

# Understanding, Attitudes and Precautions with Corona Virus Amongst Communal of Eastren India, India: an Opinion Poll Survey

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**Abstract: Aim: This research sought to raise information among the general population in Odisha, India regarding COVID-19.**

**Materials and methods: In March-April 2020, the cross-section study of 440 participants from diverse locations and backgrounds in Odisha included socio-demographic processes including protective steps against COVID-19 information results, which included strong and accurate queries.**

**Results: Most respondents received excellent COVID-19 knowledge and intelligence. Much of the respondents (46,10%) were 18-30 years old including 36,80% graduated from postgraduated, 30,20% did graduate, 23,06% passed 12th, so 5,09% participated 10th. Near to 98.40% of COVID-19 and 73.30% of COVID-19 have recorded a pandemic. The sources of a corona virus throughout China was identified as an infectious illness by 93.60% to 90.70%. Around 65.90 percent recorded an incubation time of 14 days with respect to signs and indications. Participant records of serious conditions such as sickle coughing (84.30%), fever (85.20%), nasal congestion (64.5%) and headaches (59.80%). About 90.70% stated that this can spreads via outlets and 78.40% stated that it can transmit via exposure to infected items. 88% stated they regularly wash their hands, while 85% has said social distinction is the main determinant of security. 79.80% reported staying home & calling helpline, while you notice COVID-19 signs.**

**Conclusions: Healthcare and also the Govt. of India and also the Govt. of Odisha are making huge efforts to address COVID-19 and also to aware the community and to raising understanding regarding COVID-19.**

**Keywords: Awareness, Corona virus, COVID-19, SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV**

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Several cases of unusual pneumonia originated from Wuhan, China in December, 2019 which is designated as a novel corona virus i.e. 2019-nCoV or COVID-19 (i.e. virus new name) The Wuhan Municipal Health Council (WMHC) released an advisory on 31 December with Chinese Disease intervention and elimination Center Wuhan. 1-4 the possible causes of illness involve influenza, avian flu, adenovirus, SARS-CoV and coronavirus (MERS-CoV).

Epidemiological investigation was accused of having begun and vigorously pursued Wuhan's Seafood Retail Market.<sup>2,4-5</sup>

The SARS-CoV flare-up the rise of COVID-19 is 3rd coronavirus which occurred in the human population over the past twenty years-a increase that alarmed global public health organizations. In 2002, it is also named MERS-CoV in 2012.<sup>6</sup> COVID-19 is much more contagious than the human replication of SARS-CoV including MERS-CoV, however illness beginning among quickly increase the numbers of infected person.<sup>3,7-8</sup>

The infection spreads through enormous respiratory droplets ( less than equal to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter) and hand contamination.<sup>9</sup> Awareness of transmitting mechanisms of disease is essential for the production of successful control laws. The transmitting of COVID-19 amongst relatives is characterized as intermittent, frequently in health facilities that involve near and sustained contact.<sup>8</sup> The infection located in the late respiratory system, together with the accompanying symptoms: temperature, cough, breathing problems, pneumonia, a breakdown of various organs and death of many three individuals diagnosed with COVID-19.<sup>10</sup>

On January 7, 2020, a new coronavirus with genomic characterized were recognized as the possible causal disease and the test procedures for test kit were created.<sup>2-5,12</sup>

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has spread very rapidly, and by April 4<sup>th</sup> 2020, the virus had reached 180 nations and territories. The disease has took life of more than 60,000 individuals and infected more than 1 million worldwide , as per the information gathered by Johns Hopkins University.

The battle against COVID-19 is still continuing in whole world. Unfortunately, until this point, there is no particular medicine or drug or vaccine against COVID-19. Hence, the protection and dissemination of infection regulations initiatives throughout health care and also in the population becomes more relevant.<sup>13</sup>

Currently the degree of awareness among the public is more necessary. Health education is among the main strategies for preventing bacterial infections public education. A wider populace awareness evaluation of COVID-19 is important to the implementation of safety strategies for disease control. That's why is study was conducted to measure the knowledge of the public on COVID-19 and to identify the protective measures and attitude they used.

