

“Studies on awareness and protection of Corona Virus: A study in Gangavaram Village in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh**Dr. Ch. Asha Kiran Raju¹, Prof. T. Sobha Sri²**

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ABSTRACT

Corona Virus contamination is presently accountable for substantial morbidity and mortality worldwide. Understanding its burden, as an arising infectious disease, is crucial for devising suitable manage strategies. The current study will focus on knowledge, idea and protection against corona virus in Gangavaram village in visakhapatnam District. The present survey consists of variables like age, gender, occupation, source of income, idea about corona virus, precautions, safety measures and medication, etc. for Corona virus.

INTRODUCTION

People with CoV infection usually present with acute respiratory signs and symptoms, including fever, cough, headache, muscle aches, and sometimes nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea. Respiratory disorders often progress to shortness of breath and serious respiratory problems. The severity of the disease varies from asymptomatic cases to death[1-2]. The vast majority of infected people are thought to be asymptomatic, as evidenced by a study on the prevalence of seropositive diseases, in which nearly 45,000 people are seropositive [3]. Mortality among clinical cases is estimated to be 40% [4]. The high mortality and frequent outbreaks of this disease have necessitated the development of a vaccine [5], but there have been several obstacles, including the lack of models and high cost of vaccine development [6].

Theory

Many people are experiencing emotional distress as a result of the CORONA VIRUS-19 outbreak, which is altering their daily lives in unprecedented ways. All segments of society, including employers and employees, must play a role in protecting themselves and each other and preventing the disease from spreading further. WHO offers advice and up-to-date information on CORONA VIRUS-19, as well as how employers can protect their employees, what precautions they should take in the workplace, and other related issues?In the context of health, social stigma is the negative association that exists between a person or group of people who share certain characteristics and a specific disease. In the event of an outbreak, this may

imply that people are labelled, stereotyped, discriminated against, treated separately, and/or lose status as a result of a perceived link with a disease. The current CORONA VIRUS-19 outbreak has resulted in social stigma and discriminatory behaviour toward people of certain ethnic backgrounds, as well as anyone suspected of having come into contact with the virus. A deadly CORONA VIRUS-19 outbreak has engulfed India, with new cases exceeding 400,000 per day and more than 215,000 people killed. The health system is overburdened, but are assisting families in receiving vaccinations by working closely with health workers who require masks, CORONA VIRUS-19 test kits, and disinfectant to save lives and stay safe.

2.0 METHOD

The current audit is connecting with concentrate on method. It incorporates an obviously portrayed creative arrangement, wary assessment and interpretation of data collected and intelligible uncovering. To finish the assessment of this kind of combination of data, for testing the hypothesis and for reaching unavoidable final products, it is essential to pick the technique and the genuine gadgets to be used. For this assessment the overview had been considered as a sensible contraption for the grouping of data. Erratic respondents in Gangavaram town were picked basing on the movement adroit clear sporadic inspecting methodology.

Objectives of the study

To compare the information and idea about Corona Virus living in Gangavaram village of Visakhapatnam district.

To compare the knowledge and prevention measures about Corona Virus diseases in Gangavaram village of Visakhapatnam district.

Hypothesis

There will be no significant difference between the residing and living style of respondents in Gangavaram village of Visakhapatnam district.

There will be no significant difference between the knowledge and idea about epidemic diseases in Gangavaram village of Visakhapatnam district.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Age wise classification

From the Fig 3.1 the graph is plotted against different age group peoples and percentage and no of peoples from the graph it is noted that the old aged people gets corona mostly in first wave compared to young and middle aged peoples. In this fig the blue color line indicates the no of

house hold and red color indicates the percentage that effected mostly with CORONA VIRUS.

