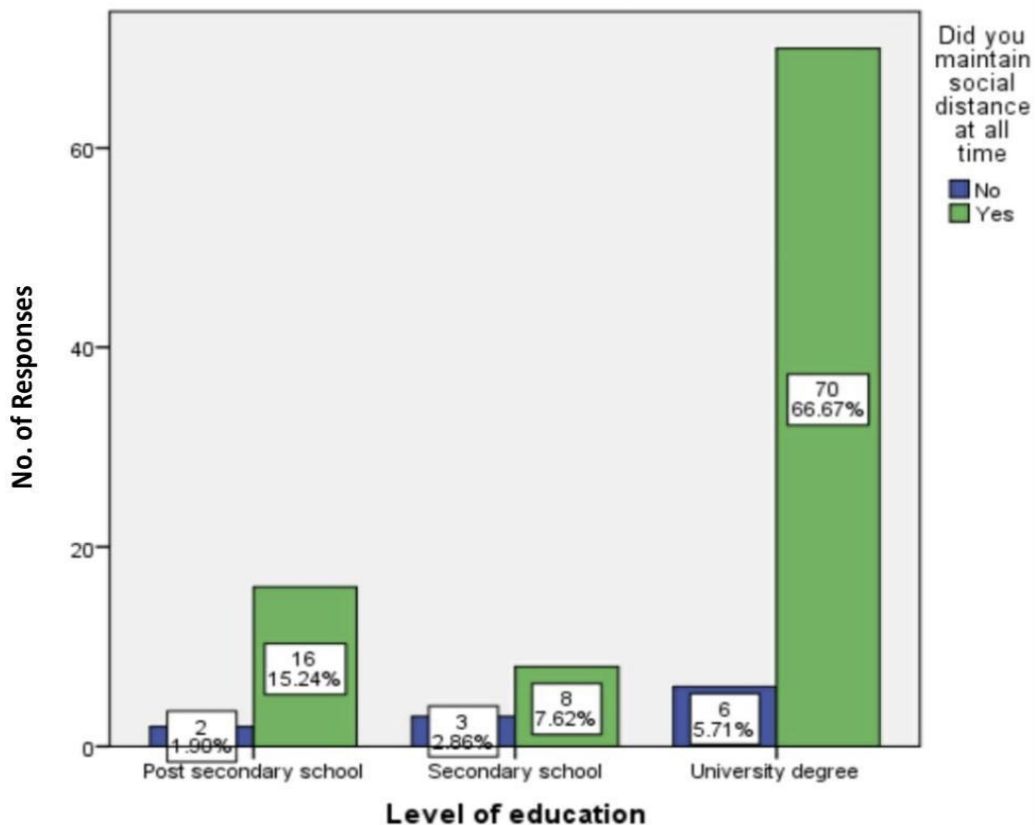


Figure 4 : Bar Graph Showing Association Between Level Of Education And Did You Maintain Social Distance At All Time. X-Axis Represents The Level Of Education. Y-Axis Represents Whether You Maintain Social Distance At All Times. Chi-Square Test Was Done And Association Was Found To Be Statistically Not Significant [Chi Square Value: 5.275 And P-Value: 0.72, (P>0.05)]. It Indicates Participants Of University Degree Holders Have More Knowledge About Maintaining The Social Distance Compared To Post Secondary And Secondary School.

