The knowledge of college of sharia student's about Coronavirus in Imam Muhammed Bin Saud University in Riyadh 2014

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Abstract—

Background: Saudi Arabia is experiencing an outbreak of Middle Eastern-Coronavirus in the community. The Coronavirus kills about 40% of those infected and has been detected in 22 different countries worldwide.

Methods: This study included one questionnaire given to unde rstand what do the Students know and where are they getting their information from. The purpose was to answer questions and to inform the college of sharia community about prevention.Summary statistics are presented as percentages of the participant sample that responded to each question.

Results: This study showed that baseline knowledge was relatively low. While A majority has suggested to conduct awareness Lectures about the coronavirus in the university.The majority of students sought information about the epidemic from social media (27%), followed by both ministry of health and T.V (18%) for each.

Conclusions: the collage of sharia need to conduct more awareness Lectures.

Key Words—: Coronavirus, sharia students, Education, Epidemics prevention, Social media.

INTRODUCTION

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The Middle Eastern Coronavirus is a serious and growing threat to communities around the world. this strain of coronavirus was first reported in 2012 in Saudi Arabia. Since then, as of Nov 7, 2014, the World Health Organization has reported 909 laboratory confirmed infections, with 331 deaths. In Saudi Arabia, the epidemic is having a growing impact on the community. We are concerned about the safety of the students thus it is important to know their knowledge about the prevention.

Early identification of coronavirus is difficult as initial symptoms are usually mild. A typical case might look something like the following: Fever and cough, followed by chills, sore throat, muscle pain, joint pain, and difficulty breathing. Severe progression includes pneumonia Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) and renal failure in about a third of cases, there are also gastrointestinal symptoms such as vomiting and diarrhea. Identification of the virus can be made by nasopharyngeal swab if the swab tests negative, a patient with a suspected case should be retested using lower respiratory specimens such as sputum, Broncho alveolar lavage, or endotracheal aspirate while many treatments have been tried to reduce the effects of the virus, individual symptom management has been most successful. These include ventilator strategies for ARDS, treating co-infections, and renal replacement therapy for acute renal failure. Other strategies such as ribavirin cyclosporine A, and other treatments have been tried without clinical data to support their effectiveness.

It has not yet been determined if there is a significant animal reservoir for coronavirus. However, antibodies have been found in camels, and the virus may have circulated for some time in bats. The microorganism that causes coronavirus is an RNA virus. It spreads via the droplet route of transmission. Other factors that make coronavirus a potential global threat is that it has shown person-to-person transmission and transmission from patient to nurse, lacks a vaccine or any evidence of effectiveness of specific therapies and results in a high mortality rate. The agent does not spread quickly, as the R0 or reproductive rate (the number of people that each infected person spreads it to on average during the infectious period) is between 0.8 and 1.3. Having an R0 of less than one usually means that the infection will die out in the long run. Having an R0 above one means that an outbreak can be sustained and therefore infection may be widespread. Therefore, in its present state, the infectivity of coronavirus is low. By comparison, the R0 for the 1918 pandemic influenza virus was between 2and 3.
The study was conducted is imam Mohammed University, located in Riyadh, the capital city of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Riyadh is a growing city, currently home to almost 5.2 million people.

METHOD

Aim of the project and sampling
The project had a specific aim. The aim were to identify the level of knowledge among college of sharia's students regarding the coronavirus epidemic.

Design
Is a cross sectional survey included 100 volunteer participants, the questionnaires included two pages, and some people chose not to participate. The questionnaire was based on the student information about the corona virus. The questionnaire material covered evidence from the literature about virus transmission, infectivity and preventative Strategies.
I developed a questionnaire to understand the knowledge, attitudes the majority of questions were nominal variables (yes/no) and three question was an advice or opinion to the university about educating the students.

Sampling and analytic strategy
Participation in the survey was completely voluntary. All data was entered into SPSS (version 20). Summary statistics are presented as percentages of the participant student sample that responded to each question. Respondents with missing values were included from data summaries and statistical tests.

