

Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude of Pharmacy Students on Safe and Quality Use of Vaccination: A Cross Sectional Study

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Received: February 16, 2021

Published: March 16, 2021

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Abstract

Introduction: Immunization is the ability of the human body to tolerate the presence of indigenous materials to the body and to eliminate the foreign particles from the body. To get a good immunity after vaccination, we need to take precautions on safe and quality use of vaccines.

Objective: To assess the knowledge and attitude of pharmacy students on safe and quality use of vaccines.

Methodology: This was a cross-sectional study conducted for a period of 6 months at JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysuru. Data was collected using a validated questionnaire. Collected data was assessed using unpaired T test ANOV A.

Result: Out of 502 students enrolled for the study, 84.46% of them had adequate knowledge on safe and quality use of vaccines. The mean knowledge score of the study population was 12.29 ± 3.95 . There was a statistically significant difference in the knowledge score of study population belong to categories such as Indian and other nationals ($p 0.03$), urban and rural place of origin ($p 0.001$) and students of different courses ($p 0.001$). The lowest mean attitude score was observed among the category of study population belonged to nationalities other than India (1.42 ± 0.54).

Conclusion: Study suggest the need of educating the students on safe and quality use of vaccines, preferably topic can be added in the curriculum so that more attention will be given to this important topic.

Keywords: Safe and Quality Use of Vaccines; Knowledge and Attitude; Cross Sectional Study; Pharmacy Students

Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that vaccine helps the body's immune system to identify and fight against pathogens like viruses or bacteria that can cause diseases. Vaccination is one of the most effective ways to impede diseases [1,2]. Many children die all over the world mainly in developing countries due to hemophilia influenza, whooping cough (pertussis), hepatitis b and polio.

Children should be immunized in certain age to ensure their ability to fight against infection [3,4]. Immunization is the process of making a person resistant to infectious disease, by administration of vaccine. Vaccines stimulate own immune system, which protects subsequent infection on disease [3]. Immunization against infectious disease has probably saved more lives than any other public health intervention apart from the provision of clean water [2]. Currently immunization prevents 2-3 million deaths every year [4].

The most common reason stated in studies for requesting exemptions for vaccination was concerns of parents that the vaccines might cause some harm to their children. Parents exempted their children for vaccinated were more likely to report confidence in alternative medicine professionals and less likely to report confidence public health and government resources providing vaccination related information [5].

In some of the cases, adverse events and misconceptions about vaccines leads parents to reject the vaccination programme [6]. Studies have also shown that parents and other individuals cite health care professionals has the vital factor influencing to vaccinate their children themselves [7]. Hence, the role of health care providers is very important in determining the decision making of parents regarding vaccination [6]. According to a study conducted by Philip, *et al.* '5.7% of parents thought that vaccines were not safe, and 21.5% said that their decision to vaccinate their children was not influenced by a health care. Pharmacists are the most accessible, trusted and recognized health care professionals in community practice, can promote vaccination programs easily to the community [8]. However to provide a remarkable practice, pharmacists needs to be knowledgeable up-to-date and needs to understand the potential problems in quality and safe use of vaccination.^{6,9} Hence this study is planned with the objective to assess pharmacy students knowledge and attitude on quality and safe use of vaccination.

Methodology

- **Study Site:** The study was conducted at JSS College of Pharmacy Mysuru which is a constituent college of JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research, Mysuru
- **Study design:** Cross sectional study
- **Study period:** Six months (November 2019 to April 2020)
- **Study Population:** Students of JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysuru.

Study criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Students studying various pharmacy related courses at JSS-CP, Mysuru.

Exclusion criteria

- Students who are not willing to participate in the study

- Students studying at the college as a part of student exchange program or for any internships.

Ethical clearance

Ethical clearance of the study was obtained from localised institutional human ethical committee.

Sources of data

Data required for the study was collected by a validated questionnaire. The questionnaire consist of two sections: (1) General Information on the study population which had provisions to details of the study participants course, age, gender, family income, nationality, place of origin, occupation and education of father and mother. (2) Questionnaire on knowledge and attitude of pharmacy students on safe and quality use of vaccination. The questionnaire had 20 questions and each of the questions had three answer options such as yes, no and do not know.