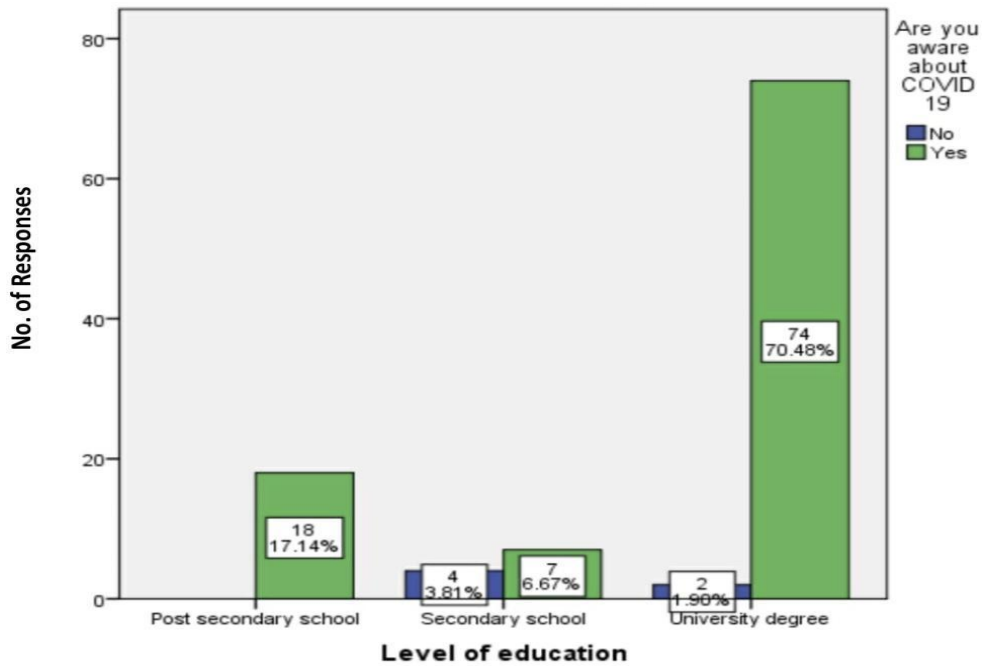


Figure 5 : Bar Graph Showing Association Between Level Of Education And Are You Aware About Covid-19. X-Axis Represents Level Of Education And Y-Axis Represents Are You Aware Of Covid-19. Chi-Square Test Was Done And Association Was Found To Be Statistically Significant[Chi Square Value: 21.610 And P-Value: 0.000 ,(P<0.05)]. It Indicates Participants Of University Degree Holders Have More Knowledge About Covid-19 Compared To Post Secondary And Secondary School. Ninary School Participant Responded Yes And 6.67% Of Secondary School Participant Responded Yes.