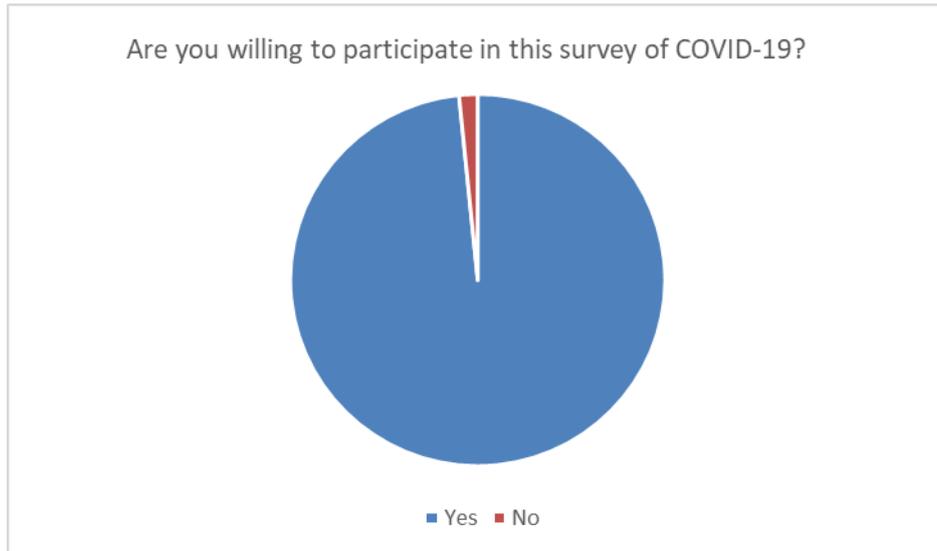
## **2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

This was a cross-sectional survey on public awareness in Odisha, India. A Google form poll was designed to assemble the sociodemographic characteristics like age and education of all participants. Different parameters such as information about disease, mode of transmission, indications and sign, incubation period, different protective or preventive measures were also include in the questionnaire. The participants responded to questions with "yes" or "no" and in multiple answers questions. . The data recorded were entered in MS Excel sheet and a comprehensive analysis was done and the results were formulated.

Results:

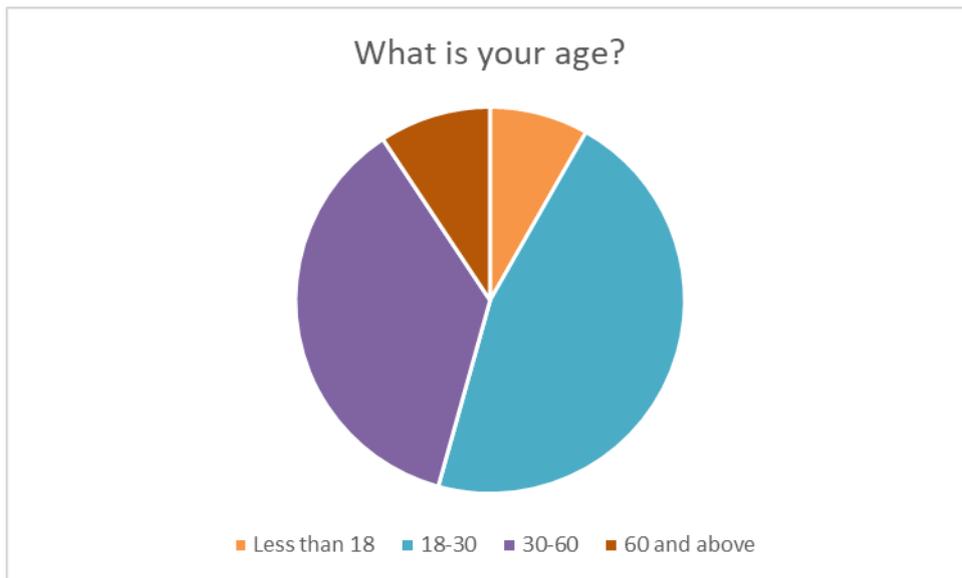
A total of 440 participants responded to this questionnaire survey.

