

EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE THE INCREASE IN VACCINATION AGAINST COVID19 IN ALMAGUER CAUCA

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Abstract: By managing the increase in covid19 vaccination in the Almaguer Health Care Unit of the department of Cauca during the year 2023, a positive effect is achieved so that people agree to receive their doses from the scheme, contributing to the protection of the population in your health and preventing the spread. The type of deductive research is used, with a quantitative approach, the methods chosen are probabilistic and non-probabilistic, establishing the sample size at 111 respondents, with a reference list of the municipal headquarters where the company is affiliated. population. The instrument used is a questionnaire with the survey and statistics technique. It was established that awareness, training and orientation to the general population on the subject is necessary. Therefore, it is necessary to reach the floating population to achieve social impact.

Keywords: Covid19, protection, prevention, spread, health and vaccination.

INTRODUCTION

Covid19 is one of the greatest health risks, it is an infectious respiratory disease that is transmitted through particles expelled by the affected person through the mouth or nose; It results in heart conditions, respiratory problems, failure in several organs and muscle pain, among others; For this reason, it is so important to access vaccination against covid19 taking into account that it is the most effective way to protect yourself against this disease since this way the body's defenses are turned on so that it learns to withstand infections, by getting vaccinated you protect yourself. themselves and the people around them. It is also a safe way to increase immunity against this virus. The doses are validated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and meet the necessary requirements to be applied to the population, although produced in the shortest time possible were subjected to

different clinical tests.

The symptoms that the infected person presents are: Fever or chills, difficulty breathing (feeling short of breath), fatigue, muscle and body aches, headache, recent loss of smell or taste, congestion, among others; There are several types of tests to determine whether the person was infected or not, through samples taken from the patient's nose or mouth, these can be tests of Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) where its results take up to three days because it is sent to a laboratory, the other is the antigen test which is a rapid test and its result takes between 15 to 30 minutes.

The population most susceptible to contracting this disease is between 50 years of age or older, people with underlying diseases and all those who are not vaccinated. The pandemic caused many changes at a general level due to the rapidity of the spread of the diseases. infections in different types of patients led to extreme measures being taken, including the closure of economic and educational activities, along with the precautions they established such as social distancing, the mandatory use of face masks, constant hand washing and confinement were practices that They became part of the daily routine.

In the context of everything that was experienced due to the coronavirus pandemic, the number of deaths, the millions of infections and the collapsed intensive care units, generated uncertainty, fear, worry and stress in people as they were facing to a difficult situation to deal with and not only began to affect the physical health but also the mental health of the inhabitants. Health personnel became the main element of care in each of the stages that were experienced over the years for the improvement of the crises triggered, since they were the ones who remained in direct contact with the sick, helping their recovery through different activities aimed at

guaranteeing the well-being and caring for the health of patients in a dignified manner.

Vaccination is one of the solutions with which it was possible to reduce active cases and stop the spread of the disease because it generates antibodies that have the power to counteract the virus since it is necessary for the body to have the ability to recognize it. and that being exposed to it prevents the reproduction of the disease, all this is achieved with the different vaccines which had to go through different clinical trials, but thanks to scientific advances and research it was possible to develop them, until they were approved by WHO, thus reducing the number of deaths and seriously ill people, a reduction in hospitalized patients was even achieved, generating an impact on the ICUs which were collapsed in most cities.

Currently there is no treatment for covid19, so the best way to protect yourself is by accessing immunization with the biologicals established for each of the populations, this is a solution for which each inhabitant is responsible because the more the population is vaccinated, the less it attacks. the virus. Due to the low interest of users, the amount of floating population, the levels of fear and rejection, it is necessary to encourage vaccination against covid19 in Almaguer Cauca as it is a fundamental work to immunize the majority of the population, considering that it helps to combat and prevent the spread, therefore, increasing the number of immunized people in the municipality of Almaguer contributes to the protection of the community.

Regardless of whether covid19 decreases thanks to vaccines, it is necessary to continue immunizing the population, for which it is essential to always have biological available according to each guideline defined by the Ministry of Health and according to each of the variants; since this way the immunization of susceptible people for doses against

covid19 and who of their own free will decide to acquire the biological one is guaranteed; However, it is also necessary to continue with awareness campaigns to raise awareness among those who have not started the scheme or those who are pending completion.

Carrying out health promotion and disease prevention through induced demand and monitoring of patient databases plays a fundamental role in this process, since this way each user is guaranteed timely referral to attend the vaccination sites and acquire your dose, since it is free and can be accessed by all people who wish to do so.

METHODOLOGY

To begin, this work used the type of deductive research, with a quantitative approach, the methods chosen are probabilistic and non-probabilistic, establishing the sample size that corresponded to 111 respondents, with a list or sampling frame from one location to municipal level where the population with which a systematic selection or segmentation is carried out in sample fields is affiliated, representative statistics of the population that lives in the headquarters, which corresponded to 111, were also used. The instrument used was the questionnaire using the technique survey and statistics on covid19.

