



FACULTY OF APPLIED MEDICAL SCIENCES
كلية العلوم الطبية التطبيقية

Coronavirus vaccine acceptance

A comparative study between developing & developed countries

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PTS block



□ Objectives

Define

- **Covid-19**

Outline

- **Concerns related to COVID-19**
- **Consequences of being Anti-Vax**

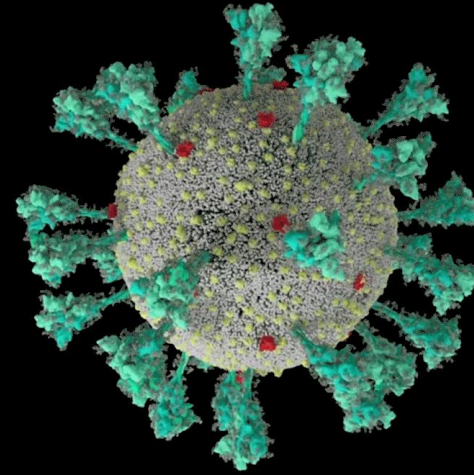
Discuss

- **Pathogenesis of COVID-19**
- **Symptoms**
- **Similarities of COVID vaccine acceptance in developing and developed countries.**
- **What influences the general public opinion**

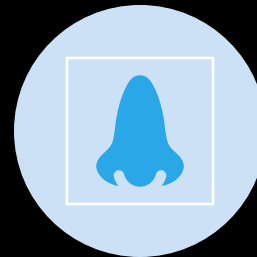
Introduction: Coronavirus (SARS-Cov2)

- Coronaviruses caused by SARS-Cov2 are a broad viral family that can infect a wide variety of hosts. Human infections such as the common cold, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) have been linked to them.
- It can range anywhere from mild to severe and cause a multitude of complications, including death.
- It is highly contagious and can be passed from person to person.
- The best way to protect yourself is to get vaccinated.

Symptoms



Symptoms regarding Covid-19 are usually classified into three categories.



Mild: (Upper Respiratory tract), rhinosinusitis, pharyngitis, loss of taste and smell, nausea, asymptomatic.



Moderate: Persistent fever (above 38°C), wet cough with phlegm, dizziness.



Severe: Pale/blue skin, hemoptysis, anuria, fainting.



Image depicting the virus attacking the respiratory system

Image depicting a medical personnel helping a patient



Pathogenesis Of COVID-19

- ❑ Coronavirus (COVID-19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2, commonly known as (SARS CoV-2). It is a highly contagious single stranded RNA virus genetically related to SARS-COV.
- ❑ The lungs are the main organs that are affected immediately, leading to pneumonia and respiratory failure in severe cases. Occasionally, patients may exhibit gastro-intestinal, cardiac and neurologic symptoms. Other organs like the liver and kidneys may be involved after the diagnosis.

Concerns related to the COVID-19 vaccine.

- ❑ Vaccines are highly effective medical tools for disease prevention.
- ❑ Anti-vax ideologies
- ❑ Hysteria surrounding vaccine-associated risks has resulted in a declining number of vaccinations in developed countries.
- ❑ The top main concerns regarding this hysteria are;
 - Causes health issues (I.e., autism, infertility issues)
 - Lack of trust in government to ensure vaccine safety and effectiveness
 - The vaccine is too new
 - Government control

Outline the consequences of being Anti/vax

- ❑ Online misinformation can lead to obvious dangerous consequences. We saw this firsthand during the COVID-19 global pandemic. Misinformation caused wide hysteria in communities, online, etc.
- ❑ Refusing to vaccinate could lead to re-emergence of vaccine-prevented diseases (T.M, Measles, etc.).
- ❑ Disrupts herd immunity.



Discuss the similarities of covid vaccine acceptance between developing and developed countries

- In both developed and developing countries misinformation, and uncredited news reports have tried to negatively influence the public.
- A strategic way to combat this could be; initiating communication plans with spokespeople, establishing partnerships (i.e., CDC, WHO, UNICEF), Identify potential threats to the general public's confidence in vaccine safety, construct messages about COVID-19 vaccine safety using an evidence-based approach.



Discuss what can positively influence the general public's response.