Figure 1



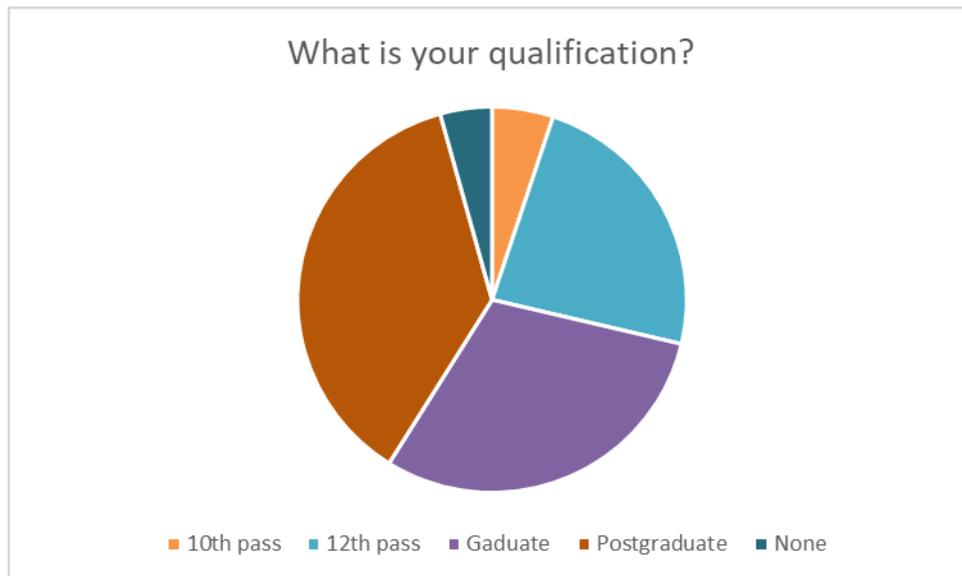
Majority of the responders were belonged to the age group of 18-30 years (46.10%) followed by age group of 30-60 years (36.40%), 60 years and above (9.30%) and less than 18 years (8.20%).

Figure 2



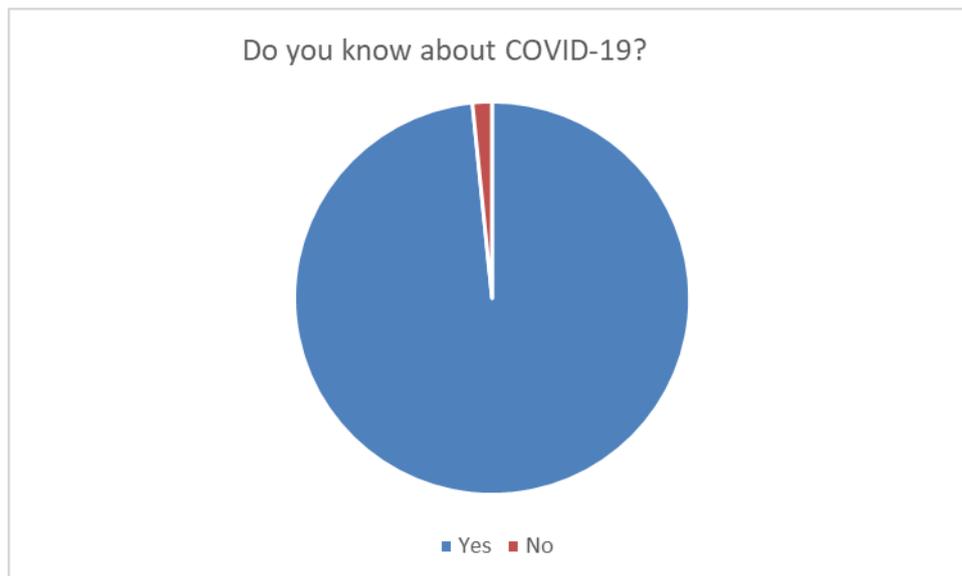
Approximately one- third (36.80%) of participants were Post Graduated, 30.20% had a graduation, 23.60% were 12th pass, 5.09% 10th pass and others were 4.31%.

