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Assess the Knowledge Regarding Importance of Lockdown Due to Coronavirus Among Adolescents in Selected Area

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Abstract--Young people are more likely to be involved in COVID-19-related health risks. In reducing the spread of the disease, their adherence to infection control measures is crucial. The goal of this research was to explore COVID-19's awareness, attitudes, and behaviours and its experiences with Indian youth. Most adolescents confirmed that their primary source of guidance on COVID-19 was television and social media, although few reported receiving that guidance from their schools. To prevent the spread of COVID-19, many recorded practicing efficient health care practices, largely predicted by their knowledge and understanding of these situation. Anti-trafficking methods are widely used, including closing schools and colleges, staying at home, working and studying at home, stopping public transportation, eliminating all social gatherings, using public facilities, wearing face masks and strict hand washing and hygiene practices. The awareness and attitudes of people should be focused on strong practices to prevent the virus from spreading. The purpose of the current research was to validate the knowledge, practice and attitudes of medical and non-medical college students at universities. Some assume that hand washing is important to avoid infection, while others think that infection can be avoided by wearing a mask.

Keywords---awareness, COVID-19, medical students, myths, non-medical students.

Introduction

Coronavirus is a variety of associated viruses that trigger mammalian infections. Respiratory viruses cause coronaviruses (CoVs) and are known to cause diseases ranging from common colds to extreme respiratory infections. CoV is a zoonotic virus that can be spread resultant pandemic through animal-to-human being and human being to another. Most outbreaks of the disease occurred in 2002 (SARS) and 800 deaths and 2012 (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome: MERS-CoV) and 860 deaths.

Locking an emergency procedure that often prevents people or information from leaving the area. The protocol can usually be started only by the person in charge. A disposable key can be used to protect people inside a building or for example, a computer system, from a threat or other external event events, locking the exercise equipment usually means that the leading doors are locked in such a way that no one can enter or exit. Complete locking means that people must stay where they are and not enter or leave the building or the rooms in that building.

Another non-governmental organization conducted a study to determine the willingness of people to follow sanitation methods and to eliminate the population under global closure to dashboard the pandemic of COVID -19 in India and to assist with the results of the Department of Health and Family Welfare. The research council of the COVID-19 research team is using a telephone-based campaign to quickly gather information on attitudes, attitudes and needs among 1237 youth (19-23 yrs) and young sample members from an existing study corresponding to the full size of the sample.

High risk zones declared by the government determines the mode of transmission of the virus directly to humans via respiratory and secret both in and out of contaminated areas. According to disease research, The incubation period for SARS-CoV-2 is between 1 and 14 days, and in undiagnosed patients, the virus has been found to be infectious which results spread of virus in community. Elders are highly affected by COVID-19 infection diseases, which results treatment interventions such as high temperature, cough, illness and serious respiratory infections in a rare number of patients that can eventually lead to mortality.

Early aged children and elderly, the disease is often transmitted by flu-like illnesses. Rapid respiratory transmission requires strict breathing monitoring practice to protect it. For the same reference, The current study aims to evaluate the awareness, attitudes and behaviour of medical and non-medical students regarding COVID-19 and to assess general satisfaction. (1) Proper coordination towards awareness about pandemic situation, effectively demonstrate all associate health institutions appropriately to imitate their policies and strategies where feasible and to make amendments in certain difficult behaviours to prevent

the spread of the virus which could lead to rapid control and prevent further epidemics. (1)

Practice the part that includes the steps the participant follows to prevent infection such as washing hands, using alcohol, covering the nose and mouth with muscles while sneezing or coughing, avoiding shaking hands and eating or taking herbs. (1) Part of the angle that features queries that show however he or she views preventative measures, following up-to-date updates on COVID-19, visiting hospitals once symptoms begin or hide, infection could be a disgrace, if his or her system or beliefs utterly shield him / her from obtaining infected. Satisfaction with the role of health authorities within the management of the COVID-19 epidemic and also the adequacy of the required public awareness campaigns within the country. In order to resolve the question on a qualitative basis, the difficulties encountered within the time of completion and therefore the calculable time needed to finish it were known, (2)

The full clinical image of COVID-19 is nevertheless to be understood, however, fever, cough, symptom and respiratory disorder are the foremost common symptoms of COVID-19. The findings relating to data regarding COVID-19 among students show a positive relationship between their deep understanding and information of COVID-19 in literature and within the media. For example, most students were aware that fever, cough and symptom might be the foremost common clinical manifestations of COVID-19 and were attentive to the inaccessibility of sure medications and vaccines as represented earlier. (2)

Methodology

The searching was done with the help of online databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Pubmed, Google scholar). The online database search was conducted using the following Medical subject heading terms and keyword combinations: ("COVID-19"[MeSH Terms] OR "COVID-19"[All Fields]) AND ("assessment"[Subheading] OR ("importance of lockdown"[All Fields] AND "Knowledge"[All Fields]) OR "rural setting"[All Fields] OR "rural selected area and challenges"[MeSH Terms]). Manual searching was also done. The selection of the articles was based on the abstracts and titles. The journal, authors, or institution of the publications were not deprived blindly by the reviewers. Two reviewers checked and scrutinized all applicable references.

