

Contributing and hindrance factor to seek health care services in COVID-19 Pandemic.

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Abstract : **Introduction:** In an effort to alleviate the outbreak of COVID-19, many countries have imposed drastic Lockdown, movement control or shelter in place orders on their residents.

Aim: The attitudes and factors of people hold towards visiting health care services play an integral role in determining a society's readiness to accept behavioral change measures from health authorities.

Material and method: A cross-sectional online survey of 220 Indian residents was conducted between 3rd April 2020 and 15th may 2020.¹

Result: Findings showed that 79.09% is not visited to health facilities for COVID-19 and 20.91% sought medical help. Out of that majority 39.39% want to visit government hospital, 34.85% are visited private hospital, 15.15% are community health center, 6.06% are primary health center, and 3.03% are in rural Hospital and 1.52% private clinic. Contributing factor distribution shows that 98.18% are aware about COVID-19 disease condition majority 22.71% from Health Professionals. 74.09%, person acknowledges availability of health facility and 80% persons acknowledge advice and guidance from Government, friends, relatives made them to seek medical help for COVID-19. Hindrance factors shows 66.82% peoples hesitate to contact health facility for COVID-19 among them 41.26% due to Fear of isolation or quarantine and other factors like How to tell, Whom to tell, Fear of relationships with family and neighbors and. 49.55% people not visiting health care facilities due to fear of covid-19 positive diagnosis. 46.39% peoples are having fear of Quarantine foe so many days so not approaching to health care facilities. **Conclusion:** There are some other factors not to seek medical help are Responsibility of family, Fear of isolation by society, Somebody may discuss about them & Others health issues will open, Fear of breaking of relationship, Social stigma, Specialty doctors are available only in big cities, Lack of society support.

Keywords: COVID-19, COVID-19 disease outbreak, Contributing factor, hindrance factor

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, a novel corona virus was identified as the cause of a cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan, a city in the Hubei Province of China. Pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China was first reported to the WHO Country Office in China on 31 December 2019.²

WHO analyzed data, provide advice, coordinate with partners, help countries prepare, increase supplies and manage expert networks throught the world. The outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020. On 11 February 2020, the World Health Organization labelled the disease COVID-19, which stands for corona virus disease 2019. The virus that causes COVID-19 is designated severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2); previously, it was referred to as 2019-nCoV. ²

The Pandemic has been associated along with the beginning of human civilization. In the history of human, several live claiming diseases like the smallpox, plague, cholera, AIDS, dengue, tuberculosis, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), West Nile disease has been recorded worldwide. These pandemics have been creating downfall to the economy as well as health care system of every nation. The severe social impacts of pandemics include limit of travel, closure of schools, markets and other essential commodities. Globally there will be security threat due pandemics, in terms of lives and economic stability. The mortality and morbidity can be reduced through an effective and efficient emergency response and prevent the downfall of economy.

Some people do not shown symptoms but they were infected. Majority (80%) of improved with normal treatment. 1/6 of population infected with covid-19 become serious with dyspnea. Geriatric and the persons with comorbidity were in high-risk to develop serious illness.

India's death rate of COVID-19 is also lower than the global death rate of 5.98 per cent with a total of 1,610,055 cases and 96,365 deaths worldwide, according to data and statistics website world meter.

Frontline healthcare workers, the doctors and nurses and other healthcare providers exposed to caring of patients with coronavirus (COVID-19) are at a greater risk of developing mental health outcomes, according to new research as written in an article by Samara Rosenfeld, titled: COVID-19 Affects Mental Health of Nurses, Frontline Workers More Than Others.

Contributing factor for covid-19 describe that reasons are responsible for seeking medical help by the population to prevent and cure covid-19 disease. While hindrance factor describe the factor which creates the stigma in population so people scared to go to health care facility for to prevention and treatment of covid-19.⁴

Need of the Study

Ana R. et al (2018) was conducted the study on identifying the social and environmental determinants of plague endimicity in Peru: insights from a case study in ascope, La Liberted. The study was community based study. Multilevel discourse analysis was done. Data collected on 68 samples. Result showed that within the community risk perception was low. Community survey educating prevention and control were first cited by policy-makers and community members, respectively. It was evident that the gaps in understanding plague root causes between these two groups might hinder the efficiency of current plague prevention and control strategies.⁵

In pandemic situation it was felt by researchers that there was so much confusion regarding seeking health care facilities so research was initiated to know Contributing and hindrance factor to seek health care services in COVID-19 Pandemic.

Materials and methods

A cross-sectional study was carried out in India with Snowball sampling technique. Using online semi-structured questionnaire. Subjects were encouraged to roll out the survey to as many people as possible. Thus, the link was forwarded to people apart from the first point of contact and so on. Then a set of several questions appeared sequentially, which the participants were to answer. Participants with access to the internet could participate in the study. Participants with age more than 18 years included. The data collection was initiated on 3rd April 2020 at 1 PM IST and closed on 15th may 2020 at 4 PM IST. We were able to collect data from across various states of India. The socio-demographic variables included age, gender, occupation, education, domicile, area of residence and religion, type of family. The online self-reported questionnaire developed by the investigators contained the following two sections related to contributing factors and hindrance factors to seek medical help during the pandemic of the novel coronavirus. There were 15 multiple options questions in both contributing factors and hindrance factors section. First participant instructed to tick on yes and no then on options which were in form of factors.

