Perception of Healthcare providers towards Covishield and Covaxin vaccines in a Tertiary care Teaching hospital

Dr Bomma Nikhila¹, Dr B Prashanth²,

 1 – Junior resident, Department of Hospital Administration,
2 – Senior resident, Department of Surgical Gastroenterology Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences
Corresponding Author: Dr Bomma Nikhila
Department of Hospital Administration
Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences
Hyderabad

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I. Introduction

Vaccination against COVID-19 commenced in India on 16 January 2021, prioritising health care workers which included medical students. A year has passed since the first case of novel coronavirus infections was detected in China's Wuhan province. During the initial period of the disease, the efforts were concentrated on preventing and slowing down transmission 1–6. Global analysis of herd immunity in COVID-19 has shown the urgent need for efficacious COVID-19 vaccines7. Currently, the vaccine development efforts have started to come to fruition as some of the leading vaccine candidates have shown positive results in the prevention of clinical disease8–12 The primary outcome measure was to identify the most frequently experienced side effects from the vaccines Covishield and Covaxin, based on type of vaccine, first or second dose, age, gender, race and occupation. The secondary outcome measure was to document the total number of work shifts missed after receiving the vaccine. Of interest to health care risk managers, the survey identified the most common side effects and resulting missed time from work broken down by type of vaccine and first or second dose. This information will be helpful for those institutions who have not yet vaccinated a majority of their work force, employees who still need their second dose, and for strategic scheduling of employees.

	Covaxin	Covishield
Intervention/	Whole-Virion Inactivated	Intervention - Covishield
comparator agent	SARS-CoV-2 vaccine	(SII-ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) -administered as 2 dose schedules
	(BBV152) with three	on Days 1 and 29 as 0.5 ml dose intramuscularly Comparator
	formulations, BBV152A,	Agent
	BBV152B, and BBV152C.	Oxford/AZ-ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine. Oxford/ AZ-
	Dose: 0.5 ml, Route of	ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine was administered as 2 dose
	administration:	schedules on days
	Intramuscular injection,	1 and 29 as 0.5 ml dose.
	Frequency: two doses at	
	day 0 and day 14	
Trial type	Interventional	Interventional
Study design	Randomized, Parallel	Randomized, Parallel
	Group, Active	Group Trial
	Controlled Trial	
Health condition/	Active immunization for	Healthy human volunteers
problem studied	the prevention of SARS-CoV-2	
	Infection in healthy human volunteers	
Blinding/masking	Participant, Investigator,	Participant, Investigator,
	and Outcome Assessor	Outcome Assessor, and
	Blinde	Date-entry Operator
		Blinded
Phase of trial	Phase 1/Phase 2	Phase 2/Phase 3.
Primary sponsor	Bharat Biotech	Serum Institute of India
	International Limited	Private Limited

II. Objectives

1. To study COVID-19 vaccination side effects among hospital staff who received the covaxin or covishield COVID-19 vaccines

2. To study any lost work time of hospital staff who received the covaxin or covishield COVID-19 vaccines

3. To Compare variables of age, gender, race, occupation, post vaccine symptoms, and missed work time based on type of vaccine received.

4. To Compare any similarities or differences with adverse events between first and second doses of vaccines for each vaccine type.

5. Establish self-perceived rating for how COVID-19 vaccine side effects affected normal daily functional ability using a Likert Scale.

III. Materials And Methods

Study Setting: The study was undertaken in Nizam's Institute of medical sciences – a tertiary care teaching hospital in Hyderabad.

Study Design: This is an observational prospective exploratory study.

Study Period: Jan 2021 to March 2021

Sources of Data A pre-tested structured self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from Health care providers including Doctors, Nurses, paramedics and housekeeping staff Prior to attempting the questionnaire, the study subjects were explained the purpose of the study. Questionnaires were checked for completeness and consistency.

The questionnaire consisted of three parts. The first part assessed HCWs' general information and demographic variables (Table:1).

The second part consists of questions related to Missed work time, by vaccine type and dose—n (%) (Table:2) The third part consists of questions related to Local and systemic side effects by vaccine type and dose—n (%) (Table:3).

STATISTICAL METHODS

Subject characteristics, missed work time, and side effect data are presented as frequency counts and percentages by vaccine dose (first, second) and by vaccine type within dose (Covaxin or covishield).

Sl.no	Variables	Category	Dose 1	Dose2
			N= 2782	N= 1700
1	Age	Below 50 yrs	1738	986
			(62.5%)	(58%)
		>50 yrs	1044	714
		2	(37.5%)	(42%)
2	Sex	Male	2043	1284
			(73.4%)	(75.5%)
		Female	739	416
			(26.5%)	(24.5%)
3	Profession	Doctors	789	562
			(28.3%)	(33%)
		Nurses	1072	665
			(38.5%)	(39.1%)
		Housekeeping staff	749	408
			(26.9%)	(24%)
		Paramedics	172	65
			(6.2%)	(3.8%)
4	History of allergic reaction		78	42
			(2.8%)	(2.4%)
5	Covishield		2268	1394
			(81.5%)	(82%)
6	Covaxin		504	306
			(18.1%)	(18%)

