



Essential Service Products as Channels for COVID-19 Awareness and Behavior Change: A Narrative Review

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Ann Natl Acad Med Sci (India) 2023;59:77–82.

Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is here to stay. Nonpharmacological interventions such as hand hygiene, social distancing, and respiratory hygiene have remained the mainstay to curb the spread of the virus, and these are sustainable. To understand the information, education, and communication (IEC) efforts undertaken during previous pandemics and successful behavior change strategies that may be applicable to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, we conducted a narrative review of articles using PubMed search on September 11, 2022. The results highlighted that reinforced IEC is the need of the hour in efforts against COVID-19 pandemic. The communication strategy during a pandemic should be of three stages aligned to the objectives of building a basic understanding and knowledge in the target population: building an awareness of the threat; personal actions to minimize the impact; and reinforcing the need for appropriate actions to minimize disease transmission, in that order. An innovative strategy of displaying IEC on the daily essential products can result in a sustainable solution that might result in a “felt need” in the community to follow COVID-19 appropriate behavior. A broad base of stakeholders’ engagement with civil bodies, nongovernmental organizations, private sectors with well-defined responsibilities and accountability would offer an enabling environment for these efforts in ultimately curbing the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords

- ▶ COVID-19
- ▶ essential service products
- ▶ behavior change
- ▶ narrative review

Introduction

The global pandemic of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) coronavirus 2 (CoV-2) causing novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) began in late 2019 affecting more than 214 countries around the world. There were 486 million cases reported globally with more than 6 million deaths

reported as of April 1, 2022.¹ India had its first case on January 30, 2020, in Kerala² following which the governments initiated information, education, and communication (IEC) activities as a part of the broader infection prevention and control strategy. This included thermal screening at points of entry, isolation at airports, and bans on international flights.^{3,4} Nonpharmacological interventions

article published online
June 16, 2023

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-1768137>.
ISSN 0379-038X.

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endorsed in IEC activities were social distancing (minimum 1 m distance between two persons), staying indoors by avoiding unnecessary travel, frequent handwashing with soap and water or use of alcohol-based hand rubs, and cough etiquettes. There was a nationwide lockdown starting March 24, 2020, which was eventually followed by many countries across the globe.⁵

As appropriate treatment modalities are yet to be discovered and vaccination is providing varied levels of protection because of continuous mutation in the virus (delta, delta plus, omicron),⁶ nonpharmacological interventions have remained the mainstay to curb the spread of the virus. In a study reported from China, it was predicted that without nonpharmacological interventions, the number of cases would have been 67-fold higher (interquartile range 44- to 94-fold).⁷ In a case study reported from New York City, universal masking was associated with an approximately 7% transmission reduction overall and up to 20% reduction for 65+ years old.⁸ Similar measures undertaken by national governments during the complete lockdown period were the suspension of all modes of transport, strict closure of all types of shops, malls, restaurants, saloons, gymnasium and swimming pools, schools, colleges, religious places, ban on religious gatherings, postponement of examinations, interviews, and other meetings involving public gatherings; and work from home policy was implemented by many national and international companies. Educational, official classes/meetings, respectively, were conducted online to support the government guidelines.⁹ The use of homemade masks had been mandated for the general public coming outdoors along with hand and respiratory hygiene. The government of India has been engaged in IEC activities through print media, television, caller tunes, banners, posters, and public interviews by national leaders/health professionals with an emphasis on simple interventions such as hand hygiene, social distancing, and respiratory hygiene. Recently, these include efforts to overcome vaccine hesitancy. According to the World Health Organization, communication expertise is as critical as epidemiological and laboratory expertise for the control of an outbreak.¹⁰

COVID-19 is expected to be with us for a long time and there is no time for complacency.¹¹ To recover from economic loss in lockdown, India had started reopening the country in a phased manner from June 1, 2020, and is now with zero COVID-19 restrictions. The country has also started international travel effective from March 27, 2022. It is essential to remember that India is still reporting more than 1,500 cases per day amid increasing number of countries reporting fourth spike in COVID-19 cases, reportedly fourth wave.^{12,13} It is the need of the hour to develop sustainable interventions that are preferably nonpharmacological to curb to the emerge and spread of COVID-19. The aim of this review was to describe the IEC efforts undertaken during previous pandemics, and successful behavior change strategies that may be applicable to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods

A narrative review of articles elaborating on IEC efforts, behavior change strategies in pandemic situations was conducted without restrictions on the type of study. A search was done on PubMed using the keywords that include but not limited to “Information Education and Communication,” “behaviour change,” pandemic on September 11, 2022. There were no language restrictions. This resulted in 770 articles. After reviewing the titles and abstracts, 285 articles were identified. Finally, 15 studies that were relevant to the objective of this study were identified through full-text screening. The search was not exhaustive, limited to PubMed and the results were narratively summarized. Two review authors (M.K. and K.P.P.) independently screened the titles, abstracts, and full texts; and extracted data. Any disagreements were resolved by discussion or referring to other review authors (V.K.P., S.K.P., and U.R.).