Result

Major Findings of the study

Section- I Demographic distribution of population

Q.1 Age in years	Frequency	Percentage
a. 18-28	121	55
b. 29-39	75	34.1
c. 40-49	12	5.5
d. 50-59	12	5.5
Q.2 Gender		
a. Male	97	44.1
b. Female	122	55.5
c. Prefer not to say	1	0.5
Q.3 Type of family		
a. Nuclear	117	53.2
b. Joint	81	36.8
c. Extended	3	1.4
d. Separated	10	4.5
e. Single	9	4.1
Q.4 Marital status		
a. Married	107	48.6
b. Unmarried	112	50.9
c. Divorced	0	0.0
d. Widow/widower	1	0.5
Q.5 Your permanent Residence		
a. India	220	100.0
b. Other country	0	0.0
If other country please specify	0	0.0
Q.6 Where are you working		
a. India	217	98.6

b. Other country	1	0.5
c. Both	2	0.9
If other country please specify		
canada	1	0.5
Q.7 Did you travel foreign country in last 6 months? If yes mention date		
Ans. Yes 7	7	3.2
Q.8 Your permanent Residence within India mention District and State		
Maharashtra	140	63.6
Rajasthan	44	20.0
Kerala	16	7.3
Punjb	2	0.9
Gujrat	4	1.8
bengal	2	0.9
Manipur	4	1.8
Assam	1	0.5
Delhi	1	0.5
Andhrapradesh	1	0.5
Tamilnadu	1	0.5
Hariyana	1	0.5
Madhyapradesh	1	0.5
jammu & kashmir	2	0.9
Q.9 Where are you working within India mention District and State		
Ans. Yes	49	22.3
No	171	77.7
Q.10 Did you travel to other state within India in last 6 months? If yes mention date and state name		
Yes	0	0.0
No	220	100.0
Q.11 Profession		
a. Doctor	9	4.1
b. Nursing Professional	104	47.3
c. Engineer	18	8.2
d. Banker	7	3.2
e. Police Personnel	0	0.0
f. Tax officers	0	0.0
g. Teacher	13	5.9
h. Sportsman	0	0.0
i. Daily Wager	0	0.0
j. Home maker (House wife)	5	2.3
k. Student	57	25.9
l. Other	7	3.2
Please specify		
pharmacy Area manager	2	0.9

lawyer	1	0.5
Vfx artist	1	0.5
self employed	1	0.5
Automobiles	1	0.5
Businessmen	1	0.5

Demographic Distributions shows that majority 55% populations belongs to 18-28 years age group, 34.09 are belongs to 29-39 years age group, equally 5.45% belongs to 40-49 years and same from 50-59 years age group. Gender wise distribution shows that majorities 55.45% are females and 44.09% are male.

Family wise distribution shows 53.18% populations belongs to nuclear family, 36.82% are from joint family and remaining are from extended, separated and single residence type of families.

Marital status of populations depicts majority 50.91% are unmarried, 48.64% are married and remaining are widower. All Peoples are from India and 98.64% are working in India. Residence wise distribution shows majority 63.64% are from Maharashtra, 20% are from Rajasthan, 7.27% from Kerala and remaining from Punjab, Gujarat, Bengal, Manipur, Assam, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir.

Profession wise distribution shows 4.09% are Doctor, 47.27% are Nursing professional, 25.91% are student, 8.18% are Engineer, 5.19% are Teacher, 3.18% are Banker, 2.27% are housewife and remaining 3.18% are from others. Other professional are pharmacy Area manager, lawyer, artist, self-employed, Automobiles and Businessmen.

Section II contributing factor for seeking medical help for COVID-19

	Did you seek medical help?	Frequency	Percentage
	Yes	46	20.91
	No	174	79.09
	If Yes: Where/Place		
	Private Hospital	23	34.85
	Government Hospital	26	39.39
	Community health Centre	10	15.15
	Primary Health Centre	4	6.06
	Rural Hospital	2	3.03
	Private Clinic	1	1.52
A.	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS		
1.	Are you aware about the COVID-19		
	Yes	216	98.18
	No	4	1.82
	If Yes, from where:		
	Television/Radio	141	21.93
	Newspaper/Magazine	124	19.28
	Health Professionals	146	22.71
	Friends & relatives	88	13.69

	Internet	144	22.40
2.	Do you believe that support from family is required for COVID-19 screening and treatment?		
	Yes	192	87.27
	No	28	12.73
	If Yes, Why?		
	Psychological Support	147	39.41
	Financial Support	64	17.16
	Early cope up from illness	104	27.88
	Reduce Stigma	58	15.55
3	Do you affirm that the adequate economical support is required for COVID-19 screening / treatment?		
	Yes	148	67.27
	No	72	32.73
	If yes, Why?		
	Easily not available	74	37.76
	Test is costly	60	30.61
	Lack of awareness	62	31.63
4	Do you feel that the relationship of partner plays an important role in effective COVID-19 treatment?		
	Yes	180	81.82
	No	40	18.18
	If Yes, How?		
	Mental Support	118	33.05
	Financial support	46	12.89
	To Face the difficult situations	102	28.57
	To be self-isolated	91	25.49
5	Do you believe that the live example of COVID-19 person in the Area, relatives makes you attempt for a COVID-19 treatment?		
	Yes	113	51.36
	No	107	48.64
	If Yes how?		0.00
	To prepare mentally	60	36.81
	Easily get the primary information	55	33.74
	Get relief from fear	48	29.45
6	Do you feel that the decision making in the family helps in seeking medical help?		
	Yes	180	81.82
	No	40	18.18
	If Yes, how?		
	On time & prompt decision to do screening test to prevent COVID-19	144	43.11
	It Reduces the transmission of illness	100	29.94