Figure 3



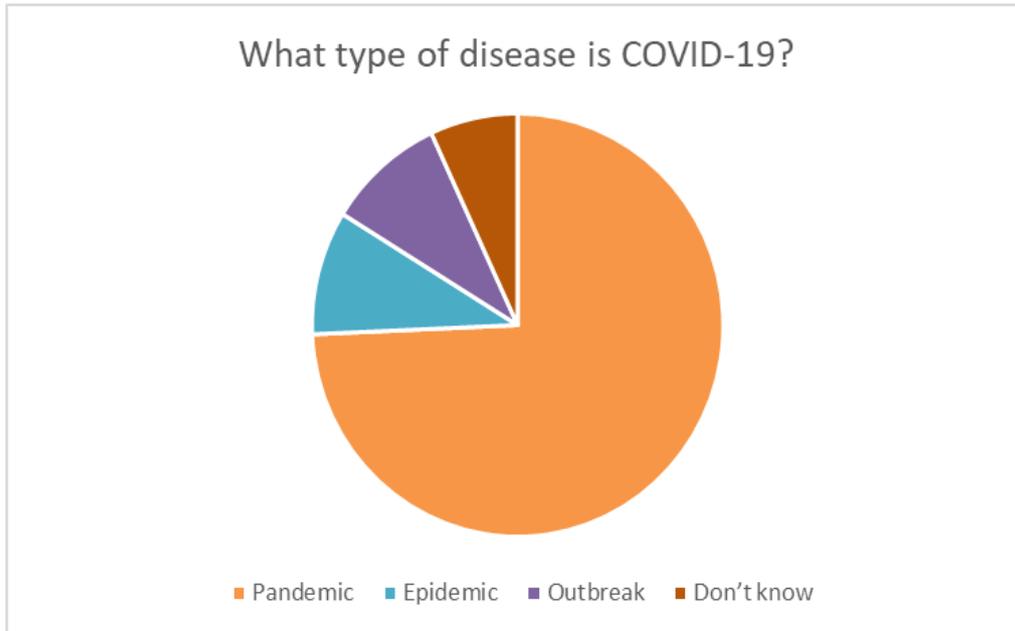
98.40% knew about COVID-19 and rest 1.60% didn't know about this.

Figure 4



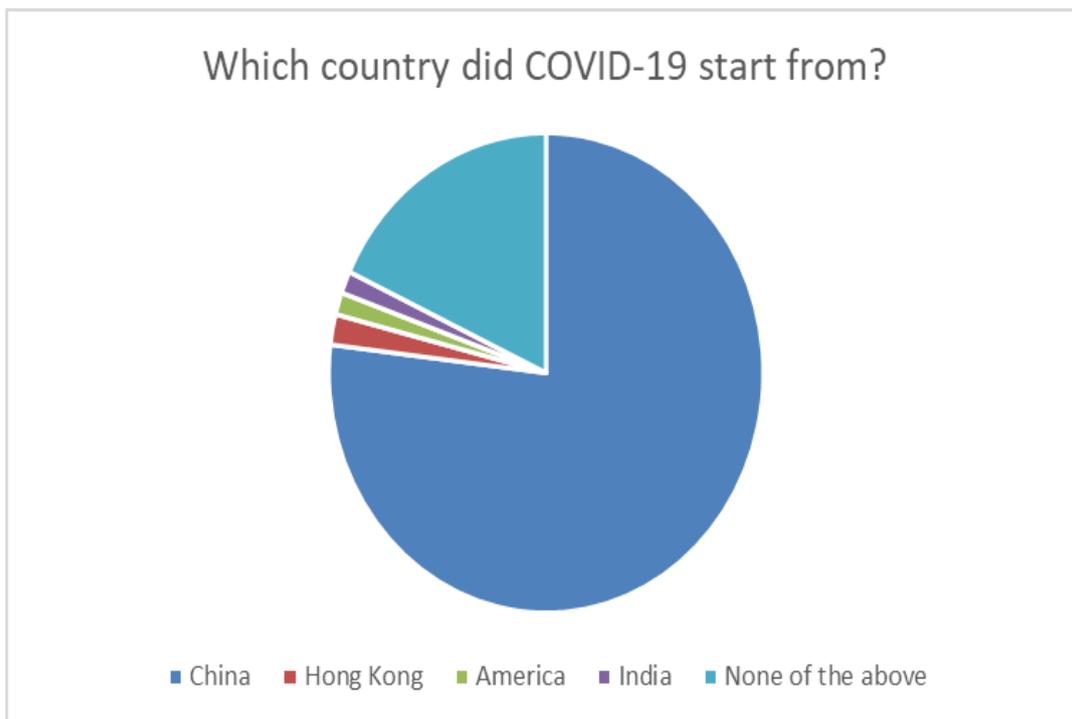
74.30% Were aware of the pandemic of COVID-19. Out of rest participants 9.50% said that it was an epidemic, 9.30% said it was an outbreak and 6.90% said they don't know that COVID-19 is what type of disease.