Review

Learnings from Our History

During the great epidemic of the plague in India in 1994, fax service, voice information service, telephone hotlines, and print media were used to disseminate educative materials. During the SARS pandemic of 2003, the travel advisories and other guidelines were primarily circulated through electronic media.¹⁴ During influenza (H1N1) pandemic of 2009, government websites, television, radio, and internet were the major modes of communication.¹⁵ During avian influenza (H5N1) in Thailand, it was an effective communication strategy that brought about behavior change and not just the knowledge about the disease. As behavior change is a complex dynamic process involving both motivators and barriers,¹⁶ it was learnt that increased awareness of the treat of avian influenza was possible due to recent (timing) and regular (frequent) information.¹⁷ This highlights the need to reinforce the general public over and over again to perceive the threat and ultimately change their behavior to prevent the acquisition and spread of COVID-19. South Korea was able to flatten the curve through effective communication, sending infection prevention and control messages to their citizens every day as a text message alert. This was a stand-out effort by the government as compared with other European countries.¹⁸

Behavior Change

The purpose of any communication will be to affect behavior change in the target population which in turn depends on the content delivered, channels of communication, factors related to the target population, and existence of feedback mechanisms.¹⁹ Based on the conceptual framework using motivation, opportunity, and ability of the population for management of public health and social behavior, times like COVID-19 provide motivation but lack opportunity, provided ability is considered present. The target population is unable to behave in such situations and requires marketing

strategies to address the same.^{20,21} Social marketing is an innovative platform to bring about desired behavior change. As one has to manage his/her life with SARS-CoV-2, the expected behavior change has to be long term at individual, group, or organizational and societal levels. This involves lifestyle changes, organizational changes, and sociocultural changes, respectively.^{22,23} The bottom line of any social marketing activity is desired behavior change and in this pandemic situation, it will be the practice of social distancing, frequent hand washing, and cough etiquettes. These are simple acts but should be practiced continuously or frequently.²⁴

Need for Reinforcement

Skinner (1938) defined a reinforcer as an experience that raises the frequency of responses associated with it. Reinforcement has its maximum effect when it occurs at the same time as, or just after, the response. Reinforcement not only changes the frequency of the response but also strengthens the association between stimulus and response. Such reinforcements also help in shaping the process (faster when it is continuous) whereby behavior is gradually shifted from one form to another.²⁵

Evidence for Reinforcing IEC

In a study by Brewer et al, it was found that smokers whose packs had pictorial warnings attempted to quit more as compared with those whose packs had text-only warnings during the 4-week trial.²⁶ Having quit smoking for at least 7 days prior to the end of the trial was more common among smokers who received pictorial than those who received text-only warnings. Pictorial warnings also increased forgoing a cigarette, intentions to quit smoking, negative emotional reactions, thinking about the harms of smoking, and conversations about quitting.^{26,27} In a meta-analysis conducted by Noar et al,²⁸ pictorial warnings were more persuasive than text-only warnings because pictures were attractive and held attention better; garnered stronger cognitive and emotional reactions; elicited more negative pack attitudes and negative smoking attitudes; therefore, more effectively increased intentions to not start smoking and to quit smoking.

Discussion

The review of literature highlighted that reinforced IEC is the need of the hour in efforts against COVID-19 pandemic as:

1. The COVID-19 pandemic necessitates not “only fighting against the epidemic but also the simultaneous infodemic.”²⁹ The spread of misinformation and myths about a disease little known before, in this era of social media, has been unprecedented. To counter this, United Nations organization is already working with search and media companies (Facebook, Google, Pinterest, Twitter, TikTok, YouTube, etc.). The counteraction has mostly been limited to social media, television media, and print media by governments across the world. But these social media

along with the television media are also the source of misinformation. The effect of awareness generation in these media is essentially decided by the competitive interest generation and reach by individual IEC material (video/message/pictorial presentation, etc.) as compared with misinformation material available on the same platform.

2. The reinforced IEC through the packaging of essential products can serve as a vital uncompetitive media for delivering awareness messages and can effectively supplement the awareness generation and behavior maintenance of the population during pandemic.
3. The reinforced IEC through the packaging of essential products will broaden the reach of awareness to a wider population because of its doorstep delivery in households. This is important in view of the greater tricking down effect of misinformation and myths among nonsocial media users because of the element of interest and conspiracy attached to it.
4. The reinforced IEC will also help in mitigating the interruption of culture-sensitive communication strategies, for example, community-specific street plays, folk songs, etc. which can be represented pictorially or as poems over the packaging of essential products.
5. These kinds of IEC strategies can help in improving the mental health of the population by dissociating the source of awareness from the source of stressors (e.g., dreadful news of increasing corona deaths on TV, conspiracy regarding virus spread on social media).
6. Awareness generation during the pandemic cannot rely upon the community group awareness strategies because of the social isolation and physical distancing measures advised for curbing the spread of the disease. In these circumstances, individual awareness can reach each household along with the essential products.

