

Experiences of health care workers (nurses and physicians) of Covid-19 vaccination: A descriptive phenomenological study

Abstract

Purpose: To explain and describe the experiences of health care workers(HCW)¹ about Covid-19 vaccination

Design and methods: The phenomenological study of 12 health care workers who have been vaccinated or are still hesitant to inject. The interview method is also used to collect data and the 7-step Clays method and Max software are used to analyze the data

Findings:

Conclusions: (Musso and Gubler, 2016)

Key words: Health care workers, Covid-19, vaccination

Background:

Since 2019, with the Prevalence of Covid-19, the most widespread and significant public health crises in decades is spread in the world; The disease (Covid-19) causes severe respiratory problems and other fatal symptoms. The reason for the importance and necessity of controlling and preventing the spread of this disease is due to the greater power of transmission the SARS and MERS disease (other diseases caused by the family of coronaviruses) and has unique characteristics that have made it more difficult to control infection and treat people(Zhu et al., 2020). Vaccination is one of the most promising and practical issues in preventing the increasing prevalence of Covid-19. So that by vaccination, a public safety can be created in the community and economic, social and educational activities etc. will begin again (Kreps et al., 2020).

Since then, Covid-19 vaccination has been carried out in different countries in various vaccines. The World Health Organization (WHO) believes that all people, wherever they are, should receive safe and effective vaccines as soon as possible, and that vaccination should begin with health care workers and those at risk of serious illness or death(Rezaee et al., 2020). At least 48 kinds of vaccines are being evaluated in the world (Organization, 2020). But despite the start of Covid-19 vaccination in many countries, including Iran, there are still doubts about the clinical development and monitoring process and effectiveness of vaccines, so that many health care workers are hesitant or do not get vaccinated. (Schoch-Spana et al., 2020).

Covid 19 vaccine has several major challenges in Iran .Economic sanctions against Iran make difficult to access vaccines. Therefore, Iran will not control the epidemic of covid-19. According to studies, another challenges for health care workers in relation to vaccination in Iran are Confidence in the effectiveness of vaccines and lack of sufficient information about possible side effects, especially sputnik (v) vaccine (Mirzaee et al., 2021). There is also concern

among health care workers about the risk of clot formation after injection of Astrazenka vaccine (Heidari and Jafari, 2021).

Another challenge in this regard is the impact of the vaccine country on people's attitudes. According to a survey conducted in Iran, 65% of people choose the German vaccine, 17% the American vaccine, 11% the Chinese vaccine and 7% the Russian vaccine. Therefore, it is concluded that the country of origin of the vaccine can affect people's attitudes toward accepting or not accepting the vaccine. In a study that examined the attitudes of Iranian academics towards vaccination, the results showed that 46.3% of people are not sure about the effectiveness and safety of Covid 19 vaccine. In addition, 73% of people preferred the Covid-19 vaccine made in a foreign country to the home-made vaccine (Mirzaee et al., 2021).

Of course, doubts about vaccination have not been raised only for Covid-19 disease, and studies show that there have been challenges in relation to vaccination of other diseases as well. In 2010, for example, many Americans rejected the H1N1 vaccine because of concerns about its safety and efficacy (Musso and Gubler, 2016). when the flu vaccine became available, many people refused to accept the vaccine. In a study in Switzerland in 2017, the results showed that nurses believed that the flu was not a threat to them as long as they were healthy so that they were not required to receive the vaccine. Another factor is the lack of knowledge about the safety and efficacy of the vaccine (Öncel et al., 2015).

In addition to Iran, studies have been conducted in different countries regarding the acceptance of Covid-19 vaccine. Hong Kong Statistic show that 42.2% of respondents accepted the vaccine, while 17.4% were reluctant to get vaccinated and 40.4% were unsure about Covid-19 vaccination. 49% of Adult American said they did not inject the vaccine versus 51% said they definitely agree with the vaccine (Wong et al., 2021). However, the number of studies that exist in the field of attitude and acceptance of health care workers about vaccination in different communities is limited due to the short time that has passed since the beginning of vaccination (Bish et al., 2011). Findings from studies on health care worker's experiences of previous vaccinations in epidemics are contradictory and different. The current study was focused on the experiences of covid-19 vaccination in health care workers.

