

A Descriptive Study to Assess Prevalence of COVID-19 Appropriate Behavior in General Population Visited at Vaccination Center Waiting Area in a Selected Municipal Hospital

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Abstract: *The study presents an overview of the emergence, transmission patterns, and global consequences of the coronavirus disease identified in late 2019, while outlining its epidemiological background and public health relevance. It reviews earlier respiratory outbreaks, including SARS and MERS, to situate the present pandemic within a broader historical and clinical context. Emphasis is placed on behavioural responses, transmission uncertainties, and gaps in clinical understanding during the early stages of the crisis. A descriptive research design was adopted to examine the prevalence of appropriate preventive behaviour among individuals attending a vaccination centre in a municipal hospital setting. Data were gathered from a defined urban sample to explore associations between demographic characteristics and adherence to recommended health practices. Findings highlight the general awareness of preventive measures, yet they also point to the limitations imposed by sample size and setting. The study underscores the importance of continued surveillance, behavioural education, and institutional preparedness in strengthening public health responses during infectious disease emergencies.*

Keywords: COVID-19 awareness, preventive behaviour, vaccination centre, pandemic response, public health surveillance

1. Introduction

“Covid-19 will be reshape our world we don’t yet know when the crisis will end but we can be sure that by the time it does our world will look very different.”

Coronavirus are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as middle east respiratory syndrome (MERS) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)

A novel coronavirus (COVID 19) was identified in 2019 Wuhan China this is a new coronavirus that has not been previously identified in human. This research provides a general introduction to covid 19 and emerging respiratory viruses and is intended for public health professional’s incident managers and personal working for the United Nations international organization and NGO’S

As the official disease name was established after material creation any mention of covid refers to covid 19 the infectious diseases caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus

COVID 19 is a pathogenic virus from the phylogenetic analysis carried out with obtainable full genome sequences bats occur to be the COVID 19 virus reservoir but the intermediate host (S) has not been detected till now though three major areas of work already are ongoing in China to advice our awareness of the pathogenic origin of the outbreak this include early inquiries of cases with symptoms occurring near in Wuhan during December 2019 , ecological sampling from the Huanan wholesale seafood market as well as other area markets and the collection of detailed reports of the points of origin and type of midwife species marketed on the Huanan market and destination of those animals after the market has been closed.

How different and deadly COVID-19 is compared to plagues in history-

COVID 19 has reached to more than 150 nations including China and has caused WHO to call the disease a worldwide pandemic. By the time of second week of April 2020 this COVID 19 cases exceeded 18,738,58 although more than 1, 16045 deaths were recorded worldwide and united states of America become the global epicenter of coronavirus more than one -third of the COVID 19 instances are outside of China past pandemics that have existed in the past decade or so like bird flu , swine flu and SARS it is hard to find out the comparison between those pandemics and this coronavirus following is a guide to compare coronavirus with such diseases and recent pandemics that have reformed the world community.

Coronavirus mostly cause gastrointestinal & respiratory tract infection & are inherently categorized into four major types: Gamma coronavirus, Delta coronavirus, Beta coronavirus & Alpha coronavirus. The first two types mainly infect birds, while last two mostly infect mammals six types of human COV5 have been formally recognized. These comprise HCoVHKU1, HCoV-OC43, middle east respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-cov), sever acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-COV) which is the type of the Beta-coronavirus, HCoV22gE and HCoVNL63 which are the member of the Alpha coronavirus. SARS – cov and MERS-cov are known to be extremely pathogenic and spread from bats palm civets or dromedary camels and eventually to humans.

Covid-19 spread by dust particles and fomites while close unsafe touch between infector and the infected individual air born distribution has not been recorded for covid-19 & is not known to be a significant transmission engine based on empirical evidence; although it can be imaged if such aerosol-generating practice fecal spreading has been seen in certain

Volume 15 Issue 3, March 2026

Fully Refereed | Open Access | Double Blind Peer Reviewed Journal

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patients & active virus has been reported in small number of clinical studies furthermore the fecal-oral route does not seem to be a covid-19 transmission engine; its function and relevance for covid-19 need to be identified.