Data extraction

Two analysts performed data extraction using a full manuscript available from the authors. Inclusion of data was with Adolescents/myths, Adolescents/misunderstanding, Adolescents/attitude, Adolescents/sources of awareness, Adolescents/indicators related to protection, Adolescents /indicators related to treatment, Adolescents/practices, Adolescents/discardation of things used by COVID patients, Adolescents/behaviours, Adolescents/limitations, Adolescents /Human resource issue

Inclusion criteria

This review study included review articles, systematic reviews, conference proceedings, research articles, editorials.

Exclusion criteria

The studies eliminated the manuscript published in non-indexed journals and any language other than English.

Misunderstanding

As (people operating for information) still study COVID-19 (how the sickness started), new info is being created daily. However, the growing worry of illness has crystal rectifier to the speedy unfold of very previous stories/myths and false information. Therefore, governments powerfully encourage people (legally residing within the country, province, etc.) to verify the credibility of knowledge before documenting it for other individuals practices. University students represent a special set of student numbers with tons of freedom and pressures to live severally but don't have any health experience. Additionally, university students square measure among the foremost active members (ways to jot down, read, and watch news, ideas, videos, etc.) (1)

Opinion of individuals, one were a part of the study, etc. Practices show the most effective thanks to keep the infection away in varied ways in which specifically hand wash following handwashing steps, alcohol sanitisers, avoiding physical contacts like shaking hands acknowledgement and following a foul move before it happens (correct behaviour / rules of behaviour) throughout coughing and inborn reflex. These measures area unit renowned to stop several human-to-human transmission, particularly metabolism and respiratory organ infections like COVID-19.

Some researchers support the thought of sporting a mask and acting as a measuring parameter (of operating to prevent one thing unhealthy before it happens) against the malady. This can be in stark distinction to the opinions (of ideas on what to try to do or to not do with the situation) shared by the United Nations agency that don't suggest the employment of face masks publicly for those folks aside from metastasis and respiratory organ symptoms. (2)

If you verify the behavior and observe of carrying masks, it's going to be a symbol of massive information that has been circulated and seen by them, requiring / resulting in additional data of a series of actions to realize goals so as to try and do as very little as attainable / treat one thing vital as insignificant arousal/arousal. Amazingly, two hundredth of the study sample incorrectly believed that taking antibiotics would shield them from COVID-19 infection. Such response indicates content concerning the particular use of sure medicine within the treatment of COVID-19, and thus it's extraordinarily necessary to continually offer data that will be effective in dominant the misuse and misuse of antibiotics thereby from stopping all of them. (1)

Sources of awareness

Social Media, Television, Friends, Family Members, WhatsApp, Health Unit / Health Worker / Outreach Front Staff, Community Leaders, Radio, Other (newspaper, religious leaders, traditional healers, or any other member of the community). (3)

Indicators related to awareness on protective means of COVID-19

Common symptoms, mode of transmission, ways to prevent transmission of infection or transmission, People who are likely to be sick, Time of viral survival in various areas, Infection with the virus, (3)

Indicators related to the treatment of COVID-19

Family of coronaviruses, Incubation period, Availability of any vaccine to prevent COVID-19, Availability of current treatment, Antibiotics effective in treating or preventing COVID-19, Acquisition of testing. (3)

Indicators related to general awareness on COVID-19

Name of the country of origin and when this outbreak was first reported, Name of the five countries with the highest number of cases, Name of the country with the highest case fatality rate. (3)

Attitude and Practices of Students Regarding COVID-19

Attitude:

- Likely to become infected with the new coronavirus
- Important to prevent the spread of coronavirus in the community
- Social distancing is important to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Lockdown is a good strategy considering the situation in India
- Other strategies could be used to control the spread of COVID-19 in India (singh et al)

Practices

Steps you and your family have taken to prevent coronavirus infection in recent days

- Regular handwashing/sanitizing using alcohol-based cleaner or soap and water
- Covering mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing
- Avoid close contact with anyone who has a fever or cough/social distancing
- Avoid unprotected direct contact with live animals and surfaces in contact with animals
- Cook meat and eggs well
- Follow the advisory of staying at home

Steps you will take if someone in your family has symptoms of COVID-19

- I will go to the hospital/health unit
- I would stay in quarantine
- Other steps

Suggestions enclosed making findings/evidences concerning therefore distancing and keeping yourself/something clean practices; door-to-door examining and testing so a choice is made; doing/completing a lot of tests; creating carrying a mask required; protection the hotspots; extending the internment period; and securing/making certain of the provision of private serving or acting to forestall hurt instrumentation, masks and gloves for physicians. (3)

Tissue paper use

Adolescents within the current study reported personal hygiene and medical aid behaviors like swing mouth and nose tissue once coughing or physiological reaction or bending the elbow once the tissue wasn't obtainable. additionally, most of them eliminate and eliminate the tissue safely like a shot once use. (4) Unwashed hands don't increase the danger of infection with COVID-19 once in grips with the mouth, nose, or eyes. Young people typically abuse protecting practices after they come home. throughout the epidemic, some half-hour -40% of teens ne'er stripped off their consumer goods| vesture| wear or separated these garments from different clothing or discarded looking luggage befittingly.