	On time and quick decision for treatment of COVID-19	90	26.95
7	Do you acknowledge that the availability of health facility made you to seek medical help?		
	Yes	163	74.09
	No	57	25.91
	If Yes, Why?		
	Health facility is available at local level(from home)	85	31.84
	Because facility is available in Private Hospital	37	13.86
	Government Hospital	98	36.70
	Primary Health Centre	15	5.62
	Rural Health Centre	14	5.24
	Urban Health Centre	18	6.74
8	Do you state that the availability of COVID-19 screening facility/Hospital is not far away; is the factor for seeking medical help?		
	Yes	139	63.18
	No	8	3.64
	If Yes Name of Hospital:		
	Private Hospital	42	18.10
	Government Hospital	100	43.10
	Community health Centre	24	10.34
	Primary Health Centre	22	9.48
	Rural Hospital	13	5.60
	Private Clinic	6	2.59
	From home(corporation take sample)	25	10.78
9	Do you believe that the risk of COVID-19 transmission will make an individual to seek medical help?		
	Yes	178	80.91
	No	42	19.09
	If Yes, how?		
	Get Motivation to stop transmission of COVID-19	94	32.53
	Positive attitude towards COVID-19 prevention	86	29.76
	To prevent others from get transmission	109	37.72
10	Do you state that the advice and guidance from Government, friends, relatives made you to seek medical help for COVID-19?		
	Yes	176	80.00
	No	44	20.00
	If Yes, in what way?		
	Can get correct and adequate information about COVID-19	154	69.06
	To know the various centers which provides care to COVID-19 patients	69	30.94
11	Do you believe that the low/free of cost treatment for COVID-19 in Government Hospital made you to seek medical help for		

	COVID-19?		
	Yes	147	66.82
	No	73	33.18
	If Yes, How?		
	Available facilities	93	34.83
	Trained staff	88	32.96
	Less cost / free treatment	86	32.21
12	Do you feel comfortable to interact with health care professional and social workers?		
	Yes	167	75.91
	No	53	24.09
	If Yes, in what way?		
	To know/Understand the information about illness and available facilities in it.	147	68.69
	To know authentic information	67	31.31
13	Do you acknowledge that the role of government, health care provider, social workers made you to seek medical help?		
	Yes	160	72.73
	No	60	27.27
	If Yes in which way?		
	It helps to get appropriate direction and prevent the delay in care	142	71.36
	Authentic information	57	28.64
14	Do you believe that the conduction of screening survey for COVID-19 helps you to seek medical help?		
	Yes	170	77.27
	No	50	22.73
	If Yes, how?		
	To know the available facility for COVID-19 screening	154	69.37
	To know authentic center	68	30.63
15	Do you feel any other factor make you to seek medical help?		
	Yes	141	64.09
	No	79	35.91
	If Yes, what?		
	If we want to prevent COVID-19 disease is must get information about self-isolation, healthy life style, diet etc.	121	55.00
	Conduction of screening survey	44	20.00
	Digital awareness programme on health from government	55	25.00

This section depicts that majority 79.09% not visited to health facilities for COVID-19 and 20.91% sought medical help. Out of that majority 39.39% want to visit government hospital, 34.85% are visited private hospital, 15.15% are community health Centre, 6.06% are primary health center, and 3.03% are in rural Hospital and 1.52% private clinic.

Contributing factor distribution shows that 98.18% are aware about COVID-19 disease condition majority 22.71% from Health Professionals and there are various sources for awareness like Television/Radio, Newspaper/Magazine, and, Friends & relatives and Internet.

Family support is essential contribution as 87.27% are thinking family is required for COVID-19 screening and treatment. Majority 39.41% are required psychological support and other support such Financial Support, Early cope up from illness and to Reduce Stigma is crucial.

Majority 67.27% are seeking adequate economical support is required for COVID-19 screening / treatment as there is lack of awareness and uncertainty in treatment.

81.82% peoples are believe that relationship of partner plays an important role in effective COVID-19 treatment as there is crucial need of mental Support, financial support, to Face the difficult situations and to be self-isolated.

Majority 51.36% are believed that live example of COVID-19 person in the area motivates relatives' makes to attempt for a COVID-19 treatment. This will help person to prepare mentally, easily get the primary information and get relief from fear.

Most of the 81.82% persons believe that decision making in the family helps in seeking medical help to promote on time & prompt decision to do screening test to prevent COVID-19, it Reduces the transmission of illness and on time and quick decision for treatment of COVID-19.

Majority 74.09% person believe that acknowledge that the availability of health facility made you to seek medical help promote at the following facilities Health facility is available at local level (from home), because facility is available in private hospital, government hospital, primary health Centre, rural health Centre and urban health Centre.

Majority 63.18% persons believe that availability of COVID-19 screening facility/Hospital is not far away promoting the factor for seeking medical help. They desire that COVID-19 screening facility should be nearby Private Hospital, Government Hospital, Community health Centre, Primary Health Centre, Rural Hospital, Private Clinic and from home (corporation take sample).

Majority 80.91% person believe that risk of COVID-19 transmission will make an individual to seek medical help to promote get Motivation to stop transmission of COVID-19, Positive attitude towards COVID-19 prevention and to prevent others from get transmission.

80% person believes that the advice and guidance from Government, friends, relatives made you to seek medical help for COVID-19 promote to can get correct and adequate information about COVID-19 and to know the various centers which provides care to COVID-19 patients.

66.82% person believe that the low/free of cost treatment for COVID-19 in Government Hospital made you to seek medical help for COVID-19 facilities for available facilities, trained staff and less cost / free treatment.

75.91% person feels comfortable to interact with health care professional and social workers to know/Understand the information about illness and available facilities in it and to know authentic information.

72.73% person acknowledge that the role of government, health care provider, social workers made you to seek medical help to get appropriate direction and prevent the delay in care and Authentic information.

77.27% believe that the conduction of screening survey for COVID-19 helps you to seek medical help to know the available facility for COVID-19 screening and to know authentic center.

Other factor responsible for seeking medical help is If we want to prevent COVID-19 disease is must get information about self-isolation, healthy life style, diet etc., conduction of screening survey and Digital awareness programme on health from government.