However, there are already many concerns regarding the latest corona virus although it seems to be transferred to humans by animals it is important to recognize individual animals & other source, the path of transmission, the incubation cycle and features of the susceptible community & survival rate nonetheless very little clinical knowledge accessible & details or age span, the animal origin of the virus, incubation time outbreak curve viral spectroscopy, dissemination pathogenesis, autopsy observation, & any clinical responses to anti- viral are lacking among the serious cases.

a) Corona Virus Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

SARS was discovered in 2003 as it spread from bats to humans resulted in about 774 fatalities. By may there were eventually about 8,100 reports across 17 countries, with a 15% case fatality rate. The number is estimated to be closer to 9.6% as confirmed cases are counted, with 0.9% cardiothoracic ratio for people aged 70-79 similar to coronavirus, SARS had bad results for males than females in all categories.

b) Corona virus is more common relative to SARS, which ended in more overall fatalities, lower case fatality rate, the even higher case fatality rate is older ages, & poorer result for males.

How different and deadly COVID-19 is compared to plagues in history- COVID 19 has reached to more than 150 nations including China and has caused WHO to call the disease a worldwide pandemic. By the time of second week of April 2020 this COVID 19 cases exceeded 18,738,58 although more than 1, 16045 deaths were recorded worldwide and united states of America become the global epicenter of coronavirus more than one -third of the COVID 19 instances are outside of China past pandemics that have existed in the past decade or so like bird flu , swine flu and SARS it is hard to find out the comparison between those pandemics and this coronavirus following is a guide to compare coronavirus with such diseases and recent pandemics that have reformed the world community.

2. Background of the Study

In late December 2019 a new coronavirus was identified in China causing severe respiratory disease including pneumonia. It was originally named novel coronavirus and world health organization.

The virus causing infection has been named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

The disease caused as result of infection is named coronavirus disease (covid-19). Covid-19 has been categorized as an airborne high consequence infectious disease. In this research the factors that influence self- precautionary behavior during pandemic are explored with the combination of social support and a risk perception attitude framework.

First case of COVID-19 reported in Kerala India. On January 27,2020 a 20-year-old female, the first known infection of COVID-19 discovered in Wuhan China. Original of viral transmission to human remains unclear.

State wise data-

The first wave of pandemic claimed nearly 11,000 lives in Mumbai with May 2020 recording highest number of deaths. Second wave death toll was around 5,000.

Mumbai's first case of COVID-19 was recorded March 11, 2020 from 119 cases and 14 deaths that month. Number of cases jumped 5,904 in April and death climbed to 431, may number of cases went up to 33,189 and death 2,414 highest during first wave. Again, cases began to climbed again from end of February 2021. Which is considered as the onset of second wave.

Number of coronavirus (covid-19) cases across India as of December (2019). No. of cases in thousands in that active cases is 91.46, deceased cases is 475.64, recovered cases is 34,130.77 and confirmed cases is 34,697.86.

3. Need of the Study

CDC and other federal partners will be assessing COVID -19 vaccines effectiveness under real world conditions such evaluations will help us understand if vaccines are performing as expected outside the more controlled setting of a clinical trial. As vaccine uptake increases nationally. We will also try to understand how well the vaccines.

- Perform in specific subpopulations
- Reduce the risk of infections (including infection without symptoms) require at all levels. Treating in community area also public safeness.
- Protect against milder COVID-19 illness need of time being.
- Prevent more serious outcomes, including hospitalization.
- Prevent spread of illness (e.g. whether people who have been vaccinated can still spread COVID-19 to others).
- Provide long- term protection to be carry forward.
- Protect against changes in the virus (new variants).to be study subsequently.