DATA SHEET

Entity carrying out the survey: Health Care Unit (UAS) Almaguer. Natural or legal person who entrusted it: UAS Coordination. Source of financing: own resources.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Manage the increase in covid19 vaccination in the Almaguer Health Care Unit of the department of Cauca during the year 2023, for the protection of the population's health and the prevention of spread.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Encourage users to complete the vaccination schedule against covid19 and reduce adverse effects such as pain in the arm, general malaise, fever, stomach damage, headache, chills and vomiting.

Immunize high numbers of the floating population in the municipality of Almaguer, so that the users start and complete their vaccination schedule against covid19.

Universe:Men and women aged 3 years and older, from socioeconomic levels 1, 2 and 3, with urban and rural coverage.

Sampling frame: People over 3 years old, farmers, workers, nursing assistants and doctors. Covers 100% of the target group. The population taken as a universe is a total of 111 people, inhabitants of the Municipality of Almaguer.

Confidence level	Zalfa	Z2
99.7%	3	9.00
99.0%	2.58	6.66
98.0%	2.33	5.43
96.0%	2.05	4.20
95.0%	1.96	3.84
90.0%	1,645	2.71
80.0%	1.28	1.64
50.0%	0.674	0.45

Table 1. Confidence levels for establishing the sample.

Note. The confidence level taken in this research was 99.7%a1

Probability and non-probability sampling equation

$$n = \frac{N * Z^2 * p * q}{e^{2*(N - 1)} + Z^2 * p * q}$$

Parameter	Worth	?2
N	111	
Z	3,000	9,0000
P	50%	
Q	50%	
e	2.0%	0.00040
Sample size n=	111	111

Table 2. The parameters used to establish the sample.

Note. The parameters taken were 111

Sample size and distribution:111 surveys were carried out, distributed virtually, where farmers, workers, nursing assistants and doctors are located. Sampling system: probabilistic in stages: systematic random selection of the 111 sample points at the municipal level. Margin of error: within 99.7% confidence limits, they are: for the total sample of 111 surveys. Data collection technique: virtual surveys through Google form and archived in Drive.

Date of data collection: July 12 to 22, 2023. Number of interviewers: 2 interviewers participated in the study and the consolidation of information was carried out automatically in a Google form and stored in Drive. Validation method: 100% of the surveys carried out were reviewed and 100% of them were supervised. Topics it refers to: efforts to encourage the increase in vaccination against covid19 in Almaguer Cauca. Characters or institutions investigated: Almaguer Health Care Unit, community mothers and the general population.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS THAT WERE ASKED; QUESTIONNAIRE

Who is the population susceptible to vaccination?

How can the levels of fear and rejection of the Covid19 vaccination be lowered?

Is there a decrease in public order problems?

What is the ease of access to the trails?
 How much is the level of patient satisfaction for symptoms presented?
 Do you consider that there is a decrease in the unvaccinated population due to the existence of a large dispersed rural population?
 How is the increase in Covid19 Vaccination achieved in the Almaguer Health Care Unit of the Department of Cauca during 2023?
 What is the interest of users to access more doses of vaccines against covid19 due to adverse effects such as pain in the arm, general malaise, fever, stomach damage, headache, chills, and vomiting?
 Is there mandatory attendance at educational institutions and that due to different beliefs and cultural issues they do not accept vaccination with Covid19 biological?
 How easy is it to sign the informed consent for the minor population?
 Do you consider that the number of floating population that the municipality of Almaguer has caused many users to start or complete their vaccination schedule against Covid19 in other municipalities?
 How can resistance levels be lowered for signing the informed dissent of the first dose and completing the schedule?
 Why is there a complete vaccination scheme for Covid19?

THEORETICAL BODY

To begin with, the investigations into covid19 made it possible to establish changes in health and education institutions, which have a direct relationship, due to the situations of contagion and spread of the virus that require prioritized attention, control and containment in educational establishments. Some authors state the following about this problem:

The abrupt closure of the physical classrooms of the universities and the confinement in the homes of students and teachers due to the CoVid-19 pandemic generated a disruptive situation in the teaching-learning processes of all the degrees and subjects of the modality of face-to-face teaching. This generated, in the first instance, confusion, stress and confusion in all educational agents, as well as in the management teams of universities, faculties and departments. (Moreira, Aguilar & Gómez, 2020, p. 49).

Together with the above, the authors Pérez et al (2020) indicate that the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus type 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the new coronavirus that causes the disease called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the situation a pandemic due to the rapid expansion of the disease. (p. 27). For this reason, preventive vaccination campaigns must be carried out in the population of Almaguer Cauca, complying with the immunization scheme, to contain contagion and reduce confirmed cases.

Considering that protection plays a fundamental role in the health team in charge of the improvement of each patient and thus prevent more sources of contamination from existing. Some authors state:

Humans produce droplets and aerosols in various situations; transmission of the new SARS-COV-2 virus occurs through inhalation and contact with mucous membranes. Adequate understanding of what equipment is used to protect health personnel is essential. To provide adequate care to our patients, it is essential to understanding of the way in which the devices that make up protective equipment personnel prevent the virus from entering our body. (Torres et al, 2020, p. 116).