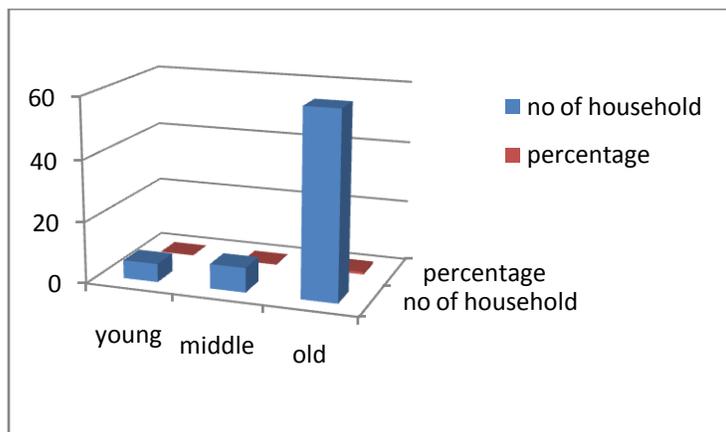


Fig. 3.1 Age wise classification

3.2 Sex of people

From the Fig. 3.2 the graph is plotted against gender of the people and % of the gender of the people who acquired the most and from the graph it is noted that the female gets Corona virus mostly compared to male. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of female peoples and blue color indicates the percentage of male peoples.

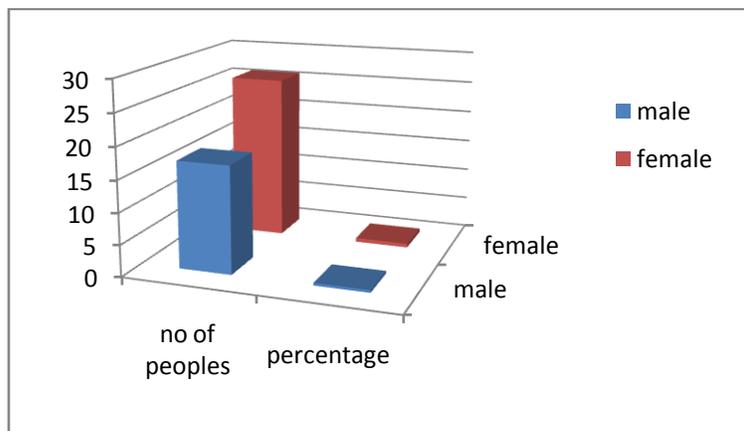


Fig. 3.2 types of peoples

3.0 Education level

From the Fig 3.3 the graph is plotted against Education level of the people and % of the people who are educated and acquired Corona virus the most and from the graph it is noted that the persons who studied the degree educates gets Corona virus mostly compared to primary and secondary educate peoples. In this fig the blue color line indicates the no of people and red color indicates the percentage that effected mostly with Corona virus.

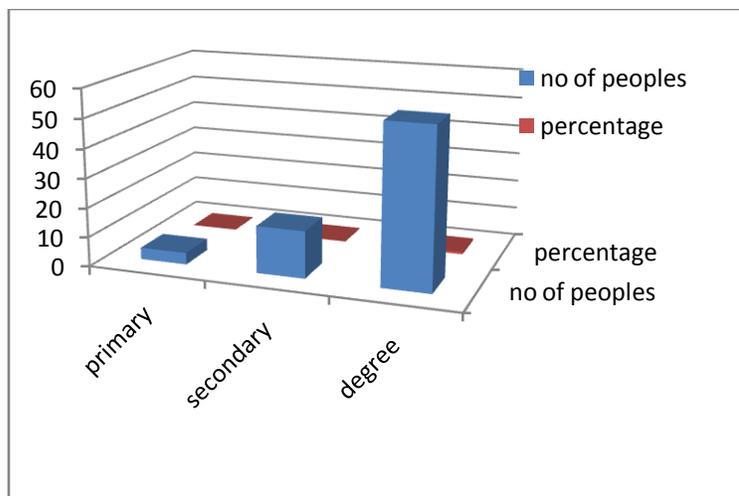


Fig. 3.3 Education levels

3.4 Occupation level

From the Fig. 3.4 the graph is plotted against occupation of the people and % of the people who are at work and acquired Corona virus the most and from the graph it is noted that the persons who go for the work gets govt jobs peoples mostly compared to farming and private job. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of occupation levels and blue color indicates the no of peoples.

