



Factors Influencing the Selection of COVID-19 Vaccinations Produced By Different Technologies in the Current Situation

Kittikawinn Suya, Phimmida Sanamchaiphanut, Porntida Borirat

Watkhemapiratararam School, Nonthaburi, Thailand

***Corresponding Author:**

Pananya Wattana Chailairat Banlue

Science and Technology Department, Watkhemapiratararam school, Nonthaburi, Thailand

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Abstract

This study focuses on Factors influencing the decision to vaccinate against COVID-19 Factors influencing manufactured with various technologies in the current scenario in the population under 18 years old and between 18 to 29 years old. The objectives of the study were to discuss the decision to vaccinate against COVID-19 and investigate the factors that influence the decision to vaccinate against COVID-19 among those under the age of 18 and between the ages of 18 and 29 years old. the Population of the study under the age of 18 there were 39 persons under the age of 18 and 73 people between the ages of 18 and 29, 112 people in total. Frequency, percentage, mean, and t-test were the statistics used for data analysis using the Google Forms questionnaire to collect data through online media. The results revealed that 50% of those who took part in the survey. considered of the influence of technology factors utilized to generate vaccines, 4.27 percent preferred mRNA-based immunization, followed by 3.25 percent who chose produced vaccines. based on age factor influence. Inactivated infectious technology showed the average of 4.29, and 15.8% of those vaccinated with virus-borne technology showed the average of 3.02 influenced by congenital disease factor. In conclusion, because of the influence of technological elements utilized in vaccine production, the majority of survey respondents preferred to vaccinate with mRNA-based vaccination. factors of age and congenital illness respectively

Keywords: Vaccine COVID-19, Technologies, Aug, Congenital disease

Introduction

With the COVID-19 epidemic spreading in Thailand and many other countries across the world, vaccinations are crucial for immunizing everyone. Since the first incidence of COVID-19 was reported on December 1, 2019, in Wuhan, China, the virus has spread globally, including Thailand. Thailand found the first Thai patient infected with COVID-19 on January 31, 2020. After then, the pandemic was detected in amusement parks, boxing stadiums, and religious ceremonies which are examples of clusters. Until it culminated in a pandemic and the first lockdown measures to shut down the country for nearly a year until the number of sick people in the country was reduced to zero. Thailand estimated

more than 20,000 infections per day by 2021, requiring the government and other institutions to get the COVID-vaccination The Department of Disease Control has been given power by the Thai government. A vaccine provider is the National Vaccine Institute of the Pharmaceutical Organization, Thai Red Cross Society, Chulabhorn Royal College, or government organizations (The Government Gazette dated 8 June 2021). The Government Pharmaceutical Organization has imported the COVID-19 vaccination. lot 1 200,000 doses out of 6,000,000 by February 24, 2021 lot 2 in March 2021 for 800,000 doses lot 3 for 1,000,000 doses by April 10, 2021 lot 4, by April 24, 2021, for 500,000 doses

lot 5, by May 2021, for 1,000,000 doses, lot 6, by May 14, 2021, amount 500,000 doses, lot 7, by May 15, 2021, amount 500,000 doses, lot 8, by May 20, 2021, amount 500,000 doses Amount is 1,500,000 doses, and lot 9 is 3,000 doses on June 3, 2021. The National Vaccination Institute administered the COVID-19 vaccine. Thailand produced 61,000,000 doses of the virus-borne kind, of which 7 lots will be given gradually in June and 6,000,000 doses will be delivered in July. ten million doses in July, ten million doses in August, ten million doses in September, ten million doses in October, ten million doses in November, and ten million doses in December 5,000,000 doses There has been an outbreak of the novel Delta species of COVID-19 in Thailand following the importation of the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine by the Department of Disease Control, the Department of Disease Control received a great deal of public criticism via the media. (According to Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Medicine's Center for Specialization in Avian Clinical Virology), because the delta version of COVID-19 may spread more quickly and easily, people are paying greater attention to the efficacy of the vaccines they receive. What we know so far About Delta Variant Science The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has released a report, information and urged governments and other groups to provide COVID-19 vaccines in order to reduce COVID-19 death and infection rates. The delta strain has prompted the government to import the mRNA vaccine, which is more efficient and capable of reducing mortality and infection caused by leta strains than lethal and inactivated vaccines. Said Jamie Lopez. (Jamie Lopez Bernal *et al.*, 2021). Based on the study rationale and supporting materials presented above, the researcher is interested in researching the variables impacting the selection of COVID-19. In the current situation, The researcher utilized Google to build a survey, and the data collected from the questionnaire was used to assess statistical data in descriptive and inferential statistics, as well as to present the study results. Use it to submit or request that the government and relevant authorities develop or import a COVID-19 vaccine. The best and quickest approach for all Thais to increase their immunity.

