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Predictors of COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake in a Tertiary Hospital Community, North Central, Nigeria

Prédicteurs de l'Adoption du Vaccin COVID-19 dans une Communauté d'Hôpital Tertiaire, Centre-Nord, Nigéria

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: COVID-19 vaccine uptake is cardinal in the control of COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 vaccine uptake is hindered by misinformation, conspiracy theory, and religious beliefs globally. This has posed a threat in curbing the spread of this highly infectious virus. Hence, knowledge of COVID-19 vaccine uptake predictors would help mitigate the burden of COVID-19 disease.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the predictors of COVID-19 vaccine uptake at the Federal Medical Centre, Makurdi.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study was a descriptive cross-sectional study over 3 months from January to March 2022. The sample size was 384 at 50% prevalence. A self-administered questionnaire was employed using convenience sampling. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 23. The level of statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS: The mean age of the participants was 39.97 ± 5.56 . The majority were aged 21-40 (52.9%, $n=203$). There were more males (57.6%, $n=221$). The proportion of COVID-19 uptake was 21.6%. There was a statistically significant relationship between taking the COVID-19 vaccine and age, marital status, education, occupation, job discipline, monthly income, type of family, place of residence, childhood vaccination, immunization as an adult, and family members/close contact with COVID-19. In addition, COVID-19 vaccine uptake was also significantly associated with the belief that the COVID-19 vaccine has not been thoroughly tested, that they could rely on the vaccine to stop severe disease and that pharmaceutical companies use COVID-19 to make money. The predictors of COVID-19 vaccine uptake were marital status (p -value= 0.001, $aoR=0.286$, 95% CI= 0.146-0.563), family type (p -value= 0.001, $aoR=6.346$, 95% CI= 2.700-14.912), those residing in an urban area (p -value= 0.024, $aoR= 3.130$, 95% CI= 1.164-8.416) and those who believe COVID 19 vaccine could stop the severe form of the disease (p -value=0.001, $aoR= 2.448$, 95% CI= 1.560-3.841).

CONCLUSION:

The COVID-19 vaccine uptake rate was low. The predictors of COVID-19 vaccine uptake were married respondents in a nuclear setting, residing in urban areas and believing that COVID 19 vaccine could stop the severe form of the disease. **WAJM 2024; 41 (5): 542 - 547**

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, Predictors, Tertiary hospital, Vaccine uptake

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: L'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 est essentielle pour contrôler la pandémie de COVID-19. L'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 est entravée par la désinformation, les théories du complot et les croyances religieuses dans le monde entier. Cela constitue une menace pour endiguer la propagation de ce virus hautement infectieux. Par conséquent, la connaissance des prédicteurs de l'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 aiderait à réduire le fardeau de la maladie COVID-19.

OBJECTIF: Déterminer les prédicteurs de l'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 au Centre Médical Fédéral de Makurdi.

MÉTHODES: L'étude était une étude descriptive transversale sur une période de 3 mois, réalisée de janvier à mars 2022. La taille de l'échantillon était de 384 avec une prévalence de 50%. Un questionnaire auto-administré a été utilisé en utilisant un échantillonnage de commodité. L'analyse des données a été effectuée à l'aide de SPSS version 23. Le niveau de signification statistique a été fixé à $p < 0.05$.

RÉSULTATS: L'âge moyen des participants était de $39,97 \pm 5,56$ ans. La majorité avait entre 21 et 40 ans (52,9 %, $n=203$). Il y avait plus d'hommes (57,6 %, $n=221$). La proportion d'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 était de 21,6 %. Il existait une relation statistiquement significative entre la prise du vaccin COVID-19 et l'âge, l'état matrimonial, le niveau d'éducation, l'occupation, la discipline professionnelle, le revenu mensuel, le type de famille, le lieu de résidence, la vaccination infantile, la vaccination à l'âge adulte, les membres de la famille ou les contacts proches ayant contracté le COVID-19. De plus, l'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 était également significativement associée à la croyance que le vaccin COVID-19 n'a pas été suffisamment testé, qu'ils pouvaient compter sur le vaccin pour éviter une forme grave de la maladie et que les compagnies pharmaceutiques utilisaient le COVID-19 pour gagner de l'argent. Les prédicteurs de l'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 étaient l'état matrimonial (p -value=0,001, $aoR=0,286$, IC à 95 %=0,146-0,563), le type de famille (p -value=0,001, $aoR=6,346$, IC à 95 %=2,700-14,912), ceux résidant en zones urbaines (p -value=0,024, $aoR=3,130$, IC à 95 %=1,164-8,416) et ceux croyant que le vaccin COVID-19 pouvait éviter les formes graves de la maladie (p -value=0,001, $aoR=2,448$, IC à 95 %=1,560-3,841).

CONCLUSION: Le taux d'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 était faible. Les prédicteurs de l'adoption du vaccin COVID-19 étaient les répondants mariés vivant dans un cadre nucléaire, résidant en zones urbaines et croyant que le vaccin COVID-19 pouvait éviter les formes graves de la maladie.

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MOTS CLÉS: COVID-19, Prédicteurs, Hôpital tertiaire, Adoption du vaccin.

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