Study procedure

Students of the college was approached and explained about the purpose of the study and the importance of filling the questionnaire. Eligible study participants were enrolled after taking the informed consent. The study participants were given sufficient time to fill the form. The completed questionnaire was collected for further analysis. Awarding one point for the right option and zero for the wrong answers scored responses to each item. Median split method was used to categories the study population into adequate attitude and inadequate attitude. Collected data was entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for easy calculation and retrieval followed by the assessment with the help of SPSS software version 22.

Results

A total of 502 students participated in the cross sectional study. Among the study population 54.38% were females, 54.38% were students of B.Pharm and majority (97.22%) were Indian nationals. Demographic details of the study population is presented in table 1.

Among the study population, 93.42% answered that vaccination prevent disease, but only 76.89% agreed that vaccination is the most cost effective public health intervention. Vaccination is for all ages was not known by 9.56% of the study population and 25.69% answered that vaccination is not for all ages. About 9.76% were not aware of the key role of vaccination in enhancing the immunization

Characteristics			Number	Percentage
Gender	Male		229	45.61%
	Female		273	54.38%
Course of Studying	B.Pharm	1 st Year	79	15.73%
		2 nd Year	72	14.34%
		3 rd Year	82	16.73%
		4 th Year	43	8.36%
		Total	276	54.98%
	D.Pharm	1 st Year	56	11.15%
		2 nd Year	38	07.56%
		Total	94	18/72%
	M.pharm	1 st Year	17	03.38%
		2 nd Year	13	02.58%
		Total	30	05.97%
	PharmD	1 st Year	24	04.98%
		2 nd Year	23	04.78%
		3 rd Year	22	04.38%
		4 th Year	02	00.39%
		5 th Year	12	02.98%
		6 th Year	24	04.98%
		Total	102	20.31%
Nationality	Indian		488	97.22%
	Others		14	02.78%
Place of origin	Urban		322	64.14%
	Rural		180	35.86%
	Total		502	100%

Table 1: Demographic details of the study population.

in individual. In addition 13.34% people's statement showed that they were not at all known that vaccination could provide active immunity. And 31.47% were lacking adequate knowledge about; passive immunization is the transfer of antibody produced by the human or animal to another.

The routine immunization sessions from the birth are necessary, however 17.92% were not known about this procedure. All vaccinations have to be completed as per the schedule of the program although 11.15% in any case didn't know about the consequences that could happen in the coming days. Immunization is important in the day to day life and about 70% of the immunization

are received to children younger than 2 still and all this information about the vaccination was incognizant by a group of 23.90% population. So as to maintain the strength of the vaccine it should be stored at 2-8 degree Celsius yet 31.07% responded for don't know. In addition the knowledge about the loss of potency of freeze vaccination if not froze properly were 51.59%. About a percentage of 37.45% didn't know about the temperature that should be maintained by the freeze-dried vaccine and diluents.

The possibilities of AEFI if the reconstituted vaccines are not discarded were not known by 32.27%. Sterilizing hands as a procedure in administering vaccination were not aware for 9.76%. There could be adverse reactions due to vaccination though 69.92% supported the fact 9.56% were not ready to accept the mild adverse reactions that could make by vaccination. And 28.08% were not known about the adverse events that could be due to the components in the vaccine like adjuvants, stabilizers, antibiotics and preservatives. 19.32% were perplexed whether to report an adverse event or not?, 8.56% were not in favor with immunization programs. 6.17% were not ready to recommend vaccination to others and 6.97 did not know if they need to recommend immunization to others. Complete answers to the KP questionnaire on safe and quality use of vaccines are presented in table 2.

From the entire study population, 84.86% (n= 426) students possessed adequate knowledge on safe and quality use of vaccines. Knowledge level was comparatively high among female gender (12.39 ± 3.50), Indian national (12.33 ± 3.90) and students from urban residential background (12.79 ± 3.61). More than 80% of study population belongs to different categories possessed adequate knowledge level except other than Indian nationals (74.42%), population from rural residential area (77.22%) and D.Pharm students (78.72%). Among students of different courses, PharmD students (93.13%) possessed adequate knowledge level with a mean knowledge score of 13.95 ± 3.17 .