Figure 5



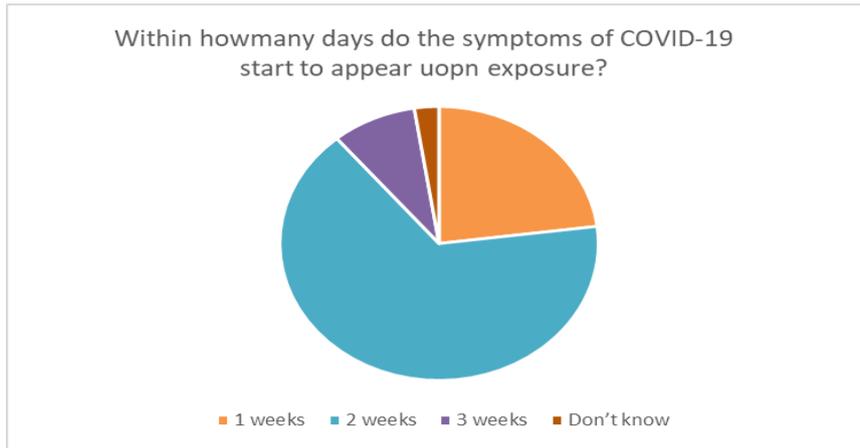
About 93.60% knew that COVID-19 was originated from China whereas rest of the participants told that it was originated from Hong Kong (2.50%), America (1.82%), India (1.82%) and 22% said that none of the above country.

Figure 6



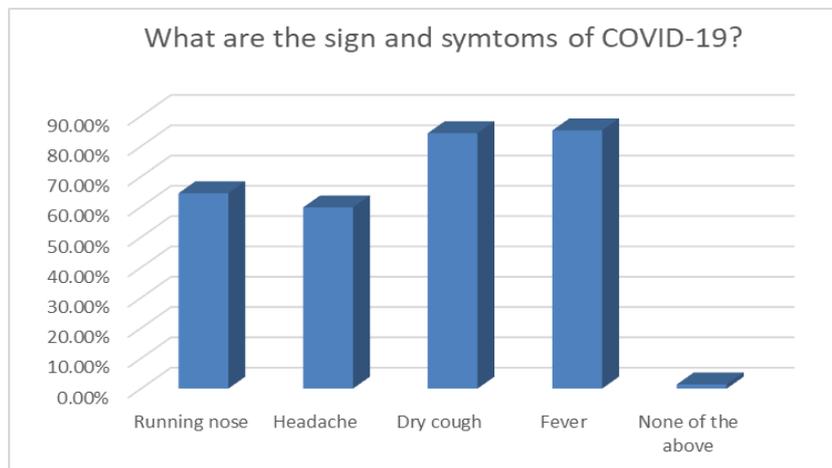
About 65.90% participants were knew that the incubation period of COVID-19 is 2 weeks, 23% were said that it take about 1 weeks followed by 8.60% said 3 weeks and 2.50% didn't know about this.