A Novel Strategy to Reinforce the Message

The communication strategy during a pandemic should be of three stages aligned to the objectives of building a basic understanding and knowledge in the target population: building an awareness of the threat; personal actions to minimize the impact; and reinforcing the need for appropriate actions to minimize disease transmission, in that order.¹⁵ Accordingly, knowledge about the disease, its symptoms, and preventive measures have to be reiterated to the people time and again, in order to make sure that the interventions, brings about the desired behavior change in them. The information either texts or pictorial representations will be the augmented product, the intended behavior change will be the actual product and protecting themselves from disease acquisition and disease transmission will be the core product. These messages can be delivered with no special costs, making use of regular day-to-day products people purchase or consume. This also saves costs associated with promotional activities. This may necessitate appropriate environmental modifications and policies in addition to delivering health information.

Small messages can be printed out on the daily products which reach the population, underpinning the message newspapers have already started issuing educative materials related to COVID-19 every day. This can further be extended to other printable product covers such as milk packet covers, groceries cover, on cardboard boxes sent out for delivery of products by online delivering companies (→Figs 1–5). Even the food delivery boxes and covers can contain such informative messages. Printing the essential actions to be followed while boarding public transport, the tickets and boarding passes should contain a reminder message. Private companies can invest in this printing material as a part of corporate social responsibility (CSR) during crisis times.



Fig. 1 COVID-19-related health messages on a water bottle.

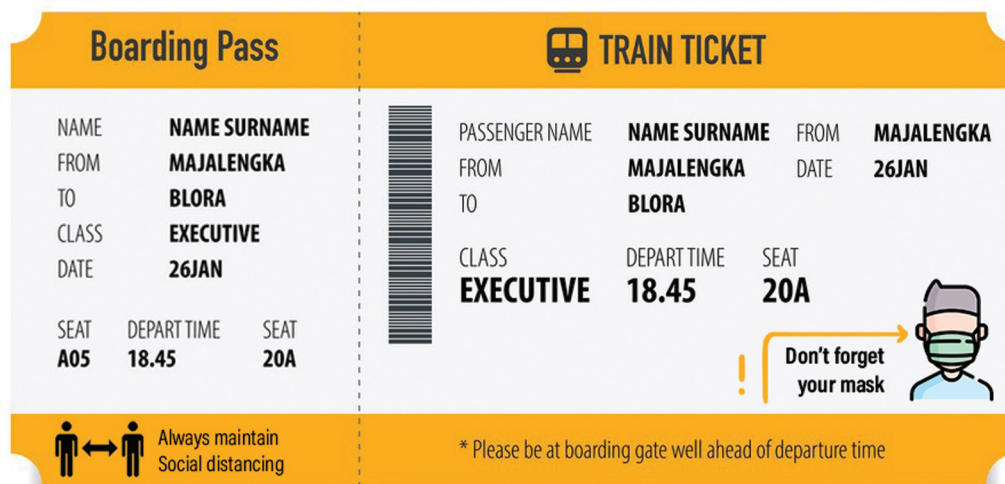


Fig. 2 COVID-19-related health messages on train tickets.



Fig. 3 COVID-19-related health messages on a cloth bag.



Fig. 4 COVID-19-related health messages on a milk packet.



Fig. 5 COVID-19-related health messages on cardboard boxes.

Conclusion

The general public by now has a basic level of understanding and knowledge about the threats and risks of SARS CoV-2. It is time to reinforce the need for appropriate actions to be followed continuously to prevent the spread of infection. Government should bring a policy on the grounds of CSR that all the manufacturers will incorporate IEC short messages on the covers of their products for at least the next few months. All forms of media should be actively involved in the dissemination of informative up-to-date guidelines and regulations on COVID-19. It is high time that the desired behavior change brought about in the community would be the most affordable measure to combat the spread of infection and prevent loss of human, material, economic resources, and lives. A broad base of stakeholders' engagement with civil bodies, nongovernmental organizations, private sector with well-defined responsibilities, and accountability would offer an enabling environment and make the governments' proactive efforts meet the desired end.

Ethics Approval
Not applicable.

Authors' Contribution
All the authors were involved in manuscript preparation.

Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to acknowledge Mr. Premkumar K. (premtree@gmail.com) for preparation of IEC materials.

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