ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER
Volume - 10 | Issue - 07 | July - 2021 | PRINT ISSN No. 2277 - 8179 | DOI : 10.36106/ijsr
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

A STUDY ON FIRST MBBS MEDICAL STUDENTS OF MEDICAL COLLEGE JABALPUR, INDIA REGARDING THEIR COVID- 19 VACCINATION

Medical Science

Dr. Amrish Tiwari Associate Professor, Department of Anatomy, NSCB Medical College, Jabalpur.

Dr. Shilpa Tiwari* Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology, NSCB Medical College, Jabalpur. *Corresponding Author

Dr. Natwar Lal Agrawal Professor& Head Department of Anatomy, NSCB Medical College, Jabalpur.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to know the vaccination status, time to take first dose, any side effects and getting infection after vaccination among first MBBS students of medical college, Jabalpur, India. In this study an online questioner is filled by first MBBS medical students of Medical College Jabalpur India. We found most of the students (97.1%) had been already vaccinated. Few students have left due for their second dose. All students took Covishield vaccine. Still few students left for complete vaccination. Majority of the students well tolerated the vaccine while few have minor side effects like pain at the site of injection, fever and chills etc. After vaccination only 10.1% students got the infection but no death due to covid. Also very few students family members got infection and hospitalized or home isolated for few days. Very few family members were died (1,4%) due to infection having some preexisting condition or due to only covid infection. Such studies in different regions and in more numbers of participants will further help in this research.

KEYWORDS

Covid – 19 vaccination, corona infection, side effects, First MBBS

INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus pandemic lead to 3,898,261 deaths all over the world, still the numbers of active coronavirus cases are 179,936,205 while number of recovered cases are 164,704,672 throughout the world as on 23rd June 2021. In india first case of coronavirus reported on 30 January 2020 originating from China. The total number of coronavirus cases in India is 30,028,709 and 390,691 deaths. The only very important protecting measure apart from social distancing, mask and sanitization is vaccination against coronavirus. As we all know that population of India comprises world second largest population, it is a big challenge to vaccinate entire population in a short span of time. Considering other factors regarding preparing our mindset for vaccination drive, social dilemma for vaccination and fear of side effects of coronavirus vaccination even among medical fraternity in the initial stage of vaccination were the biggest hurdle in the success of the coronavirus vaccination programme. In India at first Covid -19 vaccine availability was after 16th January 2021.

Being a medical fraternity, doctors, nurses and health care workers got opportunity to take vaccine. Later the covid-19 vaccination extended to general public in priority basis as per age and co morbidity. Present study is an insight of first MBBS medical students, NSCB Medical College, Jabalpur, India regarding vaccination status, any side effects and any other beneficial outcome to them or their family members.

METHODS:

We did a cross sectional survey regarding Covid – 19 vaccination status, date and place of vaccination, any side effects after vaccination, if infected then hospitalized or home isolation for how many days and any family member is infected or died due to covid. We prepared a set of above questioner and using Google forms we shared it to our first MBBS students via Whats App group and asked to fill it. We got the responses and then we prepared the results using this data.

RESULTS:

In this study all the students of first MBBS students (Number =180) of NSCB Medical College Jabalpur, Madhyapradesh India participated. Among all students 97.1 percent were vaccinated and 2.9 percent were none vaccinated Figure 1. Among all participants 50.7 % were male while 49.3% were female. All recipients took covishield vaccine. Majority of them took their first dose in mid March and second dose in April 2021. They developed no of minimal side effects like pain at site of injection, fever, chills and headache etc. Figure 2.

After second dose further less number of side effects reported. After vaccination 10.1 % got infected and hospitalized or home isolated but no death reported. Among these students their 19.6% family members got infection out of these only 1.4 % family members died.

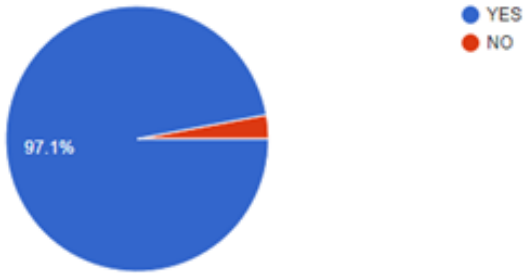

Figure 1 Vaccinated verses non vaccinated

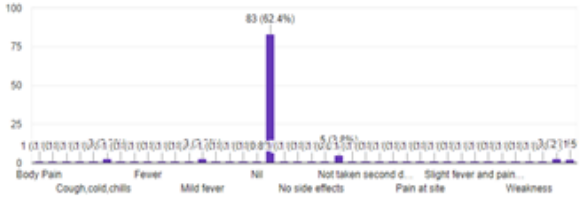

Figure 2 Side effects after vaccination

DISCUSSION:

