

The role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing monkeypox

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Introduction and research problem:

All humanity is facing in the current era many epidemics and risks associated with the spread of infectious viruses, which require all official and non-official governmental institutions to work together to confront those potential risks that threaten the health of their citizens. All scientific and research efforts must be combined to evaluate the preventive measures of these institutions to identify on the most optimal ways to raise their efficiency and target the development of their ability to confront new diseases and epidemics that threaten the health of its citizens.

At the present time, the Egyptian state, with all its institutions and agencies, tends to share with the international community its concerns about the emerging virus (monkeypox) through the interest of the Egyptian Ministry of Health in following up on the reports of the World Health Organization in this regard.

Mazen Al-Hiti (2013) indicates that by recreational institutions he means a group of institutions that provide recreational services. It is worth noting that these institutions have developed and diversified because of technological, economic, and technical development in the sophistication in the recreation industry to serve the human being and spend times following their desires for rest and compensation of hours Mental and physical fatigue at work (Al-Hiti, 2013, 109)

The World Health Organization (2022) made it clear in its report issued on 19 May, Monkeypox is a viral zoonosis (a virus transmitted to humans from animals) with symptoms like those seen in the past in smallpox patients, although it is clinically less severe. With the eradication of smallpox in 1980 and subsequent cessation of smallpox vaccination, monkeypox has emerged as the most important orthopoxvirus for public health. Monkeypox primarily occurs in central and west Africa, often in proximity to tropical rainforests, and has been increasingly appearing in

urban areas. Animal hosts include a range of rodents and non-human primates.

The World Health Organization (2022) added in its report issued on 20 May, there are about 80 confirmed cases so far, and 50 pending investigations. More cases are likely to be reported as surveillance expands.

Which brought back to memory the beginning of the spread of the Corona virus at the beginning of the year (2019), which had many negative social, political, and economic effects that made contemporary societies a great concern that requires attention and work in full swing in preventing any potential threat to the life of humans during the near future.

conducted AARON S, et al (2022) a study aiming to identify the costs and benefits of primary prevention of zoonotic pandemics, He Indicates to The lives lost and economic costs of viral zoonotic pandemics have steadily increased over the past century, He explore three practical actions to minimize the impact of future pandemics: better surveillance of pathogen spillover and development of global databases of virus genomics and serology, better management of wildlife trade, and a substantial reduction of deforestation. We find that these primary pandemic prevention actions cost less than 1/20 of the value of lives lost each year to emerging viral zoonoses and have substantial cobenefits.

Through the foregoing, the researcher sensed the importance of the role of Egyptian recreational institutions that they can play in raising awareness of the potential dangers of the monkeypox virus, which prompted him to conduct a descriptive study to identify the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in the prevention of monkeypox.

Research aims:

The current research aims to determine the identity of the recreational establishment issued by monkeypox.

Research questions:

-What is the role of Egyptian recreational organizations in protecting against monkeypox?

Study Approach:

The researcher used the descriptive survey method because it did not suit the nature of the research.

Study population and sample:

Participated in the study were (655) recreational establishments that were selected in a stratified random manner from the executive directors of clubs, youth centers, gardens, and parks in the Arab Republic of Egypt, which numbered (6418) institutions.

Data collection tools:

The questionnaire was used as a main tool for collecting data from the research sample, and the researcher presented the research tool to (11) experts in the field of recreation and sports management whose experience in the field is not less than (10) years.

Table (1)**Description of the research sample**

Statement	original community	basic sample	survey sample	Total	percentage
Sports clubs, youth centers, parks, and recreational parks in Egypt	6418	655	42	697	10.86%

Questionnaire on the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing monkeypox (prepared by the researcher):

The questionnaire under study aims to identify the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing monkeypox, and the researcher designed a questionnaire about the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing monkeypox by looking at the study of both Alka M. Kanaya, et al (2022), Paul B Jacobsen, et al (2021).