Section III Hindrance factor for not seeking medical help for COVID-19

B.	Hindrance Factors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Do you feel peoples hesitate to contact health facility for COVID-19		
	Yes	147	66.82
	No	73	33.18
	If Yes, Reason:		
	How to tell	39	14.50
	Whom to tell	33	12.27
	Fear of relationships with family and neighbors	86	31.97
	Fear of isolation (quarantine)	111	41.26
2	Do you believe that the poor economic status is the reason for not seeking medical help?		
	Yes	85	38.64
	No	135	61.36
	If Yes, how?		
	Cost of Treatment is high	61	42.96
	Family responsibility	40	28.17
	Children's Education	10	7.04
	Family marriage expenses	3	2.11
	No salary	28	19.72
3	Do you feel that the lack of awareness on COVID-19 is chief the reason for not seeking medical help?		
	Yes	116	52.73
	No	104	47.27
	If Yes, in which way?		
	Not known about COVID-19 its signs and symptoms	67	40.61
	Unaware about screening test	46	27.88
	Negligence	52	31.52
4	Do you feel that the hospital facility is far away from the native place, which hindrance the seeking of medical help?		
	Yes	75	34.09
	No	145	65.91
	If Yes, how?		
	Fair of taxi/Bus/auto charges are more or can't afford	38	32.20
	Not getting time to attend hospital	38	32.20
	No transportation available	42	35.59
5	Do you feel that the fear of diagnosis as a COVID-19 disease is the hindrance factor for seeking medical help?		
	Yes	109	49.55
	No	111	50.45
	If Yes, why?		

	Lack of knowledge and misunderstanding about disease	70	29.05
	Social stigma	53	21.99
	Will not be accepted by society	44	18.26
	Will not be accepted by family	25	10.37
	Society will not behave properly with family members	49	20.33
6	Do you believe that the fear related to treatment's/side effects make you not to seek medical help?		
	Yes	71	32.27
	No	149	67.73
	If Yes, how?		
	We have heard patient with COVID-19 and not availability of treatment therapy	36	37.11
	There will be quarantine for so many days	45	46.39
	Always need to use mask which suffocate us	16	16.49
7	Do you accept that the workload/family commitment make you not to seek medical help?		
	Yes	52	23.64
	No	168	76.36
	If Yes, how?		
	Too much family work	16	23.88
	Responsibility of family	37	55.22
	Negligence	14	20.90
8	Do you believe that the financial dependency is one of the hindrance factors for seeking medical help?		
	Yes	73	33.18
	No	147	66.82
	If Yes, in what way?		
	Decision of family member	38	40.86
	Not earning member	29	31.18
	Not able to take decision	26	27.96
9	Do you feel that the fear, trust on god/spiritual belief and practice made not to seek medical help?		
	Yes	59	26.82
	No	161	73.18
	If Yes, in which way?		
	Fear of family support	30	32.61
	Isolation by close relative	25	27.17
	Fear of isolation by society	31	33.70
	Fear of shyness	6	6.52
10	Do you state that the violation of privacy and confidentiality at health center is the factor for not seeking medical help?		
	Yes	55	25.00

	No	165	75.00
	If Yes, in what way?		
	Somebody may discuss about me Others health issues will open	43	75.44
	People understanding towards us	14	24.56
11	Do you feel that the relationship with partner may be disturbed due to COVID-19 diagnosis and its treatment, so you are not seeking medical help?		
	Yes	57	25.91
	No	163	74.09
	If Yes, how?		
	Fear of breaking of relationship	42	61.76
	Fear of partner what they will think	26	38.24
12	Do you believe that the inappropriate judgment/lack of decision making make you not to seek medical help?		
	Yes	82	37.27
	No	138	62.73
	If Yes, in which way?		
	Social stigma	53	39.26
	Fear	44	32.59
	Illiteracy	25	18.52
	Superstitions	13	9.63
13	Do you affirm that the inadequate information, unavailability of specialty doctors is the reason for not seeking medical help?		
	Yes	56	25.45
	No	164	74.55
	If Yes, How?		
	Specialty doctors are available only in big cities	43	65.15
	Fee Cost of specialty doctor is more	15	22.73
	I can get more infection there	8	12.12
14	Do you feel that any other factor which makes you not to seek medical help?		
	Yes	50	22.73
	No	170	77.27
	If Yes, what?		
	Lack of family support	18	28.13
	Lack of society support	38	59.38
	Lack of government support	8	12.50
	Other.... specify	0	
15	Do you feel that any other health care factor which makes you not to seek medical help?		
	Yes	33	15.00
	No	187	85.00

If Yes, what?		
Lack of hospital staff support	14	38.89
Not admitting in hospital	7	19.44
No proper guidance by health care member	15	41.67
any other	0	0.00

Findings show that Majority 66.82% peoples hesitate to contact health facility for COVID-19 due to How to tell, Whom to tell, Fear of relationships with family and neighbors and Fear of isolation or quarantine.

Majority 61.36% believe that the poor economic status is not the reason for not seeking medical help. If somehow cost is affecting then Cost of Treatment is high, Family responsibility, Children's Education, Family marriage expenses and unemployment are the major hindrance factor.

Majority 52.73% people believe that the lack of awareness on COVID-19 is chief reason for not seeking medical help where as 47.27% believe that lack of awareness on COVID-19 is not main reason for not seeking medical help.

Majority 65.91% person believe that the hospital facility is far away from the native place, which hindrance the seeking of medical help due to Fair of taxi/Bus/auto charges are more or can't afford, not getting time to attend hospital and no transportation available in remote areas.