Likewise, the authors Lustig and Tommasi (2020) express that if testing or the eventual vaccine is not widely available and free (or has a very low cost), it is likely that the poor and vulnerable will decide not to be tested or not get vaccinated. This externality is one of the main arguments in favor of prioritizing these groups in the context of a pandemic. During the pandemic, “forgetting” to protect certain sectors of society (such as slum dwellers, the homeless, undocumented migrants or the transgender population, to name just a few) can seriously harm the ability to contain the spread of the virus. During a pandemic, universal social protection becomes a necessary condition to successfully combat the spread of the disease. (p. 285), it is agreed that the entire population regardless of their culture, belief, ethnicity or religion must be allowed to access coronavirus vaccination services.

Now, prevention is the best way to stop the spread of this disease, but not only with traditional medicine but also with the biological ones established by the World Health Organization. Some authors argue the following:

Covid-19 has generated a great impact worldwide since December 2019. It is a new respiratory disease and is presented as a threat to public health. Currently, there is no medication capable of completely treating the symptoms and the objective of the study is to relate the use of herbal medicine as an alternative for the prevention and treatment of Covid-19 with the frequency and form of consumption, Cañar- Ecuador. (Abad et al, 2020, p. 949).

Likewise, the author Pereira (2020) states that the end of 2019 was marked by the first appearance of the coronavirus pandemic (covid-19). China identified, through the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, an epidemic outbreak in food market workers

in the capital of Hubei province, Wuhan, manifested by a respiratory illness. Later, a new coronavirus was detected as the cause of the disease. (p. 1). Which was an important discovery to be able to establish health safety measures and for science to begin carrying out different research for the creation of vaccines.

With respect to the spread, the application and mandatory nature of preventive measures against the pandemic were necessary, which were complied with in the municipality of Almaguer. Some authors expressed the following:

This way, the study of the spread of the covid-19 coronavirus from the expectations of opinions will contribute to the discussion around mitigation or containment policies for relationships between people in order to avoid contagion, explain risk scenarios. and anticipate potential threats to the health of sectors, institutions, groups and people. (Nájera et al, 2020, p. 96).

Due to the pandemic, many changes were generated in the educational and commercial sectors, which affected the municipality's economy, causing the closure of some establishments. We agree with the arguments of the following authors:

In the first half of March, debates in many countries focused on the most effective forms of intervention to curb the spread of Covid-19, while addressing the consequences of many measures for the respective economies, civil liberties and social repercussions that these measures would have. The covid-19 pandemic has had a rapid and significant impact on mobility. (Coca et al, 2020, p. 949).

On the other hand, the author Martínez (2020) states that, in conclusion, pandemics usually bring with them the imperative need to deal with their manifestations and consequences, which are usually immersed in uncertainty and reveal the fragility of our environment and the life. It is not surprising

that, given this scenario, the mental health of a substantial part of the population is negatively impacted. (p. 150). Fear and uncertainty prevent people from thinking in a reasonable and safe way, affecting their emotional well-being, causing the development of diseases other than those caused by the virus.

Another point is the transformation in the daily life of each of the inhabitants due to the confinement that had to be carried out; in order to avoid generating more infections within the population. We agree with what the following author stated:

The coronavirus (covid-19) has changed our lifestyle and will continue to change it. Because of this, doubts and uncertainties arise: When will I be able to return to my routine? When will I be able to work? Until when will the quarantine be extended? We do not have, nor will we have, in a short time, a definitive answer, so we must be resilient, take care of our mental health, that of our family, that of our patients and, as far as possible, that of the entire community. (Sarabia, 2020, p. 3).

Considering that vaccination is the most effective way to control the growth of infections, it is essential to raise awareness among the entire population to access this service and make use of the biological products available in the Almaguer Health Care Unit. Some authors express:

In the health context given by the covid19 pandemic and showing that vaccination is the greatest strategy used by the different governments of the world, knowledge about representations about vaccination and vaccines becomes relevant. (Altamirano et al, 2021, pp. 1,2).

In the case of secondary reactions such as headache, pain at the application site, fever, dizziness, among others; They are normal at the time of post-vaccination, which will disappear after a few days. Some authors refer:

Vaccines against Covid-19 can cause adverse reactions of different types, from mild to severe. Immunization with the vaccine reduces the risk of infection with the virus. Dentists are professionals at high risk of contagion due to high exposure to aerosols and close contact with the patient during dental procedures. No national studies have been found that have evaluated the adverse reactions and effectiveness of vaccination. (Becker, Balbuena & Samudio, 2021, p. 85).