Scientific transactions to determine the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing monkeypox:

The researcher designed a questionnaire that consisted of (14) phrases, and to calculate the validity of the questionnaire, the researcher used the validity of the experts by presenting the questionnaire in its initial form to (11) experts in the fields of recreation and sports management, and the percentage of experts' agreement on the questionnaire's statements ranged between (80%: 100%), which indicates the acceptance of all statements and the validity of the questionnaire.

Then the researcher calculated the validity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire by applying the questionnaire to an exploratory sample of the research community and other than the basic sample of the research, which numbered (42) executive directors of youth and recreational institutions in Egypt. The researcher calculated the validity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire using the Pearson correlation coefficient between phrase and degree. The totality of the questionnaire, which ranged between (0.86: 0.91), which indicates that the questionnaire has an acceptable degree of validity.

To calculate the questionnaire's stability, the researcher used Cronbach's alpha coefficient by applying it to a sample of (42) individuals from the research community and from outside the original sample, and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire was (0.98), which indicates that the questionnaire has an acceptable degree of reliability.

To correct the questionnaire, the researcher used the Triangular Likert scale as follows: Always (3 marks), sometimes (two marks), rarely (one degree).

Procedures:

The researcher applied the survey to the questionnaire during the period from Wednesday, May 18, 2022, until Thursday, May 19, 2022.

After verifying the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, the researcher applied it to the study sample during the period from Friday 20 May 2022 until Wednesday 25 May 2022

Statistical analysis:

To process and analyze the data statistically, the researcher used the following:

1. Estimated score.
2. percentage
3. ranking

To analyze the responses of the research sample to the questionnaire under study

Presentation and discussion of results:

First, show the results:

Presenting the results of the research question, which states: What is the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing monkeypox?

Table (2)
Estimated degree, percentage, and order of sample opinions on
identifying the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing
monkeypox (n = 655)

N	Vocabulary	Response			Estimated score	%	ranking
		Always	Sometimes	Scarcely			
1.	The Foundation provides databases on the population of surrounding cities and villages	318	65	272	1356	69.01	9
2.	The Foundation follows up on reports issued by the World Health Organization on emerging viruses and epidemics	569	61	25	1854	94.35	5
3.	The institution has multiple channels to communicate with the surrounding community to raise awareness of the dangers of the monkeypox virus	582	35	38	1854	94.35	5
4.	The Foundation periodically provides information on monkeypox symptoms through its digital platforms	350	65	240	1420	72.26	8
5.	The Foundation participates with community institutions and individuals in awareness campaigns about the symptoms of monkeypox	614	22	19	1905	96.95	3
6.	The Foundation follows up with the Ministry of Health on an ongoing basis the development of the global situation regarding monkeypox	412	13	230	1492	75.93	6
7.	An immediate medical examination is made for interested visitors and members as a precaution	305	46	304	1311	66.72	10
8.	The Foundation communicates with the Ministry of Health as soon as it discovers any symptoms of a suspected viral infection	285	77	293	1302	66.26	11
9.	Methods of preventing monkeypox are explained to all employees and visitors through various advertising means for the institution	586	33	36	1860	94.66	4
10.	There is communication between the institution and the regional office of the World Health Organization in the Middle East	214	110	331	1193	60.71	12
11.	The organization's work plans include protocols for dealing with viruses and epidemics	400	12	243	1467	74.66	7
12.	There are plans that include quick coping methods in the event of an outbreak of monkeypox	318	65	272	1356	69.01	9
13.	The institution transparently deals with all information and publishes it to its audience	620	16	19	1911	97.25	2
14.	The Foundation is keen to form youth work teams to raise awareness of the symptoms of monkeypox and how to deal with it	618	31	6	1922	97.81	1
The overall degree of the resolution		6191	651	2328	22203	80.71	