Majority 50.45% person believe fear of diagnosis as a COVID-19 disease is the hindrance factor for seeking medical help where as 49.55% denied fear of diagnosis as a COVID-19 disease is the hindrance factor. There are various reasons for fear such as Lack of knowledge and misunderstanding about disease, social stigma, not accepted by society and family, Society will not behave properly with family members.

Majority 67.73% persons not believe that the fear related to treatment's/side effects make you not to seek medical help due to factors such heard patient with COVID-19 and not availability of treatment therapy, There will be quarantine for so many days and always need to use mask which suffocate us.

Majority 76.36% persons not accept that the workload/family commitment make you not to seek medical help due to too much family work, responsibility of family and Negligence.

Majority 66.82% people not believe that the financial dependency is one of the hindrance factors for seeking medical help due to Decision of family member, not earning member and not able to take decision.

Majority 73.18% person not feel that the fear, trust on god/spiritual belief and practice made not to seek medical help due to Fear of family support, Isolation by close relative, Fear of isolation by society and Fear of shyness.

Majority 75% not believe that the violation of privacy and confidentiality at health center is the factor for not seeking medical help due to Somebody may discuss about me Others health issues will open and People understanding towards us.

Majority 74.09% don't feel that the relationship with partner may be disturbed due to COVID-19 diagnosis and its treatment, so not seeking medical help due to Fear of breaking of relationship and Fear of partner what they will think.

Majority 62.73% persons not believe that the inappropriate judgment/lack of decision making make you not to seek medical help due to Social stigma, Fear, Illiteracy and Superstitions.

Majority 74.55 % person not affirm that the inadequate information, unavailability of specialty doctors is the reason for not seeking medical help due to Specialty doctors are available only in big cities, Fee Cost of specialty doctor is more and can get more infection.

Majority 77.27% don't feel that any other factor which makes you not to seek medical help such Lack of family support, Lack of society support and Lack of government support. Majority 85% don't feel that any other health care factor which makes you not to seek medical help like Lack of hospital staff support, not admitting in hospital and No proper guidance by health care member.

Section III -contributing factor for seeking medical help for covid-19 in Maharashtra state

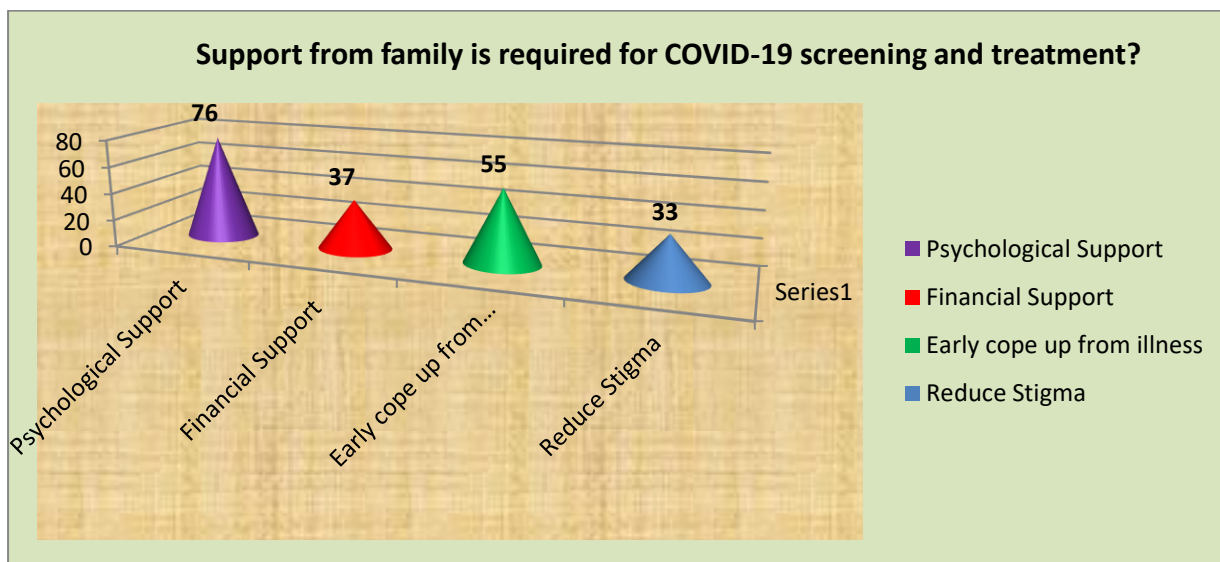


Figure 1: Support from family is required for COVID-19 screening and treatment?