Problem Statement

“A descriptive study to assess prevalence of COVID -19 appropriate behavior in general population visited at vaccination center waiting area in a selected municipal hospital.”

Objectives

- To assess prevalence of COVID-19 appropriate behaviour in general population visited at vaccination centre waiting area in a selected municipal hospital.
- To describe COVID 19 appropriate behaviour in general population visited at vaccination centre waiting area in a selected municipal hospital.
- To associate prevalence of COVID-19 and COVID-19 appropriate behaviour of general population with demographic data.

Purposes of Study

- To know about COVID-19 appropriate behavior in general population visit to vaccination center.
- To estimate the strength of association between these outcomes and sociodemographic and health characteristics.
- To quantify hospital-based outcomes and deaths including in relation to the sociodemographic characteristics.

Delimitation of the Study

Thus, delimitations are the characteristics that limit the scope of and describe the boundaries of the study. Such as the sample size, geographical location or setting in which the study take place. population traits etc. This delimitation might be imposed for practical reasons such as lack of time or financial resources to carry out a more through investigations.

In The Project Study:

- The study is limited to only prevalence of covid-19.
- The study is limited to only 50 samples.
- The study was limited to vaccination center waiting area.
- The result cannot be generalized due to small no of samples and the restricted time period.

4. Assumption

In order to develop technical guidance to support to public health authorities and frontline clinician in a health care setting responding to the Novel

Corona virus causing covid-19, a number of assumptions were taken to develop interim guidance documents. This assumption is based on currently available scientific evidence and expert opinion and are subject to change as new information on transmissibility and epidemiology becomes available.

Hypothesis**Definition**

- 1) Hypothesis is defined as a statement that given the relationship between various facts of problem.
- 2) Hypothesis is a tentative solution or explanation of the problem.

H(0)- (null hypothesis)- In research study to assess no prevalence of Covid-19 positive cases in general population at vaccination center waiting area in a selected municipal hospital.

H(1)- In the research project study assessing prevalence of Covid-19 cases in general population visited at vaccination center in waiting area.

H(2)- In the research project study assessing no prevalence or prevalence of Covid-19 positive cases in general population visited at vaccination center in waiting area.

Scope of the Study

The COVID-19 pandemic resulting 'lockdown' social distancing measures has resulted in a considerable change in practice in how we work with individuals who have sustained and acquired brain injury (and their families/support network) we are determining the support network as a significant other that is close to the client, but may not be a family member (e.g. friend, support worker)

To obtain the experience of clients who have sustained and acquired brain injury, their families and case managers following the recent COVID-19 pandemic.

Operational Definitions**a) *Prevalence:***

- By oxford dictionary: The fact of existing or being very common at a particular time or in a particular place.
- In research project study: prevalence of disease is the probability of having the disease. It is the number of people with disease divided by the number of people in defined population.

b) *Vaccination:*

- By oxford dictionary: The act of giving a person or an animal a vaccine in order to protect against disease, the fact of having received a vaccine.
- In research project study: vaccination is the administration of a vaccine to help the immune system develop protection from disease.

c) *Descriptive:*

- By oxford dictionary: saying what someone or something is like describing something the descriptive passages in the novel.
- In research project study: descriptive research refer to the methods that describe the characteristics of the variable under study.

d) *Demographic Data:*

- By oxford dictionary: data relating to the population and different group within it.
- In research project study: characteristics and attributes of study subject are considered demographic. Ex. Age, gender, educational status, religion, social class

e) *Assess:*

- By oxford dictionary: To make a judgment about the nature or quality of someone or something assess somebody/ something it's difficult to assess the effects of these changes.
- In research project study: Assess refers to the collection of data to describe or better understand an issue. Research refers to use of data for the purpose of describing, predicting and controlling towards better understanding phenomena.

f) *Municipal Hospital:*

- By oxford dictionary: an association of individual, created by law or under authority of law.