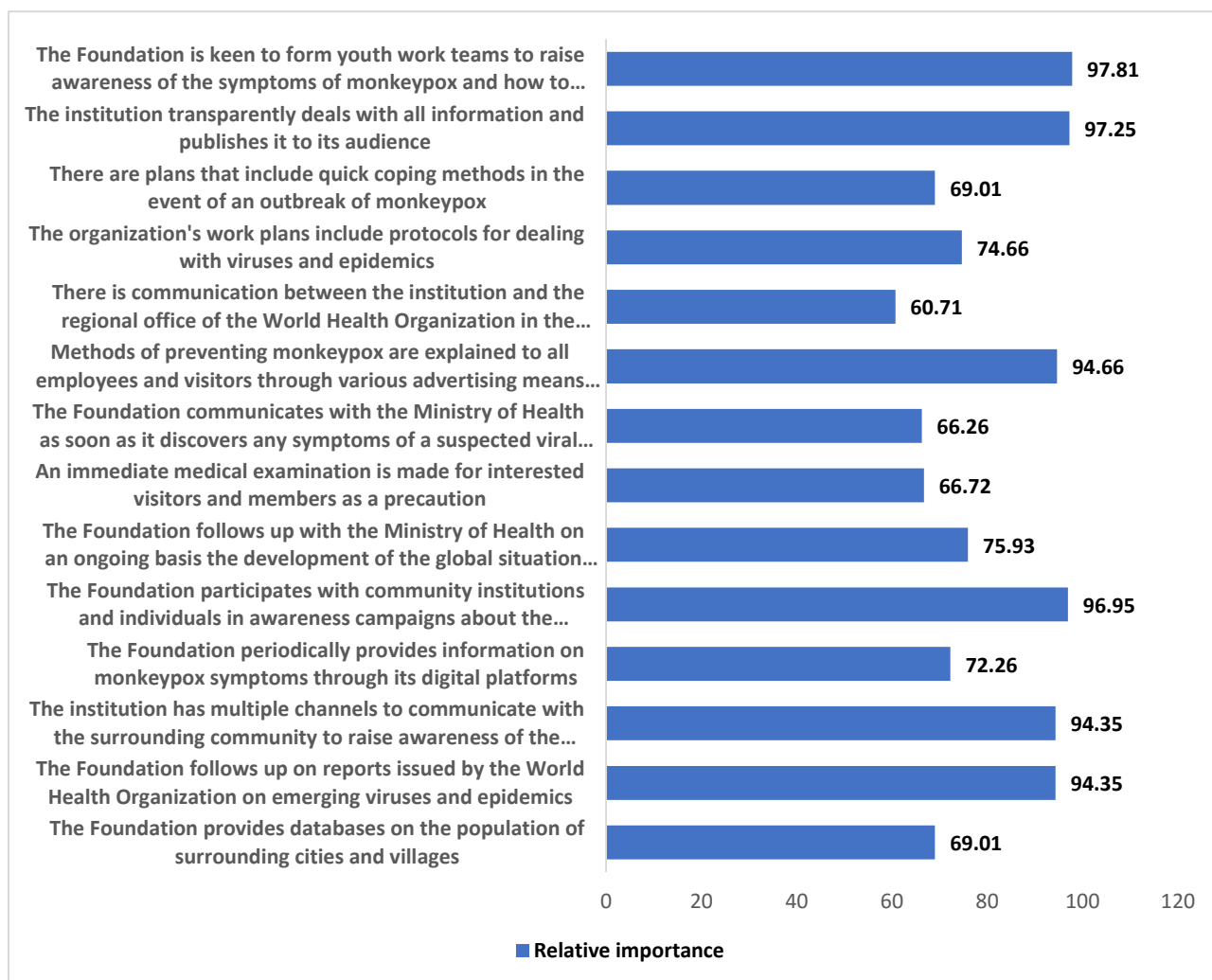


Figure (1) shows the relative importance of the items in the questionnaire on the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing monkeypox.

Discussion:

It is clear from Table (2) that the order of the study sample's responses to the questionnaire items was as follows: The estimated degree of the item (the institution is keen to form youth work teams to raise awareness of the symptoms of monkeypox and the way to deal with it) reached (1922) and its order (the first), while the estimated degree reached For the word (the institution deals transparently with all information and publishes it to its public) (1911) in the (second) order, as well as the estimated degree of the word (the institution participates with community institutions and individuals in awareness campaigns about the symptoms of monkeypox) (1905) in the (third) order.