There was a statistically significant difference in the knowledge score of study population belong to categories such as Indian and other nationals (p 0.03), urban and rural place of origin (p 0.001) and students of different courses (p 0.001). More information on the knowledge scores of study population with statistical analysis is presented in table 3.

Sl. No	Questions	Yes n (%)	No n (%)	Do not know n (%)
Knowledge Question				
1.	Vaccination prevents diseases	469(93.42%)	17(3.38%)	16(3.18%)
2.	Vaccination is the most cost effective public health intervention	386(76.89%)	72(14.34%)	44(8.76%)
3.	Vaccination is for all age	325(64.74%)	129(25.69%)	48(9.56%)
4.	Can vaccination enhance immunity of an individual?	415(82.66%)	38(7.56%)	49(9.76%)
5.	Vaccination produces active immunity	380(75.69%)	67(13.34%)	55(10.95%)
6.	Passive immunization is the transfer of antibody produced by a human or animal to another.	279(55.57%)	65(12.94%)	158(31.47%)
7.	Initiation of potential routine immunizations schedule should be on the first day of child's birth	321(63.94%)	90(17.92%)	91(18.12%)
8.	Is completion of vaccination as per schedule is important?	429(85.45%)	17(3.38%)	56(11.15%)
9.	Children younger than 2 years received more than 70% of immunization doses?	298(59.36%)	84(16.73%)	120(23.90%)
10.	Is it true that most of vaccines are stored at 2-8 degree Celsius?	300(59.76%)	46(9.16%)	156(31.07%)
11.	Does exposure to heat during transportation shortens half life of vaccines?	306(60.95%)	44(8.76%)	152(30.27%)
12.	Freezing the vaccines that should not be frozen causes irreversible loss of potency	259(51.59%)	68(13.54%)	175(34.86%)
13.	When reconstituting, both the freeze-dried vaccine and the diluents must be at the same temperature (between 2C-8C).	254(50.59%)	60(11.95%)	188(37.45%)
14.	All reconstituted vaccines should be discarded at the end of the session, or after six hours, whichever is the earlier.	306(60.95%)	34(6.77%)	162(32.27%)
15.	Sterilizing hands before administering the vaccine is important.	429(85.45%)	24(4.78%)	49(9.76%)
16.	The risk of a few adverse reactions to vaccines is acceptable if the majority of the population is protected against infectious disease.	351(69.92%)	48(9.56%)	103(20.51%)
17.	Can components of vaccines like stabilizers, adjuvants, antibiotics, and preservatives also cause adverse events?	294(58.56%)	67(13.34%)	141(28.08%)
18.	Do we need to report the adverse events following immunization to regulatory agency?	370(73.70%)	35(6.97%)	97(19.32%)
Attitude questions				
19.	Are you in favor of immunization programs	419(83.46%)	43(8.56%)	40(7.96%)
20.	Will you recommend vaccination to others?	436(86.85%)	31(6.17%)	35(6.97%)

Table 2: Answers to the KP questionnaire on safe and quality use of vaccines.

Particulars		Percentage of students with adequate knowledge	Percentage of students with inadequate knowledge	Mean knowledge score \pm SD	P Value
Gender [#]	Male	186(81.22%)	43(18.77%)	12.16 \pm 4.3	0.37
	Female	238(87.17%)	35(12.82%)	12.39 \pm 3.50	
Nationality [#]	Indian	414(84.83%)	74(15.16%)	12.33 \pm 3.90	0.03
	Others	10(74.42%)	04(28.57%)	10.85 \pm 3.87	
Place of origin [#]	Urban	285(88.50%)	37(11.49%)	12.79 \pm 3.61	0.001
	Rural	139(77.22%)	41(22.77%)	11.38 \pm 4.24	
Courses [*]	B. Pharm	229(82.97%)	47(17.02%)	12.16 \pm 4.06	0.001
	M.Pharm	26(86.66%)	04(13.33%)	12.82 \pm 3.78	
	D.Pharm	74(78.72%)	20(21.27%)	10.73 \pm 3.49	
	PharmD	95(93.13%)	07(06.86%)	10.65 \pm 3.49	

Tests Performed: # Unpaired t test * ANOVA.

Table 3: Knowledge Scores of study population.