Figure 7



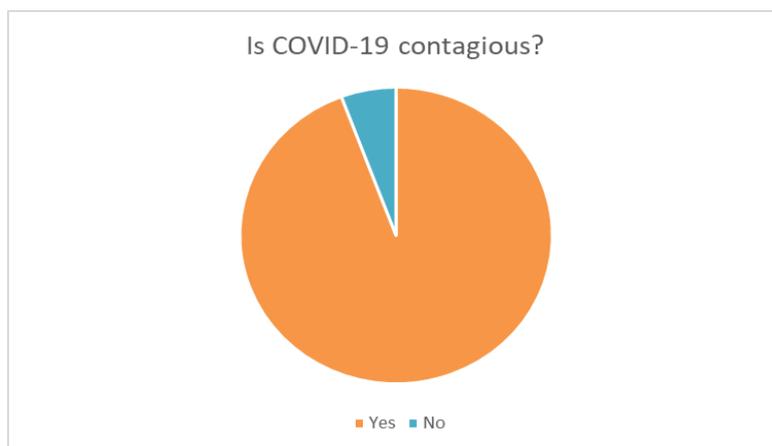
The sign and indications of COVID-19 were dry coughing besides fever said by 84.30% and 85.20% respectively by the participants followed by running nose (64.50%), headache (59.80%) and 1.40% said none of the above.

Figure 8



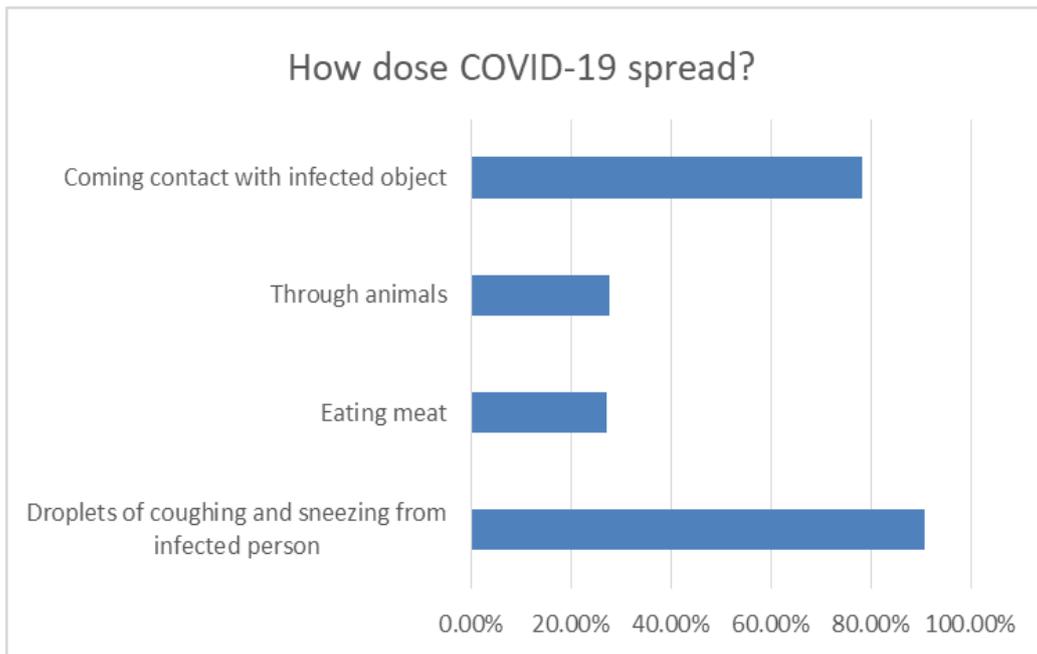
About 94.30 % said that COVID-19 is a contagious disease while 5.70% answered no to this.

