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Prevalence and factors related to Side effects of COVID-19 vaccination among Jordanian Universities Students

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Abstract

Background: Universities students are young adults usually been considered at a low-risk for COVID-19 infection and severity; therefore, they were deprioritized within the mass vaccination strategies as their prognosis of COVID-19 infection is relatively more favorable than older age groups. On the other hand, vaccination of this demographic group is indispensable to achieve herd immunity. The prevalence of vaccine side effects plays an important role in students' perception about vaccination programs

Objective: To detect the prevalence of post-COVID-19 vaccine side effects among Jordanian Universities students. To Identify the variation between three different types of COVID-19 vaccines regarding the most common side effects. As well as the relation of COVID-19 vaccines' side effects with sociodemographic and medical characteristics of the students.

Method: A cross section online study was conducted, involving all the universities in Jordan. A sample of 1389 university students from different regions was collected using online questionnaire

Results: Of the total 1325 students 68.7% were vaccinated with Pfizer, and 26.5%, Sinopharm others 3.4 % took AstraZeneca and 0.7% Sputnik .Ten students were unvaccinated (0.72%). The prevalence of vaccinated students was 99.28% Over 29.0% of students got infected with COVID-19 before getting vaccinated, After the first dose of vaccination, 70.6% have suffered from symptoms, which included headache in 44.7% of students, fever in 35.1%, fatigue in 32.4%, muscle pain in 31.5% and joint pain in 19.1%. Students who took Pfizer had a higher prevalence of symptoms than the ones who took Sinopharm (76.5% vs. 55.1%, respectively), the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), and all symptoms were more common with Pfizer. Over 72.9% of students developed adverse effects from vaccination after the 1st dose, and 70.1% after the 2nd dose. Manifestation of adverse effects after the 1st dose was most common in students who were vaccinated with AstraZeneca/Sputnik V (85.5%), followed by Pfizer (77.9%), then Sinopharm (60.2%), and this variation was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). While after the 2nd dose, Pfizer had more adverse effects (73.6%) than AstraZeneca/Sputnik V (65.5%), and Sinopharm (56.4%) ($p < 0.001$). Sinopharm was associated with significantly less headache, fever, and joint pain than the other vaccines.

Keywords: COVID-19, vaccine, side effects, Jordanian university students

Biography

Currently he is a Post graduated medical student ,graduated from faculty of Medicine Mutah University, and right now he continues his passion in doing research. Always he is looking forward to develop his skills, and put his learning into practice, and make a contribution. He is eager to learn and excited about medicine and always enthusiastic about learning the newest updates in medicine.