For development of a vaccine usually it takes years of research and hard work, but as the saying goes, "when the need for something becomes imperative, you are forced to find ways of getting or achieving it". Same story happened after emerging of new corona virus strain (covid – 19). When corona virus infection outbreak all over the world causing millions of causalities worldwide with no definite treatment option our researchers did a brilliant job and it is only because of their dedicated and hard work vaccine is available very quickly to all population. But main story began after availability of the vaccine. In India following two vaccines had been used. Covaxin Vaccine can be used in peoples 18 years old or older. It has been developed by has been developed by Bharat Biotech along with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and National Institute of Virology (NIV) in Pune. Another vaccine that has been used in India is Covishield, It has been developed by AstraZeneca with Oxford university in the UK and is being manufactured by the Serum Institute of India (SII) in Pune. S.Africa, Brazil, and the UK did successful clinical trials after that approval was granted by DCGI (Drugs Controller General of India)

Being the medical fraternity vaccine has been offered at first to doctors, nurses, primary health care provider and medical students. Though

vaccine is safe and effective as per the research still some fear of side effects, wrong information and social dilemma among people lead to delay in acceptability and readiness to take first dose. In this institute Coviishield vaccine was available to all recipients. In this study we explored status of vaccination of first MBBS medical students when it was in its initial phase. If we compare our study to other such type of studies we found similar results (Jyoti jain et al (AIIMS), Basni, Jodhpur, 342005, Rajasthan, India, Department of Community Medicine and Family Medicine). As few months passed gradual decrease in vaccine hesitancy have been noted. People shown trust in government agencies, health education programmes and effectiveness and safety of vaccine. Being future health care giver medical students should be our first priority and concern for further strategies and plan.

CONCLUSION:

Though vaccine is effective and safe, all information has been continuously displayed at all platforms and government did their all possible efforts for updating the correct information, even after that not all medical students completed their all vaccination schedule of Covid -19. Majority of medical students completed the vaccination and developed nil side effects or very few side effects. Further such type of study with more number of participants should be conducted in different parts of world for better outcome.

REFERENCES:

1. Afonso NM et al. (2017) Will they lead by example? Assessment of vaccination rates and attitudes to human papilloma virus in millennial medical students. BMC Public Health 17, 35.
2. Bharat Biotech (2021) Announces Phase 3 Results of COVAXIN®: India's First COVID-19 Vaccine Demonstrates Interim Clinical Efficacy of 81%. Hyderabad: Bharat Biotech International Ltd. Available at https://www. bharatbiotech.com/ images/press/ covaxin-phase3-efficacy-results.pdf (accessed May 2021).
3. Barello S et al. (2020) "Vaccine hesitancy" among university students in Italy during the COVID-19 pandemic. European Journal of Epidemiology 35, 781–783.
4. Bhuyan A (2021) India begins COVID-19 vaccination amid trial allegations. Lancet (London, England) 397, 264. Ella R et al. (2021) Safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, BBV152: a double-blind, randomised, phase 1 trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases 21, 637–646.
5. Fisher KA et al. (2020) Attitudes toward a potential SARS-CoV-2 vaccine: a survey of U.S. adults. Annals of Internal Medicine 173, 964–973.
6. Hotez P (2021) COVID vaccines: time to confront anti-vax aggression. Nature 592, 661.
7. Kumar VM et al. (2021) Strategy for COVID-19 vaccination in India: the country with the second highest population and number of cases. NPJ Vaccines 6, 60.
8. MoHFW (2021) Frequently asked questions: COVID-19 vaccination. New Delhi: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Available at https://www.mohfw.gov.in/covid_vaccination/vaccination/ index.html (Accessed May 2021).
9. WHO (2012) Health Education: Theoretical Concepts, Effective Strategies and Core Competencies: A Foundation Document to Guide Capacity Development of Health Educators. Cairo: WorldHealth Organization – EMRO. Available at https:// apps. who. int/iris/handle/10665/119953 (Accessed May 2021).
10. WHO (2021) Weekly epidemiological update for COVID-19 – 18 May 2021. World Health Organization, Geneva; 2021. Available at https:// www.who.int/docs/default source/coronaviruse/situationreports/20210518_weekly_epi_update_40.pdf?sfvrsn=b a1c16cd_10 (AccessedMay 2021).