JAN 03, 2023

OPEN ACCESS

DOI:
dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.5jyl8jeq6g2w/v1

Protocol Citation: dn.roy 2023. Multi-dimensional potential factors influencing COVID-19 vaccine booster acceptance and hesitancy among university academic community in Bangladesh: a cross-sectional comparative study. **protocols.io** https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.5jyl8jeq6g2w/v1

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Working
We use this protocol and it's working

Created: Jan 03, 2023

Last Modified: Jan 03, 2023

PROTOCOL integer ID:
74676

1

Multi-dimensional potential factors influencing COVID-19 vaccine booster acceptance and hesitancy among university academic community in Bangladesh: a cross-sectional comparative study

dn.roy[1,2]

[1]Jashore University of Science and Technology; [2]University of Rajshahi

dn.roy

ABSTRACT

Despite the potential therapeutic benefits of primer vaccine dosage regimens, public perceptions of COVID-19 vaccine booster dose (VBD) acceptance and hesitancy vary among various sub-group populations. This study method designed to investigate COVID-19 vaccine booster dose acceptance and compares the multi-dimensional potential factors influencing VBD acceptance and hesitancy among university teachers and the student community in Bangladesh. This cross-sectional comparative study used a self-administered, anonymous, and validated multi-item questionnaire to rationalize the study's outlined objectives. The questionnaire was deployed online using an online survey tool (Google forms) and conveniently sent to teachers and students in different public and private universities between 15thJune, 2022 and 15thAugust, 2022 using electronic collection methods (social media platform and emails) and following the STROBE guideline.A non-parametric data analytical tool called binary logistic regression was employed to explore the pattern of association between explanatory variables and the response variable. All the key assumptions related to binary regression analysis were examined to adjust the model suitability. Assumptions of binary logistic analysis were tested. Raw data were inserted into Microsoft Excel version 10 and imported to Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) software. IBM-SPSS version 25 (RRID: SCR_016479)was used for analyzing the data. In this study analysis, $p<0.05$ was considered statistically significant.