- IN Research project study: A Municipal hospital is a hospital under the control of local self-government at Mumbai.

A Descriptive Study

- By oxford dictionary: The study of distribution and determinant of health-related states or events in specified population and the application of this study to control health problem.
- IN Research project study: Descriptive study is used to described characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied

Assess:

- By oxford dictionary: To make a judgment about nature or quality of someone or something.
- In Research Study: Assess means to determine the rate or amount of something such as tax charge or find.

General Population:

By oxford dictionary: to make a judgement about nature or quality of someone or a something.

In Research study: the general population is the entire population of the individuals with a characteristic of interest such as a particular disease or condition of clinical concern

Vaccination Centre Waiting Area:

COVID APP: covid -19 apps include mobile software applications for digital contraction i.e. the process of identifying persons who may have been in contact with an infected individual.

5. Review of Literature

Harapan Harapan, Naoya Itoh and Mudasir Mudasir [Dec 2019]

The incidence SARS-COV -2 infection is seen most often in adult male patients with median age patients was between 34 and 59 years. SARS-COV-2 is also more likely to infect people with chronic comorbidities such as cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease.

Conclusion: The current COVID-19 pandemic is clearly an international public health problem. There have been rapid advanced in what we know about pathogen, how it infects cells and cause disease and clinical characteristics of disease. Due to rapid transmission countries around the world should increase attention into disease surveillance system and scale up country readiness and response operation include establishing rapid response teams and improving the capacity of the national laboratory system

Javier Cachon, Maria Sanchez, Deborah, Amador J. Lara

When news of an epidemic began to spread in a Chinese city in early 2020, no one anticipated the scope of the epidemic for the entire world in a very short period. However,

researcher on this topic are not only biologists or physicians. It is worth nothing the contribution of Maestre.

Objective: To objective of this article is to learn about the research carried out on the child population in times of confinement, especially those dealing with the psychological and motor aspects of minors.

Conclusion: The above leads us to the general conclusions that there are very few studies on how confinement has affected children under 12 yrs. old psychologically and motorly.

6. Research Methodology

Research methodology is the specific procedures techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic.

Research methodology is the strategy or architectural design by which the researcher maps out an approach to problem-findings or problem- solving.

Research project: Descriptive study method was accepted along with exploration.

Research Approach

Research approach is a plan and the procedure for research that span the steps from board assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis & interpretation.

Research approaches are plans and the procedures for research that span the steps from broad assumption to detailed methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation.

In the study: **descriptive exploratory study** may be combined, depending on the research question. Are considered no experimental or observational research (no data manipulation)

Probability study: probability sampling means a sampling technique in which the researcher chooses samples from a larger population using a method based on theory of probability.

Research Design:

“Research design is a blue print for conducting the study that maximizes control over factors that could interfere with the validity of findings.”

“Research design refers to the framework of the research methods and techniques that are chosen by a researcher.”

A Researcher overall plan for obtaining answer to the research question or for testing the research hypothesis is referred to the research design. The research design guides the researcher is planning and implementing the study in a way that is most likely to achieve the intended goal.

The term research design is used in to ways; some consider research design to be entire strategy for the study from

identifying the problem to final plan for data collection. Other limit design to clearly defined structure within which the study implemented.

The design of the study is the end result of a series of decisions made by the researcher concerning how the study will be implemented. The design is closely associated with the framework of study and guides planning and implementing the study.

As a blue print, the design is not specific to the particular study. The design is abroad pattern or guide that can be applied to many studies. Just as the blue print for a house must be individualized to the specific house being built so must design be made specific to a study.

In the study: The descriptive exploratory method is used for the research project.

Development of hypothesis in the exploratory research project, we developing hypothesis. In that we are helping to developing COVID -19 appropriate behavior of samples, and also, we are collecting the data about positive cases.

In descriptive research we are doing the surveys of the COVID-19 cases and collect the review of covid-19 and other fact findings enquiries of different kinds.