RESULT

The first part of our study is to evaluate their knowledge about the virus and its symptoms. We asked if they know what is corona virus the majority answered yes (84%) the others answered no (16%) . We asked three questions about the symptoms the first quest was if fever is a symptom of corona virus (52%) answered yes and (48%) answered no and (4%) answered they don't know , the second question was if flu a symptom of corona virus (47%) answered yes , (50%) answered no and (3%) don't know , the last question was if vomiting and diarrhea symptoms if corona virus(54%) answered yes , (40%) answered no and (6%) don't know.
The second part of our study was to evaluate their source of knowledge. We had two questions , the first question was what is their source of knowledge about the corona virus out of the university the most answered social media(27%) followed by both ministry of health and T.V (18%) for each , refer to chart 1. The second question was if the university conducted any awareness programs the majority answered no (69%).
The third part of our study was about the type of the organism and mode of transmission knowledge . (61%) answered it is a virus the rest (39%) answered incorrectly , refer to table1, (68%) answered it is infectious , (50%) think that social habits helps in the transmission , (61%) don't think that the disease is more transmitted in the winter than the summer , (35%) know at least a source of the corona virus , 18 individuals said camels and 5 said bats , refer to table 2 .
The last part of our study was about the prevention . (54%) think that personal hygiene helps in prevention , (59%) think washing hand is not enough for the prevention , (46%) use other tools for prevention .

DISCUSSION

The majority of student heard about corona virus, but they don't search deep on it, The social media is the most source of knowledge about corona virus out of the university and 69% of the student don't get any awareness programs in the university, so from the result the social media don't give a good awareness programs because there are no guideline for awareness.
The university should increase awareness programs should also cohort in social media, T.V.

CONCLUSION

Regarding to the result of the study the student's knowledge was not good enough, so collage of sharia should increase the awareness of its students about Coronavirus by introducing lectures and workshops.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The students in college of sharia were friendly and they accept our questioner. So, we would thank them for their cooperation. The security men in the main campus guided us to reach the collage so, we thank them for their cooperation.

LIMITATIONS

I found some difficulties in reaching college of sharia e.g. car park. When we distributed the questionnaire some of the student had exams so, they didn't accept to fill up the questionnaire .some students didn't return the questionnaire paper and this affected the sample size.

CHART AND TABLES

Table 1 : Type of the organism

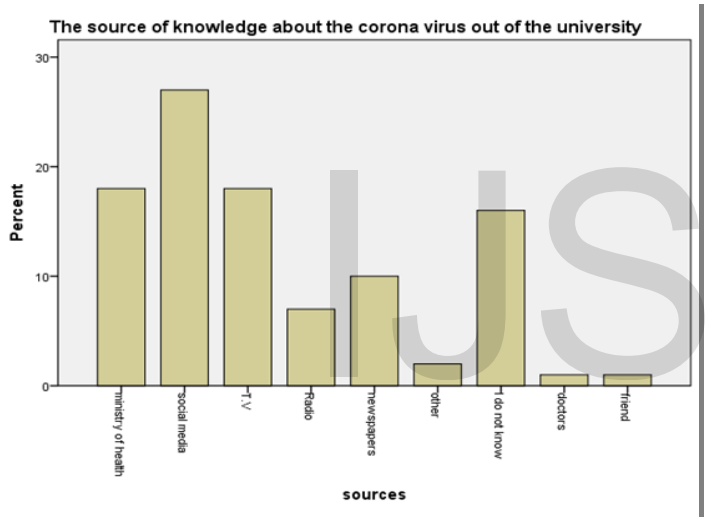
	Frequency	*Percent*	*Valid percent*	*Cumulative percent*
Virus	61	61%	61%	61%
Bacteria	10	10%	10%	71%
Other	16	16%	16%	87%
Don't know	13	13%	13%	100%
Total	100	100%	100%	

Table 1 : Source of the corona virus

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent

Don't know	63	63%	63%	63%
Camel	18	18%	18	81%
locust	1	1%	1%	82%
Sex	1	1%	1%	83%
Animals	2	2%	2%	85%
Pats	5	5%	5%	90%
Pig	1	1%	1%	91%
Birds	2	2%	2%	93%
Handshake	1	1%	1%	94%
Middle east	5	5%	5%	99%
Respiratory disease	1	1%	1%	100%
total	100	100%	100%	

Chart 1:



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