There was no statistically significant difference in the knowledge score of students of different years of various courses. The statistical analysis of the knowledge score of students of different years of each course is presented in table 4.

Particulars		Percentage of students with adequate knowledge	Percentage of students with inadequate knowledge	Mean knowledge score \pm SD	P Value
B.Pharm [*]	1 st year	64 (81.01%)	15(18.9%)	11.62 \pm 3.57	0.314
	2 nd year	57(79.16%)	15(20.83%)	11.93 \pm 4.66	
	3 rd year	73(89.02%)	09(10.97%)	12.76 \pm 4.12	
	4 th year	36(83.72%)	07(16.27%)	12.38 \pm 3.52	
D.Pharm [#]	1 st year	41(73.21%)	15(26.78%)	10.58 \pm 3.73	0.630
	2 nd year	33(86.84%)	5(13.15%)	10.94 \pm 3.08	
M.Pharm [#]	1 st year	17(94.44%)	01(05.55%)	13.88 \pm 2.92	0.74
	2 nd year	09(75.00%)	03(25.00%)	11.18 \pm 4.32	
PharmD [*]	1 st year	24(96.00%)	01(04.00%)	14.84 \pm 2.89	0.406
	2 nd year	23(95.83%)	01(04.16%)	13.37 \pm 2.7	
	3 rd year	22(91.66%)	02(08.33%)	13.6 \pm 3.39	
	4 th year	02(100.00%)	00(00.00%)	15.5 \pm 2.5	
	5 th year	12(80.00%)	03(20.00%)	13.06 \pm 4.2	
	6 th year	12(100.00%)	00(00.00%)	14.6 \pm 1.79	

Tests Performed: # Unpaired t test * ANOVA.

Table 4: Knowledge scores of students of different years of each courses.

The lowest mean attitude score was observed among the category of study population belonged to nationalities other than India (1.42 ± 0.54). Statistically significant difference in the mean score was observed among the study population of Indian and other nationals and belong to students of different courses with the highest mean score observed among PharmD students (1.88 ± 0.52). More details on the attitude scores are presented in table 5.

Particulars		Mean Attitude score \pm SD	P Value
Gender [#]	Male	1.66 ± 0.52	0.15
	Female	1.73 ± 0.53	
Nationality [#]	Indian	1.70 ± 0.53	0.001
	Others	1.42 ± 0.54	
Place of origin [#]	Urban	1.71 ± 0.52	0.54
	Rural	1.67 ± 0.53	
Courses [*]	B.Pharm	1.6 ± 0.57	0.001
	D.Pharm	1.61 ± 0.61	
	M.Pharm	1.68 ± 0.55	
	PharmD	1.88 ± 0.52	

Tests Performed: # Unpaired t test * ANOVA.

Table 5: Attitude Scores of Study Population.

There was no statistically significant difference in the attitude score of students of different years of various courses except Pharm.D students with a highest mean score observed among V PharmD students (1.93 ± 0.56). The statistical analysis of the mean score of students of different years of each course is presented in table 6.

Discussion

The cross sectional study conducted to evaluate Pharmacy students knowledge and attitude of on safe and Quality Use of Vaccines from a Pharmacy College. Similar study conducted at International Islamic University (IIUM) Malaysia, enrolled students only 3rd Year Pharmacy students and hence enrolled only 89 students where as the current study enrolled a total of 502 students studying different Pharmacy Courses such as D.Pharm, B.Pharm, PharmD and M.Pharm. There was no much difference in the gender distribution in our study where as the previously mentioned study had high female predominance. Majority of the study population in the

Particulars		Mean Attitude score \pm SD	P Value
B.Pharm [*]	1 st year	1.75 ± 0.59	0.291
	2 nd year	1.65 ± 0.64	
	3 rd year	1.68 ± 0.58	
	4 th year	1.59 ± 0.54	
D.Pharm [#]	1 st year	1.58 ± 0.60	0.62
	2 nd year	1.00 ± 0.56	
M.Pharm [#]	1 st year	1.72 ± 0.58	0.192
	2 nd year	1.41 ± 0.57	
PharmD [*]	1 st year	1.96 ± 0.32	0.001
	2 nd year	1.79 ± 0.50	
	3 rd year	1.87 ± 0.56	
	4 th year	2.00 ± 0.57	
	5 th year	1.93 ± 0.56	
	6 th year	1.83 ± 0.56	

Tests Performed: # Unpaired t test * ANOVA.