RESULTS

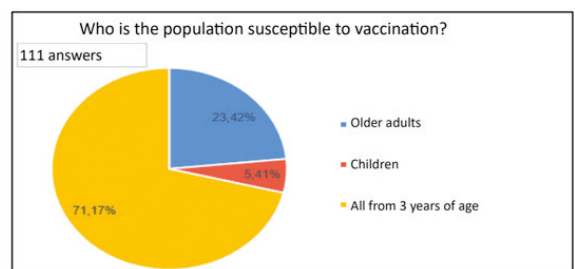


Figure 1; *Population susceptible to vaccination*

Note: Those over 3 years old can access the vaccination.

When asked the question, who is the population susceptible to vaccination? The majority of respondents answered that everyone over 3 years of age corresponds to 71.17%, while 23.42% answered that older adults, another small part of the respondents indicated that only children in 5.41%. Firstly, the prioritized age groups were the elderly population and the population with chronic diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension among others, they were opened first because they were the ones most at risk; As the days went by, coverage was expanded through the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health, until it was possible to vaccinate the population aged 3 years and older, each with the appropriate biological and the amount established for their age.

However, given the new variants of covid19, the Ministry of Health seeks to continue protecting the entire population by implementing new guidelines and resolutions to be able to immunize the different age groups and ensure that no one is left out without receiving the dose for the vaccination scheme.

Vaccines prepare the immune system, prevent people from presenting serious symptoms or failing to present long-term health problems, however, it is still essential to comply with the preventive measures adopted by the Ministry of Health in the face of the pandemic since they also help to prevent the spread of this disease.

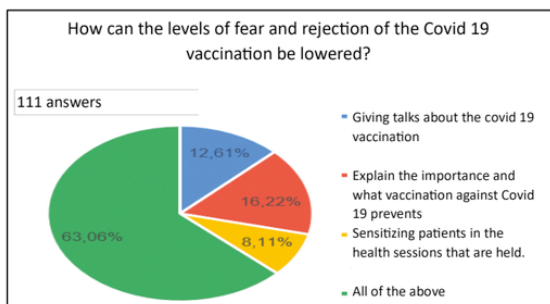


Figure 2. Decrease in fear and rejection of Covid19 vaccination

Note: The relevance of raising awareness and explaining about covid19 vaccination is shocking.

The answers to How can the levels of fear and rejection of the Covid19 vaccination be lowered? The majority of those who responded to the survey, 63.06%, indicated that all the options were very essential to work on together, while 12.61% responded that one of the actions is giving talks, on the other hand, 16.22 % stated that explaining its importance and what it prevents; Finally, 8.11% raising awareness among patients in the health sessions that are held. The relevance of raising awareness about immunization for the pandemic allows users to understand the topic and learn about each of the benefits that vaccination entails for the prevention and protection of the disease both for themselves and for the people around them; Currently, the most effective way to prevent the spread of Covid19 is to be immunized with the corresponding biological for each age, since since the vaccination began, a notable decrease in positive cases and deaths has been demonstrated.

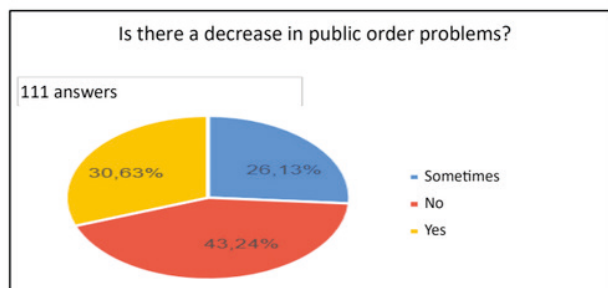


Figure 3. Public order problems

Note: The public order problems that exist in the municipality of Almaguer are evident.

In relation to the question, are there public order problems? The majority responded no, corresponding to 43.24%, while 30.63% stated yes and 26.13% indicated that sometimes. These inconveniences sometimes arise due to the different territorial wars for which one of the sides wants to remain governing, this way the access of health personnel to various rural areas is limited since the hours for circulation in the areas are also restricted. roads and paths, due to the confrontations that occur, for this reason measures are taken such as not going out to the rural part to avoid detentions or fines that these groups impose, their compliance being mandatory within the corresponding period.

This difficulty significantly affects the vaccination days, which means that some people in the territory do not access their dose against Covid19, given that these routes approach the most dispersed places in the municipality, bringing the service from home to home.

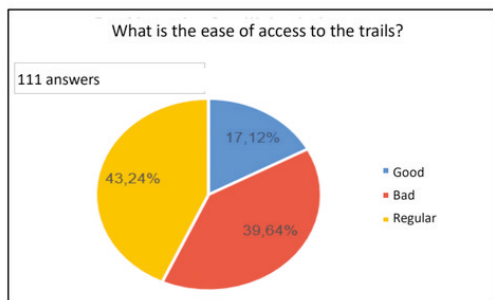


Figure 4. Ease of access to trails

Note: It is difficult to access the municipality's paths.

Inquiring about: What is the ease of access to the trails? A percentage of 43.24% of those surveyed answered that it is average, a portion corresponding to 17.12% responded that it is good and finally 39.64% stated that it is bad. Due to the poor condition of the roads, which deteriorate more during the rainy season and sometimes impede the passage to reach a certain path, there are many inconveniences in being able to travel to the scheduled sites, since on several occasions it is not possible attend or, failing that, you have to walk through trails or debris where they are also difficult to navigate since they are increasingly damaged due to the different winter waves.