IV. Results Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristic of healthcare providers.



Fig 2 Distribution of Covishield and Covaxin



Table:2 Missed wo	rk time, by vaccin	e type and dose—n (%	6)
			- /

S no	Questions	Dose 1		Dose 2	
		Covishield N	Covaxin N =	Covishield N	Covaxin N =
		=2268	504	=1394	306
1.	Within7 days of receiving vaccine, did you miss any work time because of vaccine side effects?				
	Yes	80 (3.5%)	4 (0.8%)	336 (24.1%)	28 (9.1%)
	No	2188 (96.4%)	500 (99.2%)	1058 (75.9%)	278 (90.8%)
2.	If yes, how many shifts of work did you miss?				
	0	0	2 (0.4%)	5 (0.3%)	2 (0.6%)
	1	58 (2.5%)	2 (0.4%)	272 (19.5%)	20 (6.5%)
	2	16 (0.7%)	0	53 (3.8%)	4 (1.3%)
	More than 2 shifts	6 (0.26%)	0	6 (0.4%)	2 (0.6%)
3.	If no, did you consider calling in based on symptoms but came to work anyways?				
	Yes	162 (7.1%)	22 (4.3%)	264 (18.9%)	36 (11.7%)

	No	2026 (89.3%)	488 (96.8%)	794 (56.9%)	242 (79%)
4.	Total number of subjects who missed work or considered calling in	242 (10.6%)	26 (5.1%)	600 (43%)	64 (20.9%)

Table:3 Local and systemic side effects by vaccine type and dose—n (%)

	Dose 1		Dose 2	
	Covishield	Covaxin	Covishield	Covaxin
	N = 2268	N = 504	N = 1394	N = 306
Rating of worst you felt in the week				
0—no symptoms no change in daily	650	192	94	68
activity level	(28.6%)	(38%)	(67%)	(22.2%)
1—minor symptoms able to complete	1068	262	94	68
routing tasks without difficulty	(47%)	(51.9%)	(6.7%)	(22.2%)
2—moderate symptoms, constantly aware	402	54	470	80
of discomfort/symptom	(17.7%)	(10.7%)	(33.7%)	(26.1%)
3—major symptoms, difficulty completing	98	4	286	36
routine tasks	(4.3%)	(0.8%)	(20.5%)	(11.7%)
4-worstpossiblesymptoms, unable to	50	2	160	24
engage indaily activities, may be sleeping	(2.2%)	(0.4%)	(11.5%)	(7.8%)
more than normal				
	Localized sid	e effects		
Pain at injection site lasting longer than 2	1970 (86.8%)	408 (80.9%)	1312 (94.1%)	254 (83%)
hours				
Pain at injection site lasting longer than 24	1684 (74.2%)	280 (55.5%)	1160 (83.2%)	182 (59.4%)
hours				
Swelling at injection site or surrounding	474 (20.9%)	42 (8.3%)	426 (30.5%)	24 (7.8%)
area				
Redness or rash at injection site or	248 (10.9%)	18 (3.5%)	276 (19.8%)	18 (5.8%)
surrounding area				
	Systemic side	effects	1	1
Fever	680 (29.9%)	126 (25%)	378 (27.1%)	81 (26.4%)
Fatigue	786 (34.6%)	98 (19.4%)	415 (29.7%)	64 (20.9%)
Headache	364 (16%)	89 (17.6%)	279 (20%)	55 (17.9%)
Diarrhoea	25 (1.1%)	12 (5.8%)	9 (0.6%)	4 (1.3%)
Difficulty breathing, shortness of breath	34 (1.4%)	16 (3.1%)	21 (1.5%)	9 (2.9%)
Swelling to your lips, tongue, face or	4 (0.2%)	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.07%)	0
throat				
Itching anywhere on your body	27 (1.1%)	15 (2.9%)	19 (1.3%)	7 (2.2%)
Cough	76 (3.3%)	21 (4.1%)	62 (4.4%)	12 (3.9%)
Body or muscle aches	135 (5.9%)	45 (8.9%)	129 (9.2%)	23 (7.5%)
Pink eye	1 (0.04%)	0	0	0
Sore throat	52 (2.2%)	31 (6.1%)	47 (3.3%)	18 (5.8%)
Trouble waking up, very drowsy	75 (3.3%)	47 (9.3%)	31 (2.2%)	31 (10.1%)
Vomiting	9 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.2%)	2 (0.6%)

Fig3 Rating given after first week of Covishield and Covaxin doses





Fig4 Local side effects of Covishield and Covaxin



Conclusion V.

The fact that India manufactures more than 60% of all vaccines sold across the globe is going to come in handy as also the fact that its \$40 billion pharmaceutical sector is not yet involved. In the pipeline is the development of some more affordable vaccines by the Indian companies with the aim to fight COVID-19. At the moment the Indian Serum Institute's Covishield is being looked up to as called the "vaccine for the world."

This study provides a real-world analysis of initial COVID-19 vaccine distribution to front-line hospital workers and community first responders. As the push to vaccinate employees continues, this study provides data for managers to strategically plan for continued first and second vaccine dose distribution plans, as well as considerations for possible booster doses in the future. Due to the number of individuals who have not returned for their second scheduled vaccine dose, there is the possibility employers will need to plan for additional second doses, or may need to repeat the series if immunity from the first dose only has become ineffective. For fully vaccinated individuals who may eventually need a booster dose, any possible adverse events for a third dose are unknown at this time. Health care risk managers should proactively plan for the potential of employees needing to

miss at least one work shift for second or third doses of the vaccine.

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