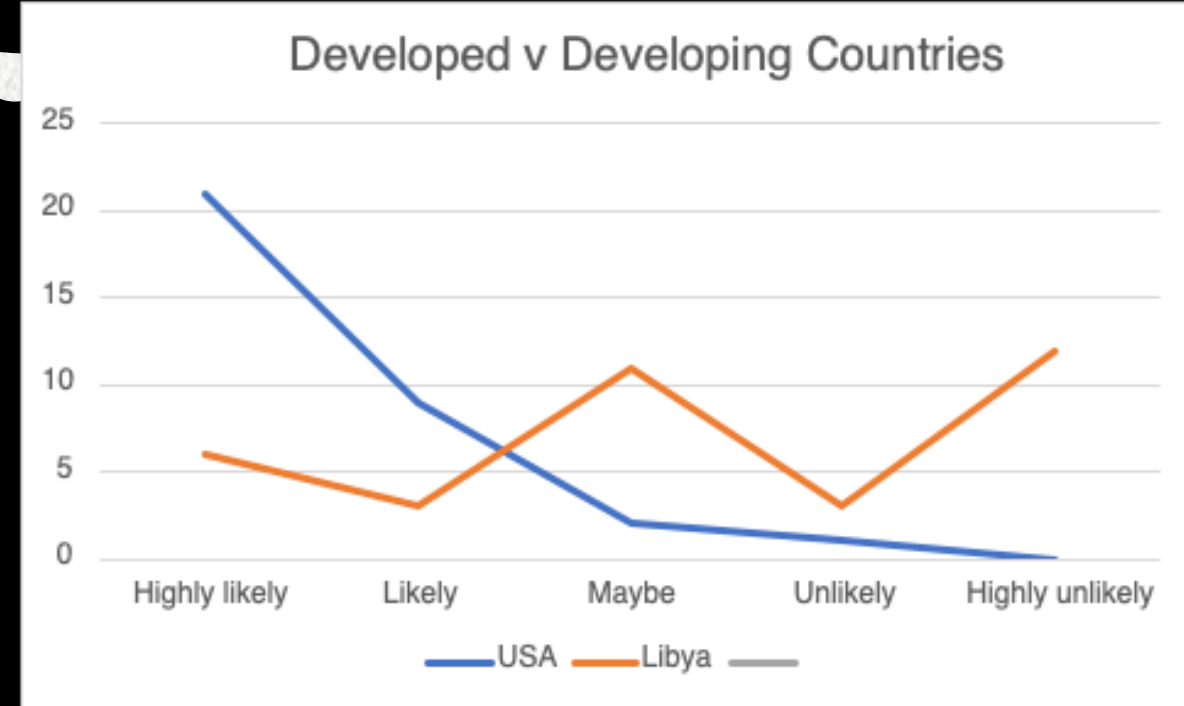
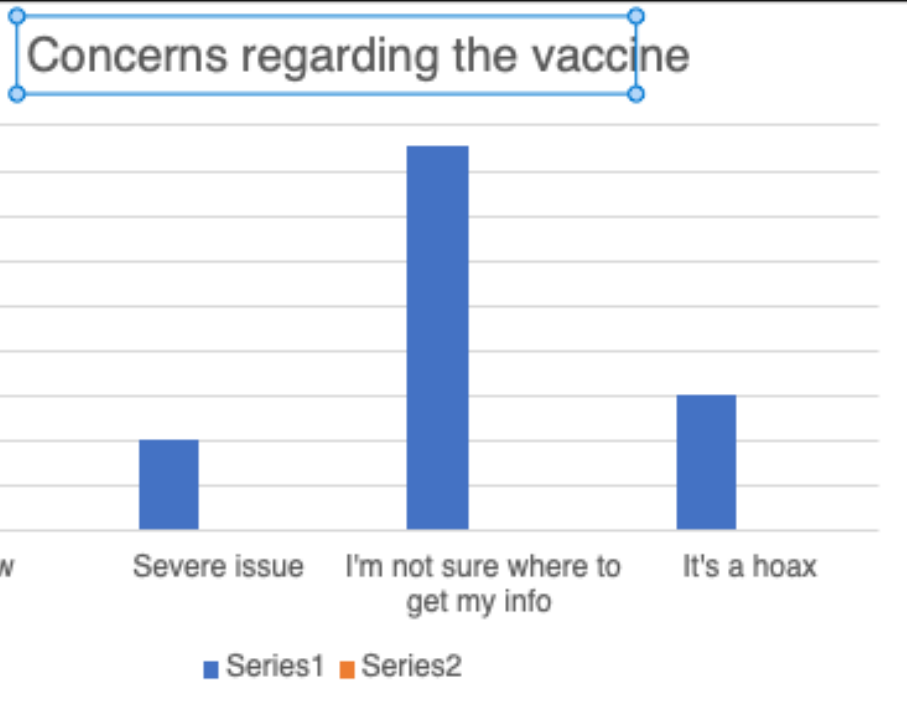
- Trusted government officials
- Certified medical Organizations
- An effective and easy way to make health information accessible to everyone (I.e., Ads, pamphlets, infographics).
- Case studies that states the data in a clear and understandable way for the public to understand



Discuss what can negatively influence the general public's response.

- Misinformation
- Conspiracy theories
- Fake news
- Bots
- Unreliable websites, and case studies not fact-checked

Comparison between developed and developing countries



Conclusion

- ❑ Vaccines in developing countries is crucial for the nation's safety and security
- ❑ Most developing countries do not have the resources to defend themselves against a deadly outbreak. They lack medical resources, and trust-worthy government officials to establish order during times of distress and confusion
- ❑ The lack of said resources could potentially create conflict and lead to wide-spread hysteria
- ❑ Educating citizens, the importance of being vaccinated can completely avoid this

Thank you for listening!



References

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