The Almaguer Health Care Unit programs monthly extramural outings to the villages, where in addition to the vaccination service, they also provide medical consultation, laboratory testing, electrocardiogram taking, nursing care, dentistry and oral hygiene for all those who are It makes it difficult for them to travel to the municipal seat.

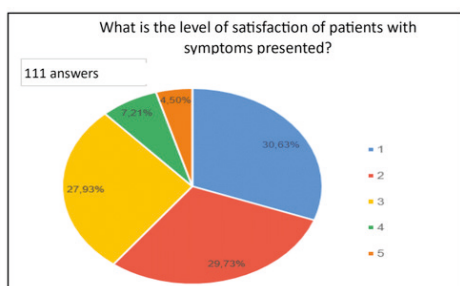


Figure 5. Satisfaction with symptoms presented

Note: Compensation for the symptoms presented is evident.

Regarding the question: How much is the level of patient satisfaction for symptoms presented? A large part of the respondents indicated a 1, which corresponds to 30.63%, although 29.73% indicated a 2, on the other hand, 27.93% indicated a 3, 7.21% indicated a 4 and finally 4.50% scored a 5. The fear of having a headache, general malaise, fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, among others, is very broad, but it must be noted that they are normal post-vaccination signs, which in less than a week present improve and disappear; Not all users will present them or some side effects appear only in the first dose of the scheme and in the following doses there will no longer be adverse effects from the immunization.

In a way, people who have adverse effects when receiving the Covid19 vaccine are responsible for generating fear in the rest of the population, making all those who wish to receive the biological vaccine, some decide not to get vaccinated.

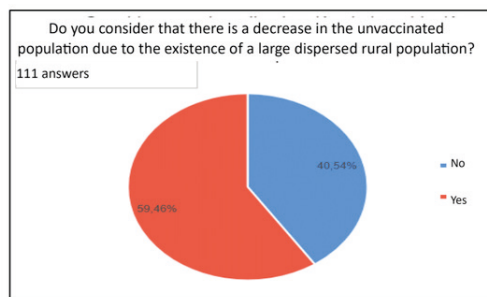


Figure 6. Scattered rural population

Note: There is a large dispersed population in the municipality which is a barrier to vaccination.

The answers as to whether Do you consider that there is a decrease in the unvaccinated population due to the existence of a large dispersed rural population? Most of those who responded to the survey indicated yes, 59.49%, and 40.54% said no. In the municipality there is a barrier to vaccination against covid19 and thus increase the immunization percentage,

since in the beginning the days for the application of biologicals were carried out house to house and Almaguer has inhabitants where the homes are very far apart, In addition, there are problems with public transportation, which is very scarce and in some areas there are only certain days when they can go to the hospital at a defined time.

All these obstacles have limited reaching high levels of vaccination, in addition to the fact that Almaguer is a place far from the city, therefore, when the boom in coronavirus vaccines occurred, the biologicals did not immediately arrive in the municipality, first 80 doses were received of Sinovac aimed at the population over 80 years of age, those same doses arrived for the following month and this way the recruitment of all those to whom the first dose was administered was carried out again.

It was a challenge for the health institution because the doses had to be applied before the established date, therefore, an active search for this group was carried out using extramural teams that traveled to the different paths in different means of transportation and when they went from house to house the application had to meet the age requirement since as it was starting it was not open to the general population; In the same way, there had to be a part that was in charge of everything administrative, which consisted of the organization of the paperwork required for each user, the upload to the Paiweb platform where the digital card is generated and the registration in a template that is typed one to one patient with the corresponding data, all of this leads to the monthly delivery of reports to the Departmental Secretary of Health.

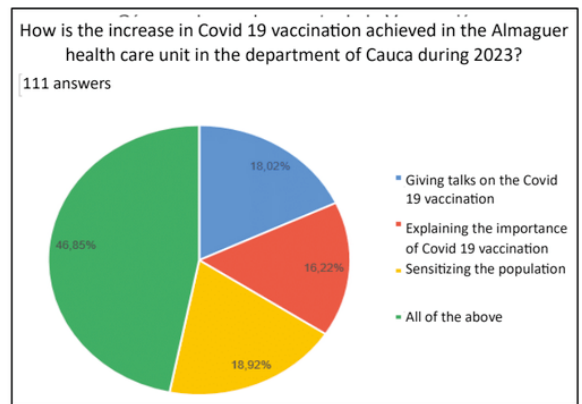


Figure 7. Options to increase Covid19 vaccination

Note: The actions that must be taken to increase vaccination are varied.