Population: 50 samples are selected from the general population of waiting area of vaccination center selected from general municipal hospital.

Identification of target an assessable population

Population: The entire set of a individuals having some characteristics

In research project study the population consisted of all male and female well selected from urban community.

Target Population: Urban population of Mumbai.

Accessible population: It is the accessible population from which the researcher can realistically selected subject.

Target

It refers to a population in which researcher are interested in which to assess prevalence of covid-19 appropriate behaviour in general population of vaccination centre accessible population.

Sample Size

50 samples were male as well as female were selected from municipal hospital those who are seated in waiting area of the

Sampling Technique

Simple probability convenient sampling method was selected.

Criteria For Sample Selection

Eligibility criteria are the characteristic's that delimit the population of interest"

Inclusive Criteria

The following criteria were included in the study.

- 1) Age group above 15 years
- 2) Male as well as female who were present at the time of data collection in the waiting area of vaccination center.
- 3) Willing to participate in the study people able to read and write English, Marathi and Hindi language
- 4) Pre as well as post vaccinated people.
- 5) Health care worker come for vaccination.
- 6) Post Covid patients who able to participate in the study.
- 7) Old case of covid positive people presents during data collection and came for the vaccination

Exclusive Criteria

The following criteria we were included in the research study.

- 1) Age group below 15 years.
- 2) The people who not able to read and write English, Marathi and Hindi languages.
- 3) Those who are not willing to participate in the study.
- 4) Participated in the pilot study.
- 5) The people were not participated who were not came for vaccination

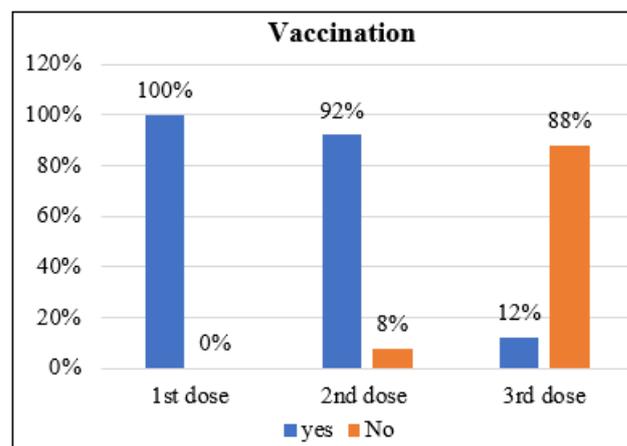


Figure 2(b): Vaccination of covid-19 among general population at waiting area.