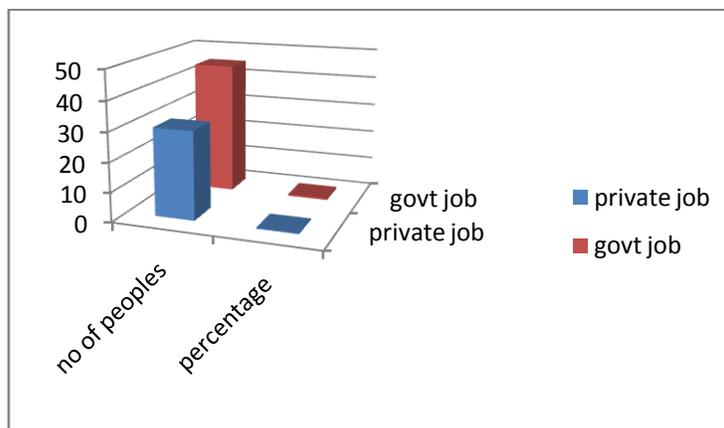


Fig. 3.4 occupation level

3.5 Food types

From the Fig 3.5 the graph is plotted against Type of Food habits people eat and % of the Corona virus obtained for the people who are having veg and non-veg in their food habitat and from the graph it is noted that the persons who go both veg and non-veg food acquires Corona virus mostly compared to the people having only veg. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the people food levels and blue color indicates the no of peoples.

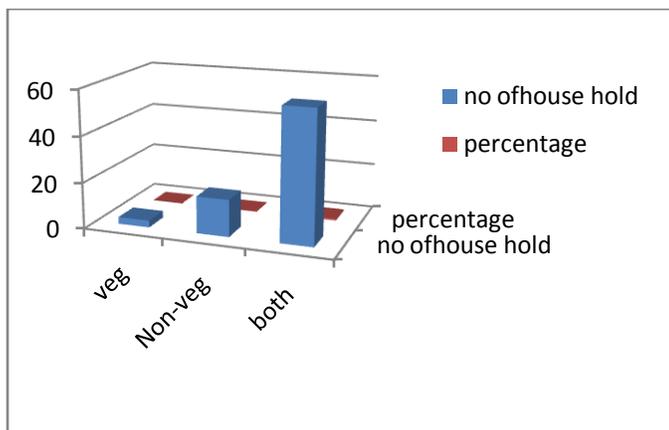


Fig. 3.5 types of food

3.6 sources of water

From the Fig 3.6 the graph is plotted against Type of water sources available for people and % of the Corona virus obtained for the people for their water sources and from the graph it is noted that the persons who are using municipal water as their water sources acquires Corona virus when compared to the people who are using mineral waterand bore well as their source.

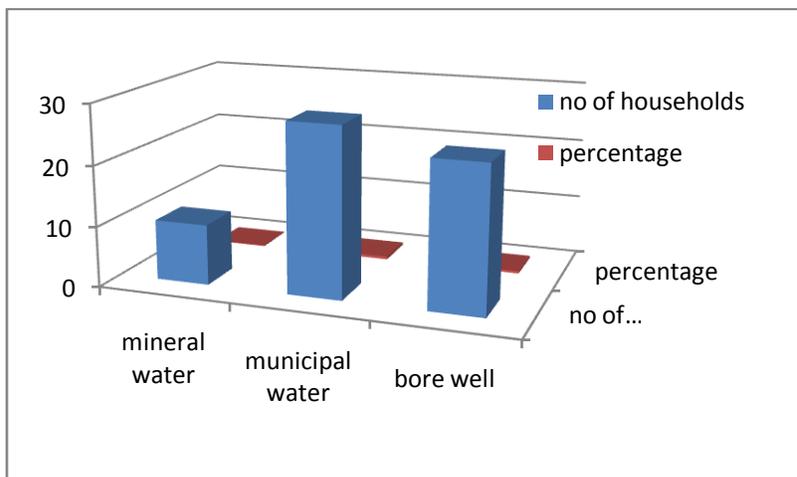


Fig. 3.6 sources of water

3.7 political meeting

From the Fig. 3.7 the graph is plotted against no of peoples and percentage of people and increasing factor about Corona virus. From this graph mostly no of people says Corona virus increasing mostly form large peoples gathering in political meeting. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the peoples and blue color indicates the no of peoples[7-9].