When inquiring about how the increase in Covid19 vaccination is achieved in the Almaguer Health Care Unit of the Department of Cauca during 2023? 46.85% of those surveyed responded that all of the above, however 18.92% stated that, by raising awareness among the population, but 16.22% indicated that by explaining the importance of vaccination and 18.02% They indicated that giving talks. Specifically, the most precise way to capture the population pending to receive the doses of the scheme is to create humanization in each of the users so that they understand the importance of being immunized against this pandemic since the vaccines are safe and are authorized by the Ministry of Health and is the only way to create barriers to prevent the spread in the municipality, thus avoiding the risks of transmission in young children, older adults, pregnant women, the population with underlying diseases or the immunocompromised, which are the ones most affected. can seriously affect.

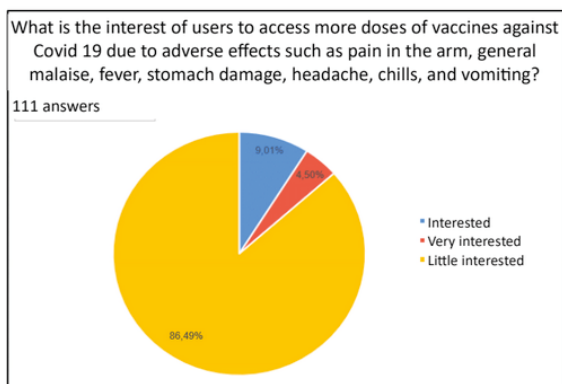


Figure 8. User interest in accessing Covid19 vaccination

Note: The inclination to access or not access vaccination against covid19 is worrying.

The answers to what is the interest of users to access more doses of vaccines against covid19 due to adverse effects such as pain in the arm, general malaise, fever, stomach damage, headache, chills and vomiting? The majority of respondents indicated that they are very little interested, which corresponds to 86.49%, while 9.01% stated that they are interested and finally 4.50% indicated that they are very interested. To be more specific, users report that the pandemic decreased, therefore they stopped giving importance to vaccination since now the active cases are not like at the beginning and the deaths recorded in these last quarters were very low, therefore they do not give relevance to the issue and are inclined not to receive doses against covid19, however, awareness of the importance of these vaccines is always carried out because the best way to prevent infections is by keeping the population well informed about the disease, its spread and means of prevention but each user is free to make their decision in the face of a public health emergency.

The health institution constantly works to raise awareness among the population not only within the same facilities or in extramural sessions, but also through different means of communication, such as radio, public address,

audiovisual products and voice to voice. voice, thus generating an impact on the people who receive the messages.

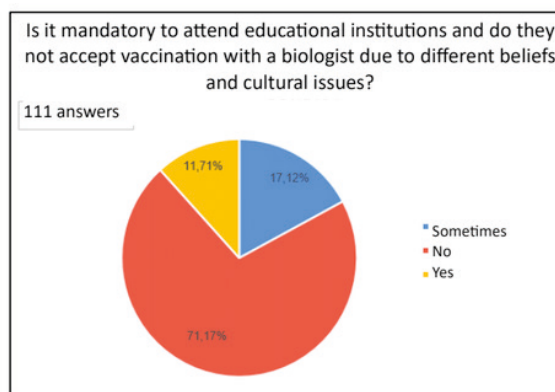


Figure 9. Mandatory to attend educational institutions

Note: The way to enter the classrooms is indifferent to the doses for covid19.

Regarding the question, is it mandatory to attend educational institutions and do they not accept vaccination with biological covid19 due to different beliefs and cultural issues? The majority of respondents stated that they did not, which corresponds to 71.17%, 17.12% indicated that sometimes, and 11.71% indicated that they did. Although there is a decree that requires the presentation of a child health card to enter educational spaces, compliance with this decree was not established in the municipality. At the beginning of the pandemic, schools and colleges worked in virtual mode due to The prevention measures that were implemented then began again in person, but obeying each of the required health requirements such as social distancing, frequent hand washing, use of face masks, open and ventilated spaces, among others.

Currently, no educational institution makes this requirement since the Ministry of Health itself does not issue any decree that supports proceeding to establish it as an order from the entities and since there is no support, the

rectors and educational coordinators cannot rule it as mandatory, therefore This way, each parent and each student is free to make the decision to get vaccinated or not.

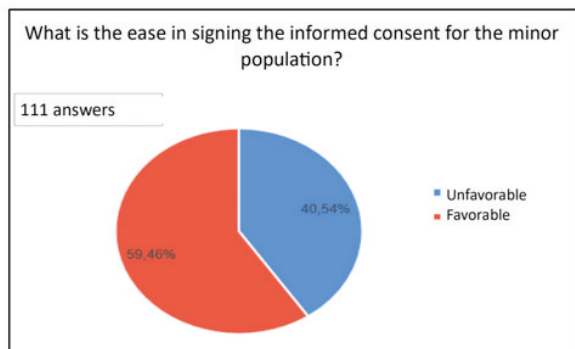


Figure 10. Ease of signing the informed consent in the minor population

Note: The feasibility of signing the informed consent is affordable.

