



Willingness to accept COVID-19 vaccine and associated factors among adult household members: a short communication

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Abstract

Even though COVID-19 vaccinations must be effective and safe to stop the pandemic, vaccine skepticism is growing everywhere. One of the challenges to world health today is vaccine hesitancy, which results from peoples' refusal to accept the vaccine. The author found that the estimated willingness to accept COVID-19 vaccine was 28.4%. Globally, a people's perceptions and beliefs may have an impact on how well they accept the COVID-19 vaccine. Peoples who have a negative attitude toward vaccinations may be reluctant to get vaccinated. The author recommends the increasing awareness level of the COVID-19 vaccine to increase the vaccine acceptance rate. Therefore, healthcare workers should provide continuous and updated information on the COVID-19 vaccine to increase the awareness level of the communities.

Keywords: COVID-19 vaccine, willingness, associated factors, ethiopia

We read the research released by Abdulhamid *et al.*^[1] with great interest. It describes adult household members' willingness to accept the COVID-19 vaccine and associated factors in Dire Dawa Municipal Administration, East Ethiopia. We recognize the significance of determining how well-received the COVID-19 vaccination is in poor nations like Ethiopia. The elements that may influence a household's willingness to receive the COVID-19 vaccine are suggested in this letter.

The author found that the estimated willingness to accept COVID-19 vaccine was 28.4%.^[1] This is consistent with the study done on rural residents of Southwestern Ethiopia which was 29.8%.^[2] and lower than the adult chronic patients in Northwest Ethiopia Hospital, 54.6%.^[3] and elderly populations of China, 79.08%.^[4] The study done in Western Ethiopia showed healthcare workers COVID-19 acceptance rates was 65.4%.^[5] In Turkey, the acceptance rate of the COVID-19 vaccine was 84.6% among healthcare workers^[6] which was higher than the study of Abdulhamid *et al.*^[1].

Even though COVID-19 vaccinations must be effective and safe to stop the pandemic, vaccine skepticism is growing everywhere^[3]. One of the top 10 challenges to world health today is vaccine hesitancy, which results from patients' refusal to accept the vaccine^[7].

According to Abdulhamid *et al.*^[1], a readiness to accept the COVID-19 vaccine was predicted by having a positive attitude toward the vaccine. Globally, a patient's perceptions and beliefs may have an impact on how well they accept the COVID-19 vaccine. Patients who have a negative attitude toward vaccinations may be reluctant to get vaccinated^[8]. Similarly, the study conducted by Kaplan and colleagues revealed that healthcare professional's attitude and belief in the vaccine to end the pandemic were significantly related factors to willingness for COVID-19 vaccination. Besides to this, healthcare professionals are anticipated to positively influence the public's attitude and perceptions toward the COVID-19 vaccine^[6].

Households with a chronic disease were more likely to take the COVID-19 vaccine due to their fear of their sickness^[7,9]. Despite this, Abdulhamid and colleagues discovered a strong link between the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine and the absence of comorbidity. Despite this, special emphasis should be devoted to patients with chronic diseases to boost vaccine acceptability^[7].

The COVID-19 vaccination hesitation was predicted by the level of COVID-19 vaccine knowledge. People with more education were more likely to receive vaccinations^[3]. The impact of vaccine acceptance rates and awareness of the COVID-19 vaccine were also discussed by the author.

The correct information channels were paramount in achieving optimum vaccine acceptance in healthcare professionals. This may be because of the rapid and changing flow of country-specific information regarding the disease or vaccines over time. In a study involving healthcare professionals, 80% of information on COVID-19 was reached online. It has been shown that the

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information on the websites of official public health organizations is more reliable^[6].

Patients who had a high understanding and practice of COVID-19 preventive measures were more likely to receive the vaccine^[10]. Despite this, the household's knowledge and practices regarding COVID-19 preventive practices were not studied.

The author recommends the increasing awareness level of the COVID-19 vaccine to increase the vaccine acceptance rate. Therefore, healthcare workers should provide continuous and updated information on COVID-19 preventive practices and the COVID-19 vaccine to increase the awareness level of the communities. Besides this, the Ethiopian government should provide adequate and reliable information via its media about the safety and efficacy of the vaccine. A vaccine campaign might be launched to raise knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccination. Last, we strongly recommend that further study should be conducted to evaluate vaccine reluctance in households with multiple comorbidities.

Ethical approval

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Consent

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