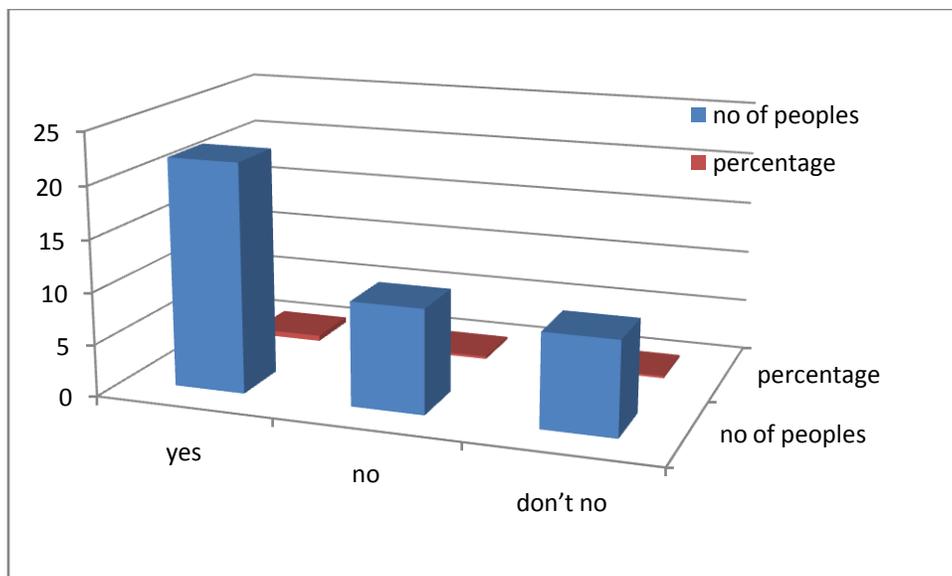


Fig. 3.7 political meetings

3.8 family gatherings

From the Fig. 3.8 the graph is plotted against no of peoples and percentage of people and increasing factor about Corona virus. From this graph mostly no of people says Corona virus increasing mostly form large peoples gathering in family marriages. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the peoples and blue color indicates the no of peoples[9-11].

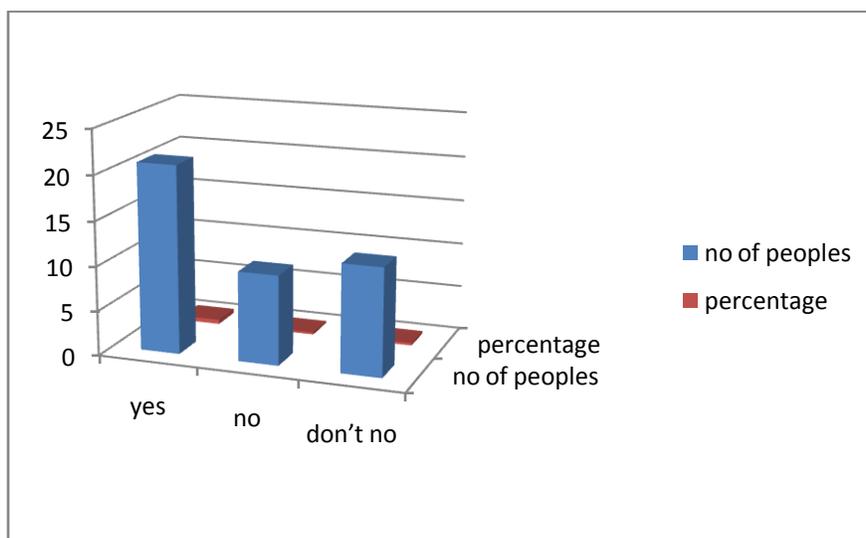


Fig. 3.8 family gathering

3.9 Public transportation

From the Fig. 3.7 the graph is plotted against no of peoples and percentage of people and increasing factor about Corona virus. From this graph mostly no of people says Corona

virus increasing mostly from large people gathering like public transportation. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the people and blue color indicates the no of people[12-15].