Figure 9



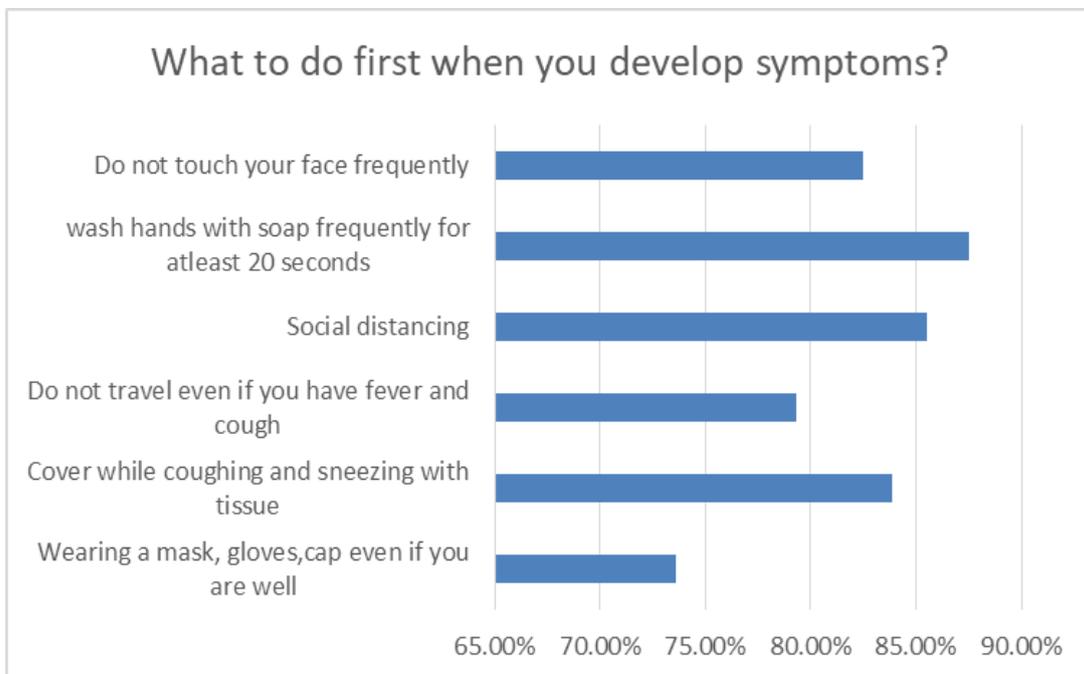
Approximately 90.70% said that COVID-19 is spread through droplets of coughing and sneezing from infected person followed by coming contact with infected object (78.40%), through animals (27.80%) and by eating meat (27.10%) said by rest of them.

Figure 10



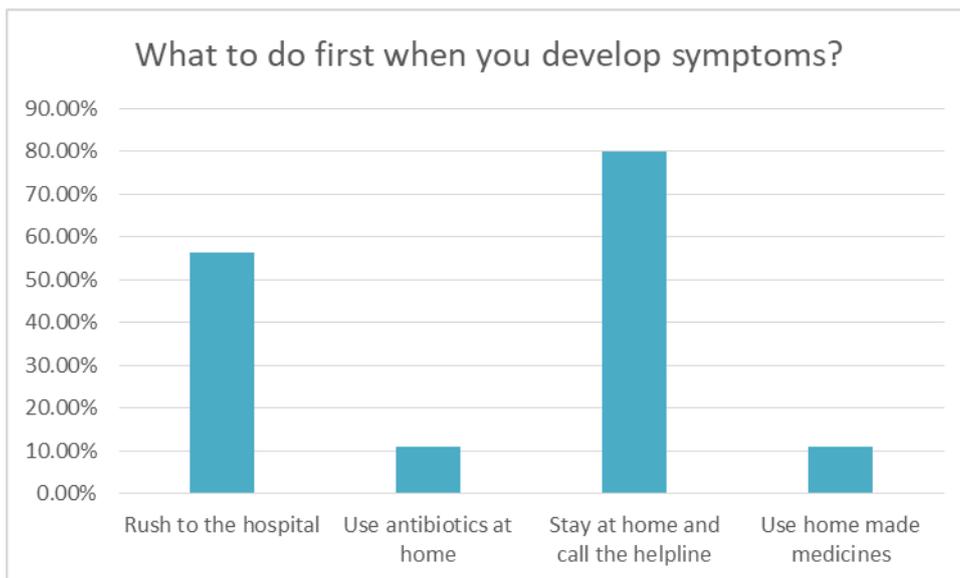
The different protective and preventive measures answered by participants were social distancing (85.50%), don't touch your face frequently (82.50%), wash hands with soap frequently (88%), don't travel even if you have fever and cough (79.30%), cover your mouth while sneezing and coughing with tissue (83.90%) and wearing masks, gloves, caps even if you are well (73.60%).