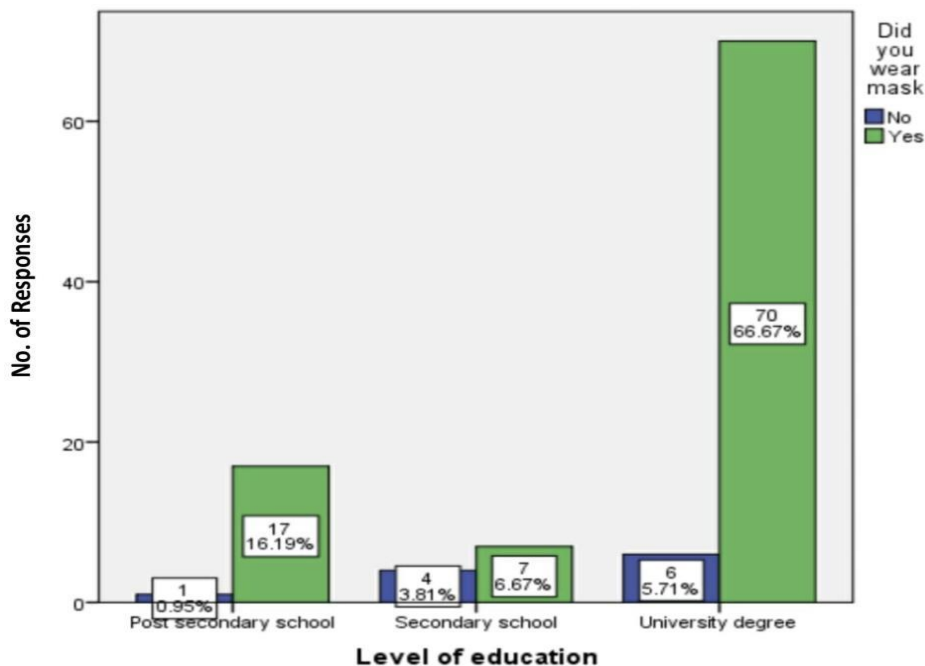


Figure 6 : Bar Graph Showing Association Between Level Of Education And Did You Wear A Mask. The X-Axis Represents The Level Of Education And The Y-Axis Represents Whether You Wear A Mask. Chi-Square Test Was Done And Association Was Found To Be Statistically Significant[Chi Square Value: 8.865 And P-Value: 0.012,(P<0.05)]. It Indicates Participants Of University Degree Holders Have More Knowledge About Masks Compared To Post Secondary And Secondary School.

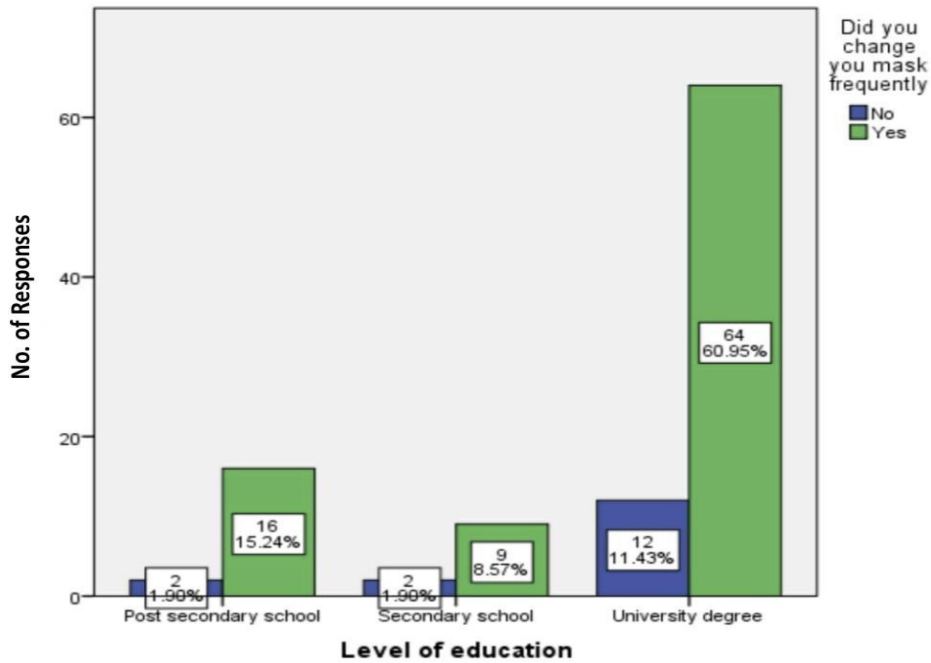


Figure 7 : Bar Graph Showing Association Between Level Of Education And Did You Change Your Mask Frequently. The X-Axis Represents The Level Of Education And The Y-Axis Represents Did You Change Your Mask Frequently. Chi-Square Test Was Done And Association Was Found To Be Statistically Not Significant[Chi Square Value: 0.0329 And P-Value: 0.848,(P>0.05)]. It Indicates Participants Of University Degree Holders Have More Knowledge About Changing The Mask Frequently Compared To Post Secondary And Secondary School.

