



Adherence of College of Education Students towards Prevention of COVID-19 Pandemic Disease

Ologele Ibrahim
University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria



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ABSTRACT

The brunt of COVID-19 is currently being felt in all spheres of human endeavor; it has affected the health, economy, education, religion, and overall well-being of all citizens. The study objectives are to investigate whether: (i) Kwara State College of Education students adhere to hand washing; (ii) adherence to receiving a vaccine for prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic; and (iii) to investigate if there is a difference between male and female students. Adherence towards preventive measures to COVID-19 pandemic. The descriptive research design of the survey type was employed for the study. The study population comprised all students of the College of Education Ilorin. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select two hundred and fourteen (214) respondents who participated in the study. The study outcome indicated that students of the College of Education adhere to hand washing, not adherence to vaccine collection. There are differences in male and female adherence to preventive measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Evidence realized from the study also recommends implication for the college of education authority to conduct a sensitization program for students on the benefits of adherence to all COVID-19 preventive measures designed by the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) on coronavirus disease to protect them as well as their family members against the coronavirus disease.

INTRODUCTION

Three pathogenic Coronavirus outbreaks in the 21st century caused global economic progress and public health challenges. The first one was severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus disease in 2012, the second one started in 2012, which is Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus, and the third one started in 2019, which is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. Up till today, there is no specific treatment for the Coronavirus disease. In early 2020, a case of novel Coronavirus was established in Wuhan, China. Within a short period, the confirmed cases increased, and those tainted developed fever, cough, and even severe respiratory conditions, drawing the Chinese government's attention. Researchers discovered that 27 of the 41 established cases had a direct link with a seafood seller in the Wuhan market. Electron microscopy has shown that the virus has an envelope, and the particles are oval with a diameter of about 60-140 nm. Whole-genome sequencing analysis has shown that the virus belongs to a new type of Coronavirus of the β genus (Feng et al., 2020).

COVID-19, reported in late December 2019 from China (Wuhan) is a shocking pandemic for humans (Ageghehu et al., 2021; Sileshi et al., 2021). The disease was declared the sixth emergency health problem of international concern. Hence, this outbreak constitutes a public health risk through the international spread of the disease and requires a coordinated international response (Shewasinad et al., 2021).

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