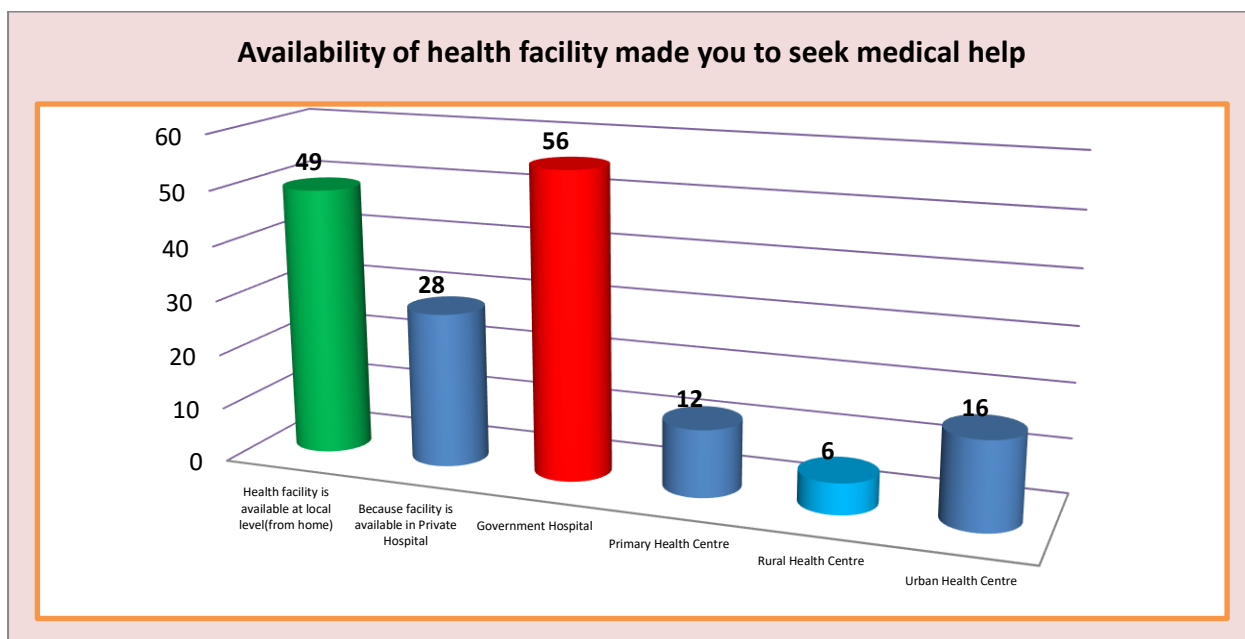


Figure 2: Availability of health facility made you to seek medical help

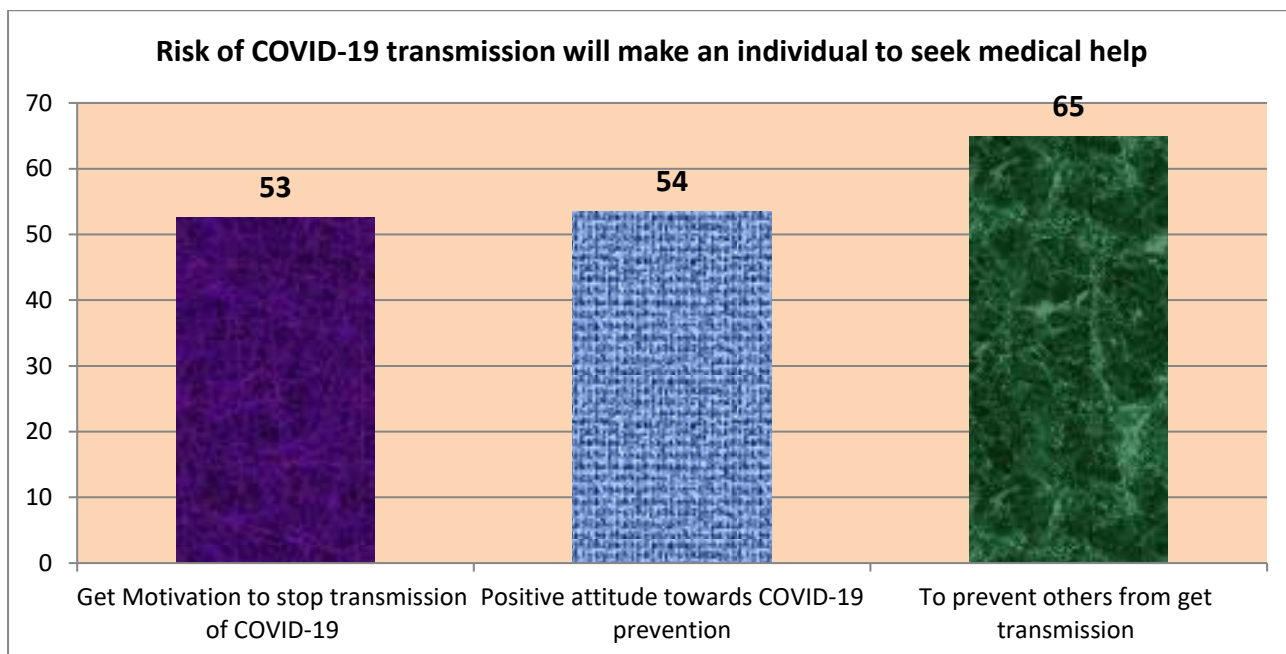


Figure 3: Risk of COVID-19 transmission will make an individual to seek medical help

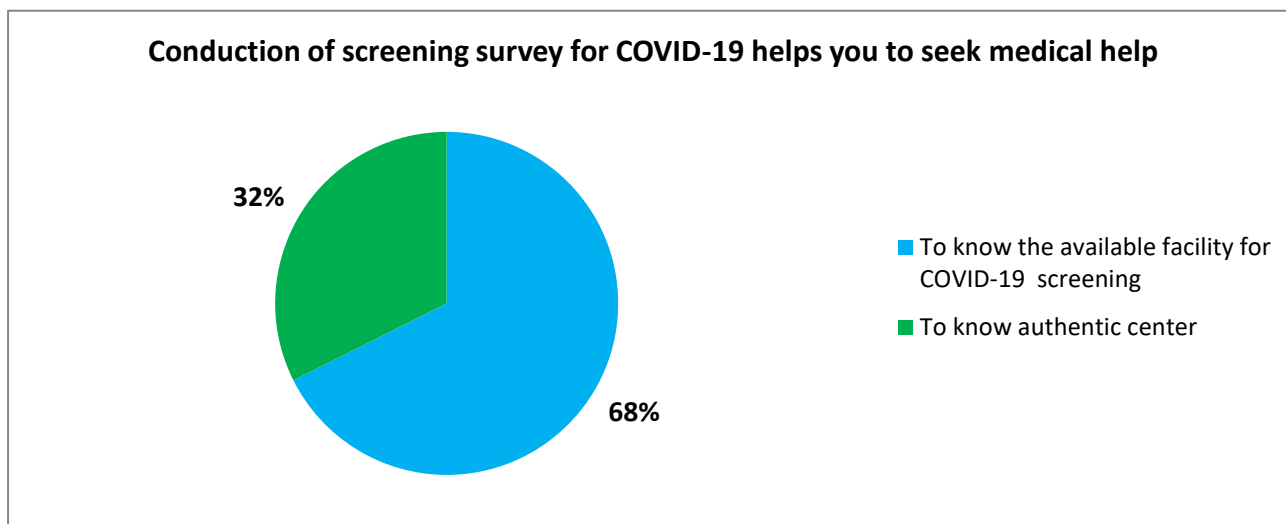


Figure 4: Conduction of screening survey for COVID-19 helps you to seek medical help