Regarding the inquiry, what is the ease in signing the informed consent for the minor population? 59.46% of those who responded to the survey indicated that it is favorable and 40.54% stated that it is unfavorable. Therefore, given that it is difficult for many parents to attend vaccination days, especially in educational institutions, a strategy was implemented that consists of going days before to leave informed consent at schools and colleges. so that the students take it home, the parent signs it and in the following days the vaccination day will take place, on other occasions when the health personnel go to the villages, the minors who attend They are always accompanied by their parents to the medical consultation and this way they can access the immunization service.

This is one of the requirements for all those people who want to access the vaccination against the coronavirus, after the health agent explains and provides the information about the biological that they are going to receive, the patient proceeds to sign the known document as informed consent, it is also a support for the

institution that a certain user was vaccinated in the Care Unit, these documents are stored and sent to each of the Health Promotion Entities when they require it and make the respective application; If the user is of legal age, they must sign it or place their fingerprint in the corresponding box on the form, and if the user is a minor, the parents or guardian in charge must sign it.

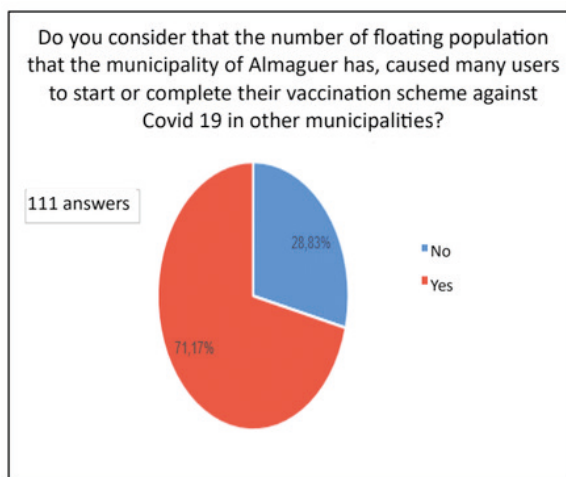


Figure 11. Floating population

Note: The impact on vaccination against covid19 is due to the floating population.

Regarding the question, do you consider that the number of floating population that the municipality of Almaguer has made many users start or complete their vaccination schedule against covid19 in other municipalities? The majority of respondents answered yes, corresponding to 71.17%, while 28.83% indicated no. Because of this, at the beginning of the vaccination, many users of the municipality went to the city of Popayán to start their scheme since when they approved the immunization in Almaguer, they did not send biologicals to the point of care, then starting on March 3, 2021 It starts with the National Vaccination Plan against Covid19, but with only one biological called Sinovac, for this reason users preferred to travel to access a different one.

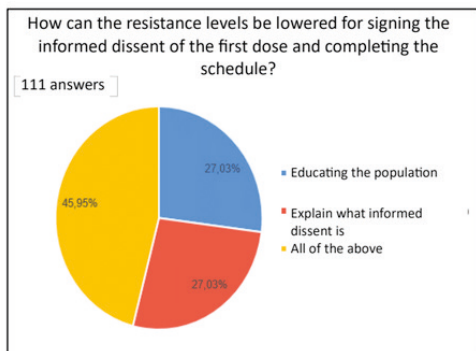


Figure 12. Signature of the informed dissent

Note: The efforts to lower the levels of resistance in the signing of the dissent.

The answers to How can resistance levels be lowered for signing the informed dissent of the first dose and completing the schedule? 45.95% indicated that all of the above, 27.03% indicated that educating the population and another part of 27.03% stated that explaining what dissent is.

Form that is filled out in cases where users refuse to receive the vaccination doses against covid19, if they are a minor the guardian must sign with their name and ID number, but if on the contrary they are over age only the signature, this has a part where it says I do not accept which must be marked with an X since it is an express statement that is required as evidence that it was offered to the population, but some did not agree.

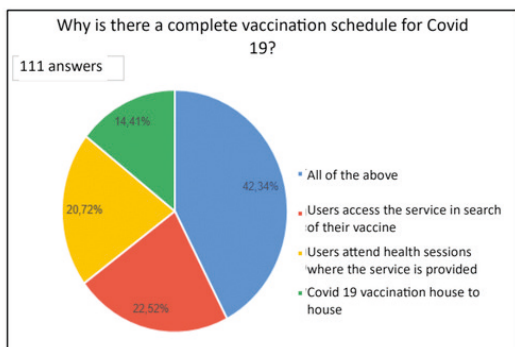


Figure 13. Existence of the complete Covid19 vaccination scheme

Note: Alternatives to complete the covid19 vaccination schedule are multiple.

Regarding the question, why is there a complete vaccination schedule for covid19? A large part of the respondents answered all of the above, which corresponds to 42.34%, while 22.52% indicated that users access the service in search of their vaccine, on the other hand, 20.72% stated that Users attend the health sessions where the service is provided and finally 14.41% indicated that due to house-to-house vaccination. In short, the actions carried out by the Almaguer Health Care Unit to recruit each of the target populations to be vaccinated were optimal and precise to immunize a large part of the inhabitants of the municipality.

