عنوان مقاله:

Association Detecting Fake News and E-Health Literacy with Vaccination Intention: cross-sectional study in Esfahan Health Central

محل انتشار:

چهاردهمین همایش دانشجویی تازه های علوم بهداشتی کشور (سال: 1400)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: During the COVID-۱۹ pandemic, public opinion has been influenced by fake news and rumors about the acceptance of the COVID-۱۹ vaccine. In this regard, public e-health literacy is very important as a tool to deal with misinformation. The present study aimed to determine the relationship between the ability to detect fake news and e-health literacy and the intention to get vaccinated against COVID-۱۹.Methods: The present descriptive-analytical (cross-sectional) study examined ۵۲۲ individuals over ۱۸ years of age, who visited the health centers of Isfahan. Data collection tools in this study, in addition to demographic information, included the standard e-health literacy questionnaire and the researcher-made questionnaire able to detect fake news. After collecting the questionnaires, we entered the data in SPSS ۲۴ and utilized the Kruskal-Wallis test, Chisquare test, Spearman test, and logistic regression models for data analysis. The significance level was considered to be ۰.۰۵.Results: The results indicated that there was a statistically significant relationship between the intention to get vaccinated and the ability to detect fake news. A one-unit increase in the score of the ability to detect fake news respectively reduced the intention to not get vaccinated or vaccine hesitancy by ۲۴% and ۳۲%. There was also a significant association between the intention to get vaccinated and e-health literacy so that A one-unit increase in e-health literacy score decreased the intention to not get vaccinated by about ۶%. The results of the correlation between the ability to detect fake news and e-health literacy indicated that increasing e-health literacy score one unit, increased the ability to detect fake news by ۰.۳۳۳% and vice versa. (Spearman's Rho= ۰.۳۳۳, P<۰.۰۰۱).Conclusion: The results demonstrated that individuals, with a higher ability to detect fake news, had a higher intention to get vaccinated against COVID-۱۹. Those with higher e-health literacy also had a more intention to get vaccinated against COVID-۱۹. Therefore, we suggest developing the educational programs to promote the ability to detect fake news and increase ehealth literacy to promote the

.acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine

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