Section IV:-Hindrane factor for seeking medical help for covid-19 in Maharashtra state

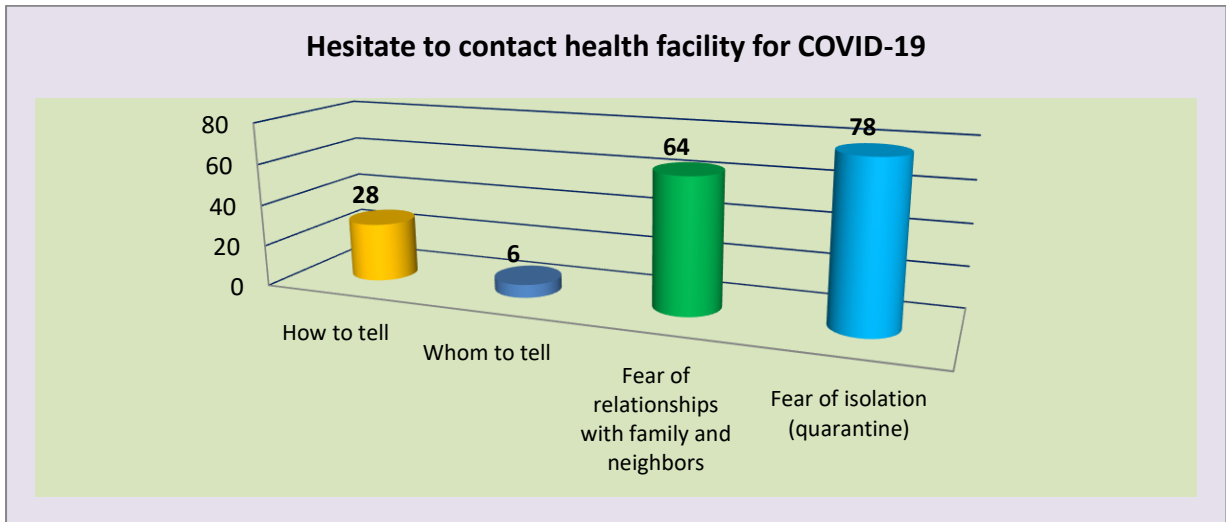


Figure 5 : Hesitate to contact health facility for COVID-19

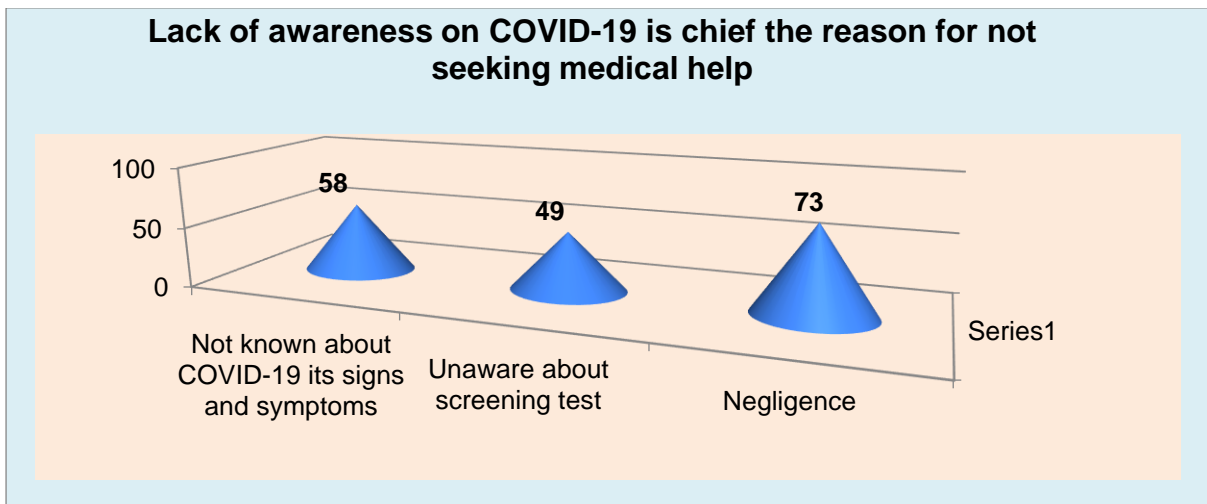


Figure 6: Lack of awareness on COVID-19 is chief the reason for not seeking medical help

