

## BOOK CHAPTER | COVID-19 Presidential Jobs

# Effect of Presidential COVID-19 Jobs on Citizens Attitude Towards Vaccination Uptakes & Hesitancies

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### Abstract

COVID 19 remains a present and potential threat in today's digital and conventional world. It poses serious threats not only to health and survival but it also comes with undertones that are political, economic, social, financial and technical. Unfortunately, despite the global drive towards ameliorating its effect through the distribution of vaccines and its uptake, so many people globally remains hesitant about whether to be administered the vaccine or not. This is fuelled by information garnered through offline and sources – now popularly referred to as infodemic. This chapter elucidates some of the issues surrounding COVID Vaccination and Vaccines. Recommendations were made based on the training, inferences and experiences of the author on the Field.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Field, Health, Vaccination, Hesitancy, Infodemic

### Introduction

Fifteen years after the first highly pathogenic human coronavirus caused the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) outbreak, another variant known as novel SARS-CoV-2 (nSARS-CoV-2) is ravaging the global community [1,2]. Since its emergence in December 2019, nSARS-CoV-2 has recorded 313,621,411 confirmed cases and caused 5,505, 729 deaths as at 11:57AM, January 12, 2022 according to the Johns Hopkins University Coronavirus Resource Center [3]. . To mitigate the impact and spread of the disease, substantial investment in both SARS-CoV-2 vaccine development and simultaneous scale-up of vaccine manufacturing has been taking place [3]. The Coalition of Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (CEPI); World Health Organization (WHO); GAVI; The Vaccine Alliance; and other global health organization have joined forces with other stakeholders, including governments across the world, to support SARS-CoV-2 vaccine development and develop mechanisms to ensure that populations globally

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Are able to access a potential future vaccine. Over the past couple of months, the number of candidate vaccines has risen dramatically. In early April 2020, there were just over 60 candidates; as of August 20, 2020, there were over 139 vaccines undergoing preclinical evaluation and another 30 vaccines that had started at least Phase I clinical trials.

Despite this initial progress, substantial hurdles related to technological capability, logistical feasibility, and social equity still lie ahead. With focus on COVID-19 vaccine acceptance and uptake among those who could have access to the vaccine. Exacerbated by criticism about lack of transparency, as well as rhetoric and timelines that have emphasized speed without properly addressing safety concerns, about 50% of Americans surveyed in a recent poll have expressed hesitancy at getting vaccinated once a SARS-CoV-2 vaccine gets developed [4]. This provides evidence that COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy has already become an issue that needs to be addressed. The WHO defines vaccine hesitancy as the delay in the acceptance or blunt refusal of vaccines, despite the availability of vaccine services, and has been identified as a growing trend in global health [5]

### Concluding Remarks

To douse the suspicion among the populace and boost their confidence on the safety and efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines; Presidents around the world as a demonstration of leadership have taken turns to take their jabs. President Muhammadu Buhari GCFR, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria took his first and second jabs on March 6<sup>th</sup> and May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2021 respectively. As at December 2021, over 8 million Nigerians have taken the COVID-19 vaccine shots according to the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) [6]. COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy is a global phenomenon and has been reported in different parts of the world – Canada, France, U.K, USA etc. This would limit the effectiveness of the COVID-19 outbreak response, particularly in Africa. This can be overcome by the implementation of multi-level, evidence-based strategies to address vaccine hesitancy, such as: evidence-based efforts from social, behavioural, communication, and implementation science that can inform clinical efforts at the interpersonal, individual, and organization levels [7].

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