Methods:

Descriptive phenomenology was the methodological basis for this study. the research questions are: "What is your experience with Covid-19 disease?". "Have you had this disease before?"

"In your opinion, what are the most important facilitators in vaccinating members of the health team? . "What were your main motivations for getting vaccinated?". "In your opinion, what are the most important deterrents to vaccinating members of the health Care Workers?"

Data analysis method in this study is a seven-step Clays analysis method which includes the following steps. The researcher used Lincoln and Goba criteria to evaluate the validity and reliability of the data, including internal equivalence acceptability, external validity transferability, equivalence, and objectivity equivalence validity (Guba and Lincoln, 1982)

The researcher frequently reviewed the data and its analysis process to ensure internal validity or acceptance of the data. So that the text of the interview and the initial codes were given to cooperators and several participants.

External monitoring was used to measure the internal consistency criterion. For this purpose, the data is given to the researcher who will not participate in the research.

REFERENCES

- BISH, A., YARDLEY, L., NICOLL, A. & MICHIE, S. 2011. Factors associated with uptake of vaccination against pandemic influenza: a systematic review. *Vaccine*, 29, 6472-6484.
- GUBA, E. G. & LINCOLN, Y. S. 1982. Epistemological and methodological bases of naturalistic inquiry. *Ectj*, 30, 233-252.
- HEIDARI, M. & JAFARI, H. 2021. Challenges of COVID-19 vaccination in Iran: In the fourth wave of pandemic spread. *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine*, 36, 659-660.
- KREPS, S., PRASAD, S., BROWNSTEIN, J. S., HSWEN, Y., GARIBALDI, B. T., ZHANG, B. & KRINER, D. L. 2020. Factors associated with US adults' likelihood of accepting COVID-19 vaccination. *JAMA network open*, 3, e2025594-e2025594.
- MIRZAEI, S., JALALINEJAD, R. & GEORGE, B. 2021. Country of Origin, COVID-19 Vaccine and the Future of Travel: A Preliminary Study in Iran. *Anais Brasileiros de Estudos Turísticos-ABET*.
- MUSSO, D. & GUBLER, D. J. 2016. Zika virus. *Clinical microbiology reviews*, 29, 487-524.
- ÖNCEL, E. K., BUYUKCAM, A., CENGİZ, A. B., KARA, A., CEYHAN, M. & DOĞAN, B. G. 2015. The Evaluation of Knowledge, Opinions, and Attitudes of Hospital Staff Except Physicians and Nurses Regarding Seasonal Influenza Vaccine/Hekim ve Hemsire Disindaki Hastane Personelinin Mevsimsel Grip Asisi ile İlgili Bazı Bilgilerinin, Görüşlerinin ve Tutumlarının Değerlendirilmesi. *Cocuk Enfeksiyon Dergisi*, 9, 68.
- ORGANIZATION, W. H. 2020. Draft landscape of COVID-19 candidate vaccines.
- REZAEI, H., GHALYANCHILANGEROUDI, A., KARIMI, V., FALLAH MEHRABADI, M., MOTAMED CHABOKI, P., SHAYGANMEHR, A. & ESMAEELZADEH DIZAJI, R. 2020. Molecular detection of avian infectious bronchitis viruses in live bird markets, Gilan Province. *Archives of Razi Institute*, 75, 155-162.
- SCHOCH-SPAN, M., BRUNSON, E. K., LONG, R., RUTH, A., RAVI, S. J., TROTOCHAUD, M., BORIO, L., BREWER, J., BUCCINA, J. & CONNELL, N. 2020. The public's role in COVID-19 vaccination: Human-centered recommendations to enhance pandemic vaccine awareness, access, and acceptance in the United States. *Vaccine*.
- WONG, M. C., WONG, E. L., HUANG, J., CHEUNG, A. W., LAW, K., CHONG, M. K., NG, R. W., LAI, C. K., BOON, S. S. & LAU, J. T. 2021. Acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine based on the health belief model: A population-based survey in Hong Kong. *Vaccine*, 39, 1148-1156.
- ZHU, N., ZHANG, D., WANG, W., LI, X., YANG, B., SONG, J., ZHAO, X., HUANG, B., SHI, W. & LU, R. 2020. A novel coronavirus from patients with pneumonia in China, 2019. *New England journal of medicine*.