The strategies used and teamwork made the closing of the National Vaccination Plan against Covid19 in the municipality of Almaguer very successful, in terms of the application of biologicals and also in the delivery of the administrative part, becoming one of the first of the 42 municipalities of the department of Cauca to obtain the document signed by the Ministry of Health.

DISCUSSIONS

In relation to covid19, it was observed that it caused a change in different sectors of the country because the spread and deaths increased more every day, the educational sector was one of those affected which had to implement different techniques and methods to continue with the training process of the students, we agree with the arguments of several authors:

Due to the covid19 pandemic, in the 2019-2020 academic year in countless countries, face-to-face educational activity in any of its manifestations had to be suspended, with teachers having to plan and develop a new virtual teaching-learning process. Given this circumstance and in light of the current uncertainty, technological resources become

an ally for teachers, making it necessary to disseminate experiences such as those collected in this study: the use of video tutorials in higher education. (Hernández, Martínez & Sánchez, 2021, p.1).

Regarding protection, it is a very important measure for all health personnel, since they are the ones who are in daily contact with the different patients ensuring their improvement, as other authors reaffirm:

It is very important that hospitals have prevention and control protocols against the covid19 pandemic, the unit must have the resources and personnel to care for the infected population, every worker must have training in the use of Personal Protective Equipment [PPE], as well as hygiene measures. The above must be applied in all areas of the hospital center, from the reception to the Intensive Care Unit [ICU], in medical procedures, disinfection and waste. (Elizarrarás et al, 2020, p. 315).

Likewise, in terms of prevention, the authors Orozco, Mendoza & González (2020) state that: until these emergencies happen, it is when we remember that the risk exists and we pay attention to the measures that we must do daily and that we involuntarily forget due to the workload. or by giving priority to direct patient care activities, without thinking that prevention measures are a fundamental part of this patient care. First and foremost, safety is for everyone. (p. 6), we agree with the arguments of these authors since prevention measures protect the health and life of both patients and health personnel, in addition to reducing the risk and spread of all those diseases. transmissible type.

This way, the pandemic evolved very quickly to the point that precautions had to be taken to moderate the spread of Covid19, just as it is indicated that the spread of Covid-19 throughout Spanish territory has led to the adoption of a series of measures

by the authorities aimed at mitigating the health effects of the pandemic. Specifically, the Government declared a state of alarm and announced the confinement of the population to their homes and the forced closure of some areas of activity, such as the hospitality industry. Even so, the rapid increase in the number of infections during those weeks led to reinforcing these measures through Royal Decree-Law 10/2020, of March 29, which established the paralysis of all activities considered non-essential between March 30 and April 9, 2020, both inclusive. (Gutiérrez & Moral, 2020, p. 8).

In relation to health, the author Aparicio (2020) states that: workers in the health sector require special implements suitable to protect themselves in their work environment; At present, these requirements acquire special relevance, as they constitute the guarantee that they themselves do not become a focus of transmission of covid19, putting their family group and the community at risk. (p. 507), it is agreed that health equipment must be safeguarded by establishing tools and instruments that preserve the health of the staff and the work environment, thus avoiding being carriers of the spread of Covid19.

Considering that vaccination against covid19 is a way to reduce the susceptibility of contracting this disease, the most vulnerable population and prone to infection is prioritized, as reaffirmed by health information organizations, and In the analysis of the benefit of vaccination in relation to the risk of dying from covid19 in Mexico, preliminary results identified that the greatest benefit is obtained by initiating vaccination with health workers and people aged 60 years or older with or without comorbidities by descending decade of life, in addition to people aged 50 to 59 with comorbidities and subsequently the remaining population. (from Covid Vaccination, 2021, p. 286).

CONCLUSIONS

From the above, it is concluded that sensitization, training and orientation to the general population regarding vaccination against covid19 is necessary, since it causes a positive effect for people to agree to receive their doses from the scheme; Therefore, it is considered very important to promote these activities to achieve social impact, with the focus of improving the living conditions of the population, achieving the containment of pandemics, while creating protocols, schemes and experiences. that achieved a gradual decrease in deaths and the spread of the disease in one of the most remote municipalities in Colombia.

Likewise, it is specified that each adverse effect was intervened so that the most affected population agreed, at the time of receiving the doses of the covid19 vaccination schedule, since these effects are minimal compared to the risks of contracting said disease; This way, it is essential to encourage the extension of vaccination campaigns, highlighting

their importance in preventing deaths and hospitalizations. Each effort was intensified to reach the most remote people in society. However, the actions were not sufficient to complete the entire vaccination schedule, mainly because high levels of distrust and resistance to the information provided by the media were perceived.

It is also stated that, according to the data revealed on the existence of a floating population in the municipality of Almaguer, Cauca, in Colombia, it is necessary to raise awareness among the population so that they make use of the biological agents available in the Care Unit in Municipal health; Well, this way it is possible to immunize the majority of the inhabitants, preventing the spread of covid19, demonstrating how difficult it is to reach rural, dispersed and floating populations in the health and social security environments. The fields and villages have mobility complications, late information, training deficiencies, frustration in accessing health services and vulnerability in family well-being.

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