Methodology

In the current scenario, the researcher created a survey on the variables influencing the selection of vaccines made using various technologies. It consists of eight messages separated into three sections: Variables influencing vaccine production technology; age and congenital illness factors The poll was given at random in the form of an online survey to 112 persons who were interested in selecting vaccines manufactured using various technologies when 112 people's answers were returned Descriptive and Statistics Analysis were used to collect data. The three elements were expressed as negative responses on a 5-point scale, ranging from true influencing factors to non-influencing factors Covid-19 Vaccination of the population was analyzed by among the mean table where individuals pick variables affecting vaccination decision created with different vaccines In the current scenario, technologies that best express the real causes. Finally, Table 1 shows the results of a survey to determine which factors are statistically associated. The table illustrates the criteria impacting the selection of vaccines generated using various technologies, as well as their averages with a full score of 5; a full score of 5 signifies true, while a full score of 1 implies false.

Result

The researchers used a correlation test to determine which criteria impacted the selection of vaccines manufactured using various technologies and how they were statistically connected. Results People who responded to the survey were more likely to select vaccination, according to Table 1. Because the characteristics and negative effects of vaccination have been researched, mRNA technology has been used to produce up to 50% of the product. According to technological criteria, it is reliable, research-backed, and capable of producing the maximum level of protection against COVID-19. used in the manufacture of vaccinations As a result, the predefined score of 4.27 out of 5 is achieved. However, two additional groups of persons elected to be vaccinated using inactivated technology and virus-borne technology, respectively. 32.5% of individuals who picked inactivated technology to vaccinate preferred the vaccine made using inactivated technology because it was the vaccine they most frust regardless of age and adverse effects after vaccination based on age considerations. As a result, the final score was 4.29 out of 5. And the final group, 15.8%

of those who chose immunization made with virus-borne technology, chose vaccination. created using virus-carrying technology since they lacked any underlying condition, according to the underlying disease factor. As a result, the preset score of 3.02 out

of 5 was assigned. In summary, the majority of respondents decided to use mRNA-based vaccinations due to the effect of technological elements employed in vaccine production. Age and congenital illness are both issues to consider.

level	mean
Vaccine production technology	4.27
Age	4.29
Congenital disease	3.02

Table 1 illustrates the criteria impacting the selection of vaccines generated using various technologies, as well as their mean values with a full score of 5; a full score of 5 indicates true, while a full score of 1 means false

In addition, based on public responses to the poll, the researchers discovered that if respondents chose only one of three variables reflecting their hope for vaccinating with technologically-produced ones. The goal is to discover which factors impact the selection of a COVID-19 vaccination. Importantly, one of the variables respondents pick can concurrently be the driving force of a number of factors, with factors

impacting the selection of the COVID-19 vaccination. The technology component (49.1 %) was discovered, followed by the age factor (34.2 %) and the last illness factor (14.9 %). Furthermore, 50.0 % from survey respondents picked the vaccination technology component. and two smaller groups of respondents also picked the two variables, with 34.8 % and 15.2 %, respectively, which are fairly comparable to the average score on the 5-Likert scale. When they filled out the survey to determine the criteria that impact the selection of the optimal COVID-19 vaccination.

Prefered level	Frequency	Percent
Vaccine production technology	56	49.1
Age	39	34.2
Congenital disease	17	19.4

Table 2 shows the factors that impact the decision to vaccinate against COVID-19, which the respondents considered only 1 factor to get their Vaccination

Discussion

Factors influencing the selection of COVID-19 vaccine generated with mRNA technology, including inactivated and virus-borne kinds, have been studied under the current circumstance, in conclusion, based on the study of all three variables, the overall opinions were at a high level. The analysis produced

excellent findings. The researcher believed that it was caused by the waste that the people in this group had monitored information on the development of vaccination technology and the effectiveness of each vaccine, and these data were collected. are arbitrary. Because of the global interest in the Covid-19 pandemic, information has been disseminated

through a variety of platforms, including internet media, social media, and television. Of course, the people in this category use the media mentioned above. Every day, we are kept updated on the advancement of technology used to manufacture vaccines as well as the efficacy of each vaccine. Age variables were thoroughly examined. Researchers believe that age disparities influence the overall decision for COVID-19 immunization, and another factor is age. Perceptions, learning, and behavior are all affected by differences. Beliefs and attitudes, which may differ in this population's views of news information is received faster by younger individuals than by elderly persons. The last element, the underlying illness factor, is based on analytical thinking and various judgments. The analysis's findings were on the moderate side. The researcher believed that the reason of this population was mostly in the growing and working age groups. has no effect on getting the COVID-19 vaccination if the receiver of the COVID-19 vaccine does not have the same underlying illness as the recipient of the COVID-19 vaccine.

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