Figure 11



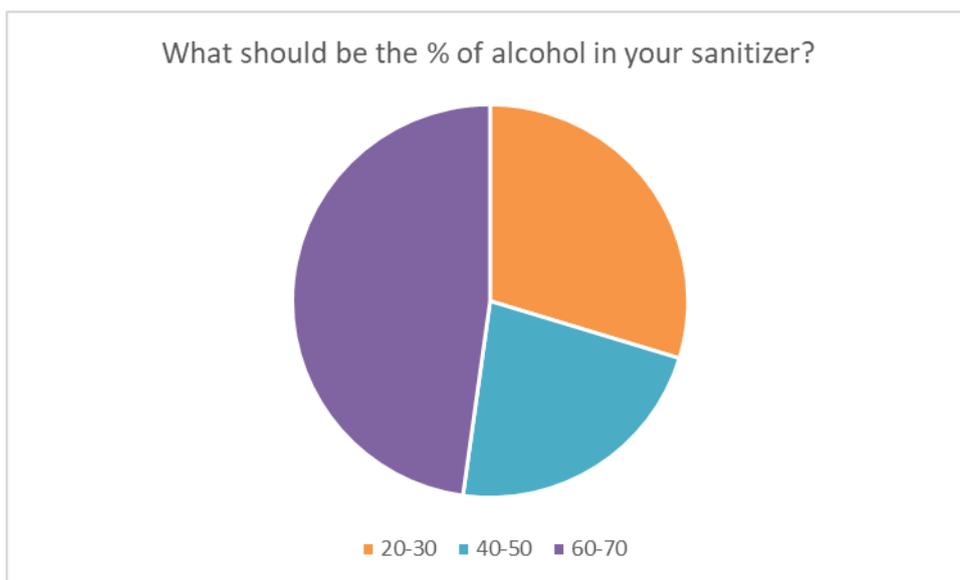
A question was like what do you do first when you develop symptoms of COVID-19 and the answers of participants were stay home and call helpline (79.80%) followed by rush to the hospitals (56.40%), 11.10% said they use antibiotics at home and 11.10% said they use home made medicines.

Figure 12



About 47.80% participants were said that the % of alcohol in the sanitizer is 60-70% where 29.70% said 40-50% and 29.70% said 20-30%.

Figure 13



### 3. DISCUSSION:

The current research showed that the spread of COVID-19 disease had an emotional effect and furthermore expanded public's focus to defensive practices besides their insight around the need of primary accessment of health care.

Many survey have studied the differentdegrees of information, prespectives and practices nearby the common contagious diseases spreads like SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, avian influenza and H1N1.<sup>14</sup> But a least number of public reports found on informationrespect to COVID-19 among the people in country until now.

In previous studies designed to access the knowledge and information about MERS-CoV& SARS-CoV, researchers reported that most of participants A larger part seemed aware of current COVID-19 situation in the country, with the continuing outbreak of the MERS (2013) in Saudi Arabia including Saudi Arabia<sup>15</sup>.

If people have clear education and understanding about forms of vaccine delivery and availability, they respond to the outbreak.16 this research presented the students with strong data and understanding about transmission mechanisms (90.70%), the incubation time (65.90%) as well as infectious diseases (94.30%).

Our surveydemonstrated a more elevated level of appropriate preventive practices among participants. 80.50% of participants said that social distancing is one of the best protective measures. 88% of responders reported that they wash their hands frequently, over 82% said don't touch the face frequently and 83% reported using of tissue while sneezing and coughing. These inferred that precautionary activities keeping away from infectionof COVID-19 should be empowered and set up.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS:

Notwithstanding the substantial effort made by health relevant authorities towards boost awareness and inform people about COVID 19, understanding gaps exist. May be increased correspondence among physicians and public would cooperate to eliminate the myths about COVID-19 and helps to spreading of precise data nearby the part of public which may show in restricting the transfer of COVID-19. From this study, the findings gave useful information that will allow the govt. to prepare and organize the activities COVID-19 infection control and counteraction.

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