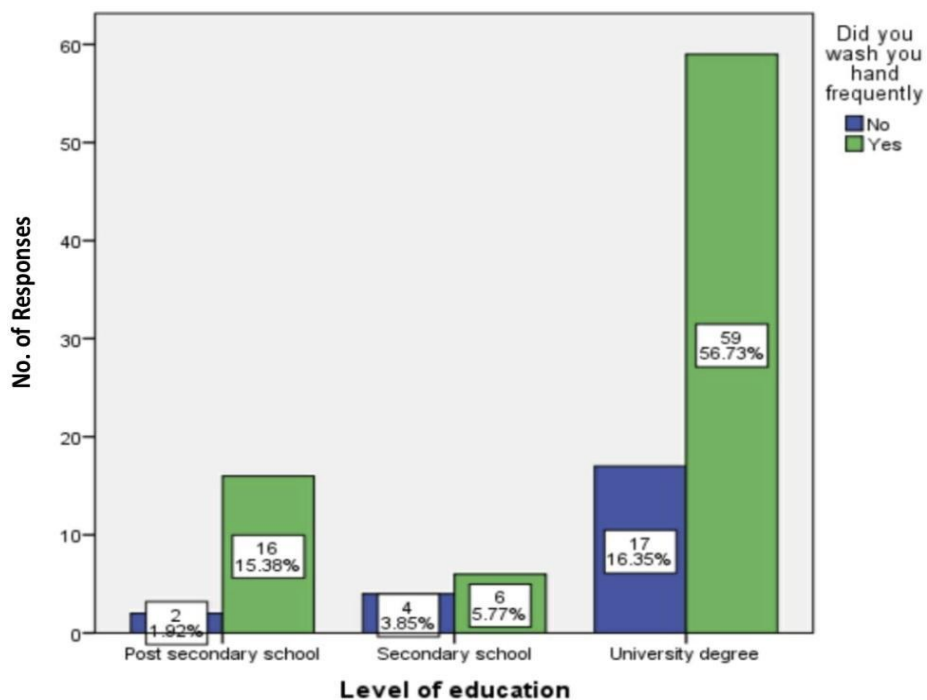


Figure 8 : Bar Graph Showing Association Between Level Of Education And Did You Wash Your Hand Frequently. The X-Axis Represents The Level Of Education And The Y-Axis Represents Did You Wash Your Hands. Chi-Square Test Was Done And Association Was Found To Be Statistically Significant[Chi (3)Square Value: 11.613 And P-Value: 0.020,(P<0.05)]. It Indicates Participants Of University Degree Holders Have More Knowledge About Washing Their Hands Frequently Compared To Post Secondary And Secondary School.

DISCUSSION

In a previous study for are you aware of COVID yes (67%) and no (33%) (4) but in our study yes (94.29%) and no (5.71%). In a previous study for did you maintain social distance at all time yes (87%) and no (13%)(3,39) but in our study yes (89.52%) and no (10.48%).

In a previous study for did you washed your hands frequently, yes (61%) and no (39%) (6) but in our study yes (77.88%) and no (22.12%). In a previous study did you change your mask frequently yes (62%) and no (38%) (17) but in our study yes (84.3%) and no (15.7%)

In a previous study you used the COVID vaccine yes (52%) and no (48%)(1) but in our study yes (26.92%) and no (73.08%). In a previous study , did you wear a mask yes (79%) and no (21%)(14) but in our study yes (89.52%) and no (10.48%).

In a previous study did you maintain the safety precautions when you use public transport, yes (82%) and no (18%)(5) but in our study yes (88%) and no (12%). In previous study Did you sanitised your thing after using in public yes (72%) and no (38%) (10) but in our study yes (85.4%) and no (14.6%)

In a previous study , you sanitised your office everyday, yes (65%) and no (35%) (40)but in our study yes (79.05%) and no (20.95%). In previous study did you use hand sanitizer frequently yes (58%) and no (42%) (8) but in our study yes (80.4%) and no (19.6%)

In the previous study, did you know about COVID transmission yes (67%)and no (33%) (17) but in our study yes (81.2%) and no(18.9%). In previous study Did you regularly follow the information about COVID that have mentioned by WHO yes (57%)and no (43%) (6) but in our study yes (80.4%) and no (19.6%)

CONCLUSION

From our study we come to know that most people maintain social distance at all times. Based on the present study it can concluded that university degree holder have more knowledge than the post secondary school and secondary school

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