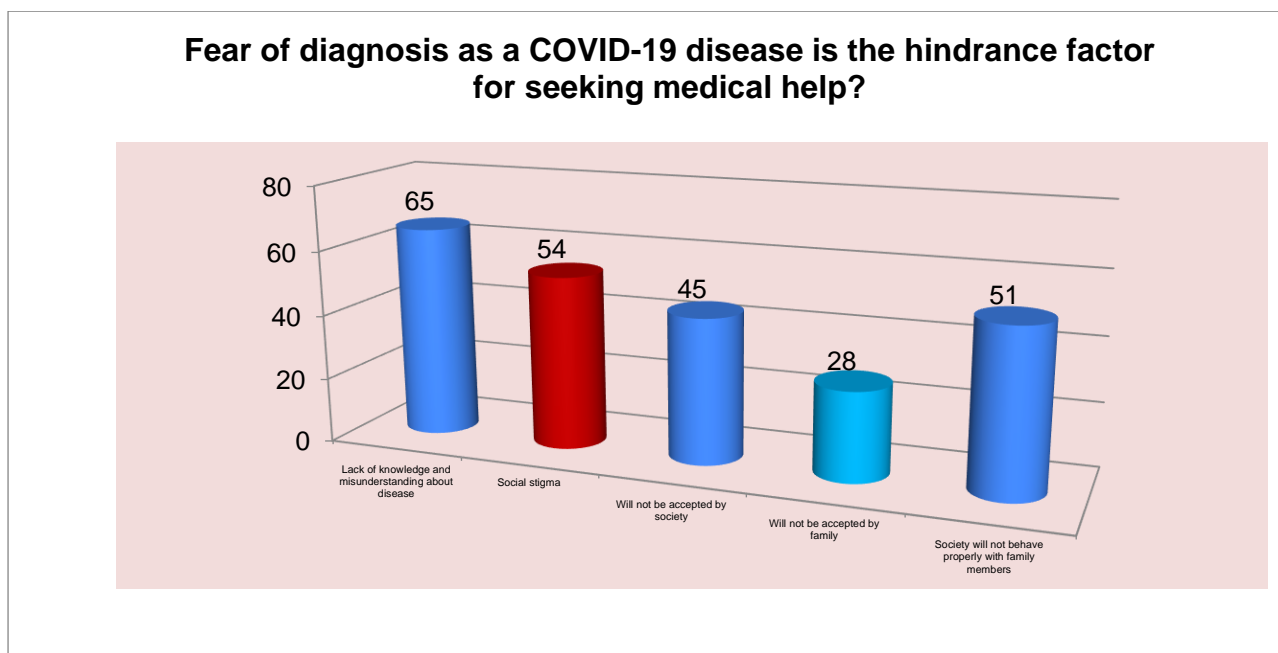


Figure 7: Fear of diagnosis as a COVID-19 disease is the hindrance factor for seeking medical help?

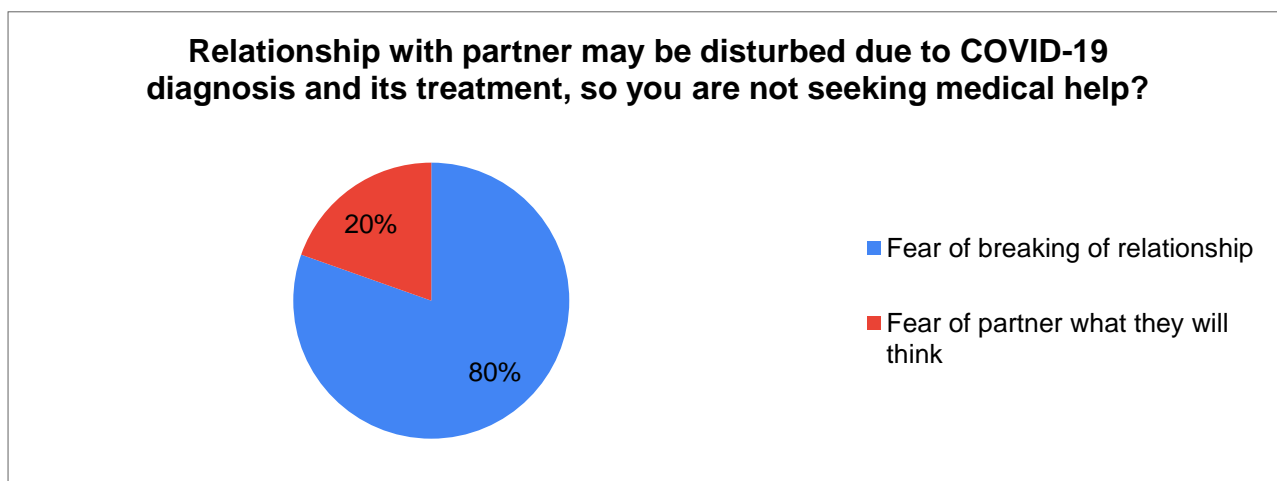


Figure 8: Relationship with partner may be disturbed due to COVID-19 diagnosis and its treatment, so you are not seeking medical help?

Discussion: - Now in our country social stigma regarding transmission of COVID-19. So, people are fearful to go to health care facilities for prevention and treatment. In this study researcher want to explore contributing and hindrance factor to seek medical help for prevention and treatment of COVID-19. This study will help to categorize the contributing

and hindrance factor so social stigma among people can reduced and people will aware themselves to seek medical assistance whenever required. The doctors also agreed that several citizens showing symptoms like Covid-19.⁷

According to medical experts Quarantine fear was the reason for publics to not reporting their symptoms in the early stages of infection?

They feel that their neighbor's will ostracize them if they are found to be positive for the coronavirus.

The awareness among people is landing many in trouble because by the time they start undergoing breathlessness, complications have already set in," Chandanwale explained.

Conclusion

The Medical Council of India modified its rules to facilitate tele consultations, and tele health is likely to be here to stay. India has taken now have leveraged the capacity of India to fight future pandemics. A large number of funding agencies have come forward to support the COVID-19 response in India. More than ever before, greater emphasis on establishment the public health system in India is imperative in this regards findings shows that contributing and hindrance factors are playing major role to seeking and not seeking treatment for covid-19. According to study findings various health measure such proper guidance, Educational approaches, IEC organization, counseling centers, hotline systems, myths busters etc. can be important tool for peoples to approach to health facilities

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