Table 6: Attitude scores of students of different years of each course.

IIUM study participants (66.3%) lived in urban area and the same is observed in our study (64.14%) as well [6].

In the current study, 84.86% students possessed adequate knowledge on safe and quality use of vaccines and the mean \pm standard deviation of knowledge and attitude scores was 12.156 ± 3.792 . Similar study observed a knowledge and attitude score of 11.7614 ± 3.3 , which was the score of 3rd year Pharmacy students. The current study scored the KP score of 12.76 ± 4.12 for 3rd year B.Pharm students and 13.6 ± 3.39 for 3rd year Pharm.D students. Both the values were more when compared to the previous study conducted in Malaysia [6].

The knowledge score of students of Indian nationals are higher when compared to the other nationals. The representation of national other than Indian were less ($n = 14$) and the other reason for less score might be due to the change in the immunization activities in their country by the health department. In India, the immunization coverage [10] is high (86.7%) when compared to African countries (72%) [11], from where our students are from. Hence, the KP would be less among them. It is also noticed that KP score

is high among population from Urban residential area when compared to study population from rural area. Previous studies also observed that immunization coverage is high among people from Urban when compared to Rural area in India [12].

KP scores of the study population showed an increasing pattern as the year of study progress from one to the other. When comparing the KP scores of students belong to different courses, it is observed that PharmD students scored better score than the other students. This might be because of the Hepatitis B vaccination, received by them in this academic year itself and they are more focused towards clinical aspect of pharmacy section. Though the Pharmacy curriculum doesn't teach on the safe and quality use of vaccine, the study observed higher KP scores among students visiting the hospital to fulfill the curricular requirement. Among them, highest KP score was observed among the Pharm.D 6th years as they are posted at the hospital for their internship and get postings even at Immunization centers. The orientation given before they start their internship would also help them to gain more knowledge on safe and quality use of vaccines. Results of the study suggest that B.Pharm and D.Pharm students need to be encouraged for studying more about immunization as they had scored less compared to PharmD and M.Pharm.

There was a statistically significant difference in the knowledge score of study population belong to categories such as Indian and other nationals (p 0.03), urban and rural place of origin (p 0.001) and students of different courses (p 0.001). but the results of the study conducted by IIUM, showed significant insignificant ($p > 0.05$) relationships between gender, age of respondent, location (rural or urban), mother's education, family income and knowledge and attitude towards vaccination [6]. Both the study showed similar statistical significance relationship only in one category, the rural and urban residential area. The difference in this result may be due to the fact that the study population and the categories of assessment were different. There was no statistically significant difference in the knowledge score of students of different years of various courses. There was no statistically significant difference in the attitude score of students of different years of various courses except Pharm. D students with a highest mean score observed among V PharmD students (1.93 ± 0.56).

Previous studies found socioeconomic factors such as education of parents and the social media are influencing the immuni-

zation related KP among students [6]. Environmental factors such as family educations as well as media promotions are also crucial in hiking the students' knowledge level. There are studies which proved the pharmacy students can help the community to prevent the vaccine preventable diseases in the community by taking part in the immunization related activities and the same is practiced in countries such as Canada and Australia [13]. Almost all the studies states that a formal education should be enhanced by the health-care team especially pharmacist about the vaccination and the possible AEFIs. Hence, a formal education need to be provide to all students on safe and quality use of vaccines as they are the prospective health care professionals.

Conclusion

Result of the study found that the knowledge and attitude of pharmacy students on safe and quality use of vaccines are improving as the year of studies pass by. A statistically significant difference in the knowledge score was observed among students belongs to categories such as Indian nationals, urban place of origin and students of different courses. However, no significant difference was observed in the knowledge scores and attitude score of students studying different years except Pharm.D students. Study understand the need of educating the students on safe and quality use of vaccines, preferably a topic can be added in the curriculum so that more attention will be given to this important topic.

Conflict of Interest

None.

Source of Funding

None.

Contributions of Authors

All authors were involved in protocol development, conduct of study, data entry, analysis and manuscript preparation and the corresponding author reviewed and finalized the manuscript.

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