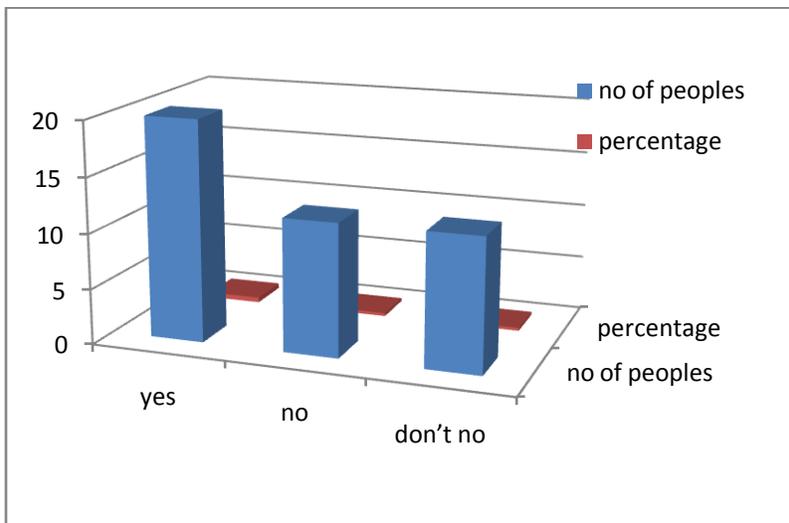


Fig. 3.9 public transportation

3.10 working of colleges

From the Fig. 3.7 the graph is plotted against no of peoples and percentage of people and increasing factor about Corona virus. From this graph mostly no of people says Corona virus increasing mostly from large people gathering like working of colleges and schools. in this graph red color indicates the percentage of the people and blue color indicates the no of people[16-20].

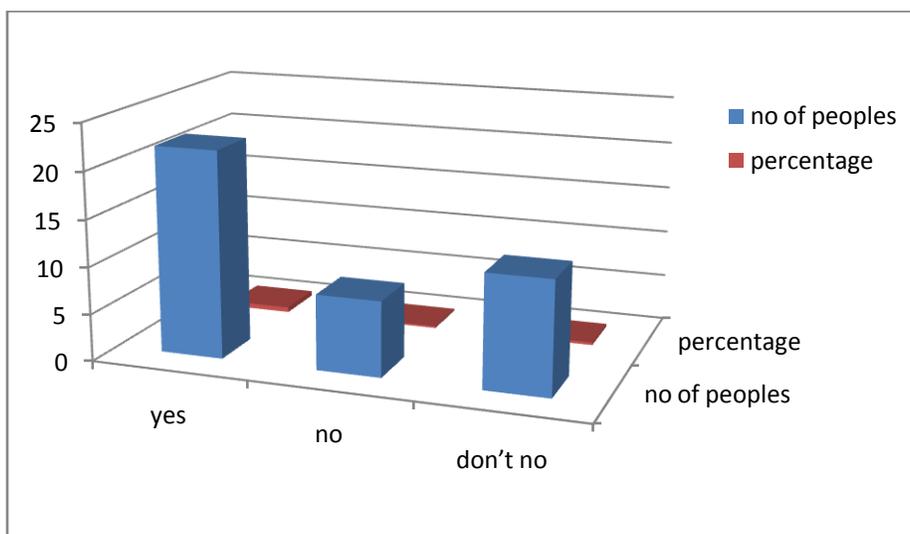


Fig. 3.10 working of colleges

Table 1.1 ANOVA single factors

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
sl no	30	465	15.5	77.5
age	30	74	2.466667	0.671264
sex	30	43	1.433333	0.254023
Education	30	74	2.466667	0.533333
Occupation	30	75	2.5	0.258621
drinking water	30	62	2.066667	1.167816
Food	30	76	2.533333	0.464368
political meetings	30	41	1.366667	0.447126
family gatherings	30	43	1.433333	0.529885
public				
transportation	30	44	1.466667	0.533333
working of colleges	30	42	1.4	0.524138

ANOVA

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	5112.091	10	511.2091	67.8455	6.68E-73	1.860438
Within Groups	2403.633	319	7.534901			
Total	7515.724	329				

Conclusion

Corona Virus infection has caused a significant health burden due to its high morbidity, mortality and hospitalization rates, long-term hospitalizations and staff shortages. Increasing the sharing of Corona virus data and analysis to better understand the dynamics of this novel virus will help develop effective prevention strategies to reduce the medical burden of this viral infection. The Gangavaram village people shared their experiences of Corona virus of how they got affected and where they were contacted with virus, and bravely fought well and saved themselves and their beloved family members successfully.

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