Covid 19 Vaccine Attitude and Vaccine Awareness of Patients Applying to Family Medicine at Bezmialem Vakıf University Hospital

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Introduction

Gaining more information about what is effective in communities' vaccination attitudes will affect vaccination strategies in other pandemics that are or may be experienced. This study is a survey study about the evaluation of the positive or negative effects of some of the factors we have determined on the vaccination attitude of the patients who applied to family medicine at Bezmialem Vakıf University. At the end of the study, our expectation is to obtain data on how the factors we have determined about the patients are effective in the vaccination attitudes of the patients in our patient group.

Materials and Methods

In this study, the Covid-19 perception and attitude scale in the study "DEVELOPMENT OF PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE SCALES RELATED WITH COVID-19 PANDEMIA" developed by Genis et al. in 2020 was used. Along with the scale, the factors of positive and negative perception towards the vaccine and the differences in the attitudes of the patients according to the characteristics we determined were examined. Characteristics we determined in patients; gender, education level, smoking habit, presence of chronic disease, and if covid, what violence they experienced. In our study with 260 patients, the data were analyzed with the IBM SPSS statistics 22.0 package program. T test was used for the comparison of the mean score of the scale between the 2 groups, the ANOVA test was used for the comparisons between the 3 groups, and the chi-square test was used for the distribution of categorical variables between the groups. $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

When we compare the positive and negative attitudes of the patients towards the vaccine according to the characteristics we have determined: When compared according to gender; no significant difference was found ($p>0.05$). When compared according to their educational status; significant difference was found between each group $P<0.01$. It was observed that as the education level increased, the positive attitude towards the vaccine increased more. Primary and secondary education (10±2), 10(11-8), high school graduate (11±2), 11(12-10), university graduate (17±3), 17(18-19). When compared to cigarette use; It was observed that non-smokers (14 ±4), 17 (11-19), smokers (10 ±1), 10 (9-11) had more positive attitudes towards the vaccine compared to $P<0.01$. When compared according to the presence of chronic disease; It was observed that the attitudes of those with chronic disease (16±3), 18(19-14), those without chronic disease (10±2), 10(11-9) were more positive towards vaccination $P<0.01$. When compared according to the severity of Covid; It was observed that the attitudes of patients with severe disease (17±2), 17(19-18) towards vaccination were more positive than those with mild disease (10±1), 10(11-9) $P<0.01$.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	108	41,5	41,5	41,5
2	152	58,5	58,5	100,0
1	93	35,8	35,8	35,8
2	92	35,4	35,4	71,2
3	75	28,8	28,8	100,0
1	120	46,2	46,2	46,2
2	140	53,8	53,8	100,0
1	92	35,4	35,4	35,4
2	168	64,6	64,6	100,0
1	174	66,9	66,9	66,9
2	86	33,1	33,1	100,0

Table.4 distrubition of patients

Conclusion

As a result, our study showed that gender did not make a significant difference in positive or negative attitudes towards the vaccine among the patients participating in our study, but education status, smoking, presence of chronic diseases and the severity of covid affected the attitudes towards the vaccine.

1	N	Valid	108
	Mean		12,21296
	Std. Deviation		3,696553
	Percentiles	25	10
		50	11
		75	14
2	N	Valid	152
	Mean		12,94079
	Std. Deviation		4,186439
	Percentiles	25	10
		50	11
		75	18
1	N	Valid	93
	Mean		10,04301
	Std. Deviation		2,801063
	Percentiles	25	8
		50	10
		75	11
2	N	Valid	92
	Mean		11,67391
	Std. Deviation		2,258604
	Percentiles	25	10,25
		50	11
		75	12
3	N	Valid	75
	Mean		17,04
	Std. Deviation		3,269185
	Percentiles	25	17
		50	18
		75	19
1	N	Valid	120
	Mean		10,10833
	Std. Deviation		1,900004
	Percentiles	25	9
		50	10
		75	11
2	N	Valid	140
	Mean		14,80714
	Std. Deviation		4,055188
	Percentiles	25	11
		50	17
		75	19
1	N	Valid	92
	Mean		16,65217
	Std. Deviation		3,46865
	Percentiles	25	14,75
		50	18
		75	19
2	N	Valid	168
	Mean		10,44048
	Std. Deviation		2,124007
	Percentiles	25	9
		50	10
		75	11
1	N	Valid	174
	Mean		10,29885
	Std. Deviation		1,78053
	Percentiles	25	9
		50	10
		75	11
2	N	Valid	86
	Mean		17,37209
	Std. Deviation		2,898464
	Percentiles	25	17
		50	18
		75	19

Table.5 results

Gender		Education status		Smoking		Presence of chronic disease		Covid severity	
1	Male ( )	1	primary education ( )	1	Yes ( )	1	Yes ( )	1	Getting over with mild symptoms at home. ( )
2	Female ( )	2	High school ( )	2	No ( )	2	No ( )	2	It was severe, I had hospitalization. ( )
		3	University ( )	-	:				

Table.1 information we receive from patients for comparison

1	**I support my family members to use the vaccine developed for this disease..**
2	I get vaccinated at regular intervals.
3	I think everyone should be vaccinated against the corona virus.
4	I trust the statements made by the Ministry of Health about the vaccine and the pandemic.

Table.2 positive factors.

5	Vaccination can cause disease transmission.
6	I think the vaccine has no protective effect.
7	I think the Corona virus vaccine can be dangerous.
8	I think the effectiveness of the vaccine has not been adequately tested.
9	I do not think that the vaccine has a role in our recovery from the epidemic.

Table.3 negative factors

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