Young people often abuse protective practices after they return home. Throughout the epidemic, approximately 30% - 40% of teens never stripped off their or separated these garments from different clothing or discarded shopping bags appropriately. About half of teens in a recent study reported that they ate a diet rich in vitamin C and believed that it increased their risk of coronavirus infection. Women are more likely to follow recommended behaviours during epidemics such as hand washing and other methods to prevent transmission of the disease. About 1/2 of teens in an exceedingly recent study rumoured that they ate diet with healthy and rich vitamins, believed that it accrued their risk of coronavirus infection. Women are additionally possible to follow suggested behaviours throughout epidemics like hand laundry and different ways to stop transmission of the malady. (4)

Many youth were optimistic concerning the government's ability to regulate the unfold of the illness through stricter laws and social control measures across the country. Several have conveyed on effective health protection practices to stop the unfold of the COVID-19 virus, that has been severely suffering from their information and attitudes toward these measures. (4)

Objectives

- Assess the knowledge regarding importance of lockdown of Corona virus among adolescents.
- Associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variables of study participants.

Need for the study

With the growing number of countries around the world about to be shut down due to the COVID = 19 epidemic, many people forced to stay at home may wonder why these measures, how long they will need, and how long they will take before life returns to normal.

The strength of people with asymptomatic or minor symptoms, but iron can spread the disease, explains why social isolation - reducing contact with others = more than other things like washing your hand and not touching your face, is very important World Health the importance of being far enough to avoid infection from the respiratory tract carrying the virus. It is important that everyone adheres to this, even if they think they are sick. For people with symptoms, or who are in contact with someone who shows symptoms, many countries are opposed to isolating themselves completely, a week or two to reduce the ongoing transmission of the virus.

Discussion

Singh et al discussed the issues related with awareness of college students during lockdown in *India*. Author addressed questions regarding preventive measures arise during pandemic of COVID-19. Arina Azlan believes that precaution and preventive measure is required to control COVID-19 infection and it become essential to follow rules during COVID-19 pandemic. The author emphasizes the importance of consistent messages from health authorities and government and the need for health education programs to improve knowledge, attitudes and performance.(5)

Latefa Ali Dardas et al found that the majority reported reported acting on health-promoting behaviors should be strictly adhered to to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Customized efforts square measure required to enhance data levels, attitudes, and performance among children. Ahmed Samir Abdelhafiz et al have described that the adolescents had gained knowledge with novel media like whatsapp, twitter and facebook. But news can not be trustworthy.(6) Florian Götzinger et al have found that the critical research needs raised during COVID-19 such as improvements in assessment and some issues related to attitude of adolescents during COVID pandemic.

Hamed Alzoubi et al have found that myths and misunderstanding about Covid 19 infection as well as directed preventive measures are common in adolescents. The sources for knowledge were social media, internet and television. These sources cannot be genuine.(2) A number of studies and reviews reflected on various aspects of lockdown during COVID-19 pandemic (7-11). Also reviews on impacts of lockdown on community and different groups flashed (12-18). Preventive aspects for spread of COVID-19 infection were emphasized through different approaches (19-22).

Conclusion

According to the findings, the govt. must create higher efforts to bring data, attitudes and practices regarding COVID-19 to the general public, particularly through bound management measures like masking, the role of some anti-infective medication and therefore the effectiveness of antibiotics in COVID-19 treatment. The latter is vital as a result of it'll go a protracted approach in combating the unfold of germs, that may be a major pathological state worldwide and providing sensible recommendation on the utilization of herbs.

In conclusion, the current study revealed good knowledge, practice and a high attitude among people studying about COVID-19. Such a response reflects the effect of its declaration as a pandemic declared by the WHO and efforts by local health authorities to raise awareness of COVID-19. However, a handful of participants in the study sample showed an unsatisfactory response to information and opinions about COVID-19 and, therefore, urgently needed an awareness campaign. The findings of this study can be seen as the basis for organizing awareness campaigns between university students and the community and help guide the efforts and programs of national health authorities to better protect COVID-19 and its ongoing dissemination. Research may be fruitful in conducting other research of its kind.

In conclusion, the present study unconcealed sensible data, observations and a high angle among folks finding out concerning COVID-19. Such a response reflects the impact of its declaration as an endemic declared by the WHO and efforts by native health authorities to boost awareness of COVID-19. Such a response reflects the impact of its declaration as an outbreak declared by the United Nations agency and efforts by native health authorities to spice up awareness of COVID-19.

However, one or two of participants within the study sample showed a degree of dissatisfactory response and opinions concerning COVID-19 and, therefore, desperately required awareness campaign. The findings of this study will be helpful for organizing awareness campaigns for university students and also the community and facilitate the efforts and programs of national health authorities to shield against COVID-19 spread .

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