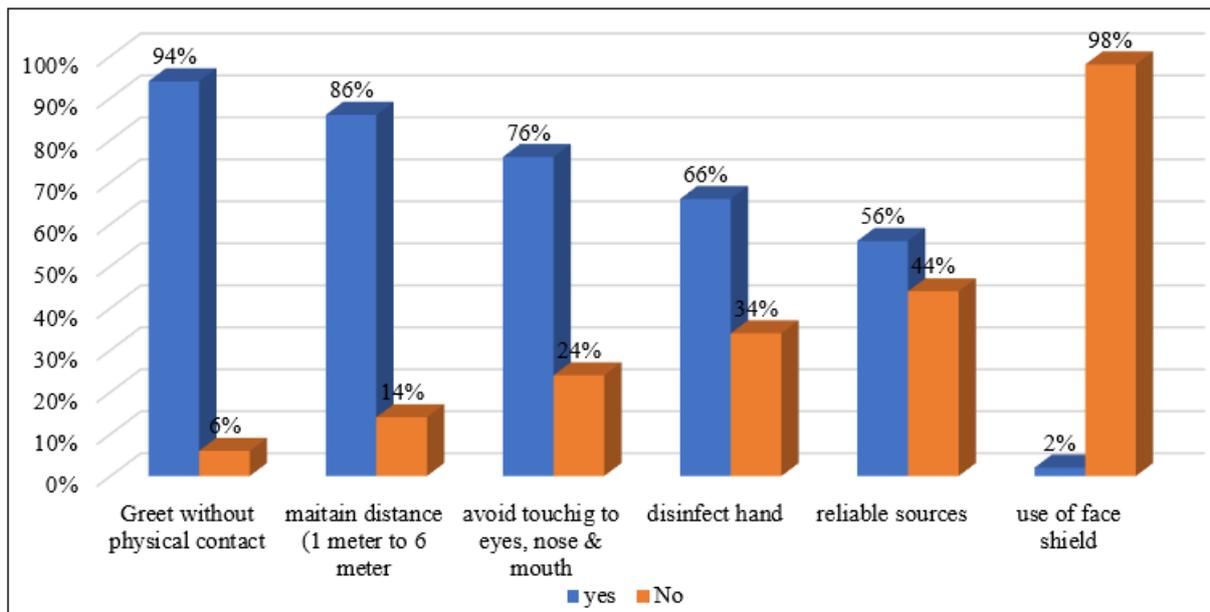


Figure 3: Observation Done by Investigator

7. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

A research study is type of paper designed to provide a brief overview of a given study.

In research study, researcher had tried to prevalence of covid-19 appropriate behaviour in general population at vaccination centre waiting area.

A research summary is a type of paper designed a brief overview of a given study.

In research study researcher had tried to spread awareness of the covid-19 appropriate behaviour in general population. Visited at vaccination center waiting area. In that we assessed the knowledge about appropriate behaviour can also assessed practices among samples.

We collected our samples there we assessed knowledge about covid-19 appropriate behaviour in general population visited at vaccination centre waiting area in a selected municipal hospital. We collected total 50 sample for our research project.

The research project is effective for the sample and it created awareness regarding covid-19.

8. Conclusion

The study was done to assess prevalence of COVID-19 appropriate behaviour among the general population at waiting area of vaccination centre of K.E.M Hospital. The result of study shows that most of the sample knows that the covid appropriate behaviour and along with demographic data.

Here we conclude that assess the prevalence of covid-19 appropriate behaviour in general population.

9. Implication

The findings of the study have implications in nursing service, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research development cell.

- 1) **Nursing services:** nurses have an important role to play in vaccination and prevalence of COVID-19 at different age group in hospital and community health. This study can be used to general population visited at vaccination center waiting area in a selected municipal hospital. This study can be used as an informative illustration for general population. This study brings to light Identify of self-appropriate behavior related to COVID-19.
- 2) **Nursing administration:** to assess the prevalence of COVID-19 appropriate behavior in general population. The nurse administrators use the findings of this study, as a basis for in-service education for nurses. The findings of the study can help the nurse administrator to formulate policies related to the prevalence of COVID-19
- 3) **Nursing education:** Nursing education means through which nurses are prepared for practice in various setting. This study can be used as an informative illustration for students. The nurse educators can also highlight the benefits of prevalence of COVID-19 among general public by using various techniques. The nursing students should be made aware about their role as a health educator for health worker for high- risk group.
- 4) **Nursing Research:** Another research has been added to nursing literature. Tool, technique and literature review can provide a venue for further research studies. It certainly increases the study of knowledge and can be used as reference materials in the future the suggestions and recommendation can be utilized by other researcher conducting further study in same field.

10. Recommendation

The following recommendation were made based on the finding of the present study.

- 1) Similar project can be replicated on larger samples.
- 2) Descriptive study can be done to improve the knowledge and skill.
- 3) The study can be done by descriptive with total group.
- 4) To assess prevalence of covid -19 appropriate behaviour in general population.
- 5) Creation of interest is essential.
- 6) Building of confidence and awareness related to appropriate behaviour is necessary in general public.
- 7) Exploratory study to find out correct appropriate behaviour of general population

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