The estimated degree for the single (methods of preventing monkeypox for all employees and visitors through various advertising means for the institution) reached (1860) in the (fourth) order, and the estimated degree for the single (the institution follows up on reports issued by the World Health Organization on emerging viruses and epidemics) and single (the institution has multiple channels to communicate with the surrounding community to raise awareness of the dangers of monkeypox virus) (1854) in the (fifth) order, while the estimated degree of (the institution follows up with the Ministry of Health on a continuous basis the development of the global situation regarding monkeypox) (1492) in Ranking (sixth).

The estimated degree for the item (the institution's work plans include protocols for dealing with viruses and epidemics) reached (1467) in the seventh order, and the estimated degree for the item (the institution provides information on the symptoms of monkeypox disease through its digital platforms periodically) (1420) in the order (Eighth), and the estimated degree for the single (the institution provides databases on the number of the population in the surrounding cities and villages) and the single (there are plans that include quick methods of dealing in the event of the spread of monkeypox) (1356) in the (ninth) order.

While the estimated score for the single (an immediate medical examination is made for those willing visitors and members as a precautionary measure) reached (1311) in the tenth order, as well as the estimated degree for the single (the institution communicates with the Ministry of Health if any symptoms infected with a virus suspicion are discovered) (1302) in Ranking (the eleventh), while the estimated score for the item (there is communication between the institution and the regional office of the World Health Organization in the Middle East) reached (1193) in the twelfth rank.

The researcher concludes in light of the results that have been reached that recreational institutions in Egypt have an important role in preventing monkeypox, as they provide the service of youth volunteer work in organizing awareness campaigns about the symptoms of the disease, methods of prevention and precautionary measures to benefit those who frequent these institutions, and in this regard, both are mentioned From Lilia Yumagulova & John Handmer (2021) that volunteers in institutions have a major role in bridging the gap in official work, superior ability in emergency situations, providing organizational flexibility, overcoming all obstacles easily and easily, achieving easy access to information and

communication technology, which contributes to strengthening the role of Those institutions are in the prevention of monkeypox and emerging viruses.

Transparency in dealing with statistics and numbers is also one of the most important effective steps to reach the reality of the status quo for easy determination of the size of the problem and the provision of effective solutions in the light of real data, which facilitates dealing with the crisis regarding monkeypox. In this regard, the results of the study Oldeweme, et al (2021) showed Transparency, credibility and trust are of great importance in reducing suspicion in times of epidemics, especially the spread of COVID-19, which highlights the role of recreational and youth institutions in providing all information with transparency and credibility.

Thus, the main question of the research has been answered, which is: What is the role of Egyptian recreational institutions in preventing monkeypox?

Conclusions:

- Recreational institutions have a decrease in the ability to provide databases to the surrounding community, which loses them the ability to determine the size of the role that falls upon them in raising awareness of the dangers and symptoms of monkeypox, and the recreational institutions have a decrease in the use of digital transformation tools, which calls for attention to these channels to activate the role of recreational institutions in serving the hesitant It should raise awareness of the symptoms of monkeypox and methods of prevention.
- Recreational institutions also suffer from the lack of an effective communication channel with the Regional Office of the World Health Organization in the Middle East, which limits their ability to follow developments step by step and educate visitors about prevention methods in light of developments in the situation, which requires the provision of a specialized department to communicate with the sides of the Egyptian health triangle And the Arab world and the world, represented by (the Egyptian Ministry of Health, the Regional Office of the World Health Organization in the Middle East, the World Health Organization).

Recommendations:

Through the aim of the research and the results that have been reached, the researcher recommends the following:

- The necessity of using youth volunteer leaders to educate the community surrounding recreational institutions on ways to prevent monkeypox and precautionary measures.
- Activating digital transformation tools in recreational institutions in spreading awareness of methods of preventing monkeypox.
- Establishing a department specialized in health awareness in recreational institutions in the Arab Republic of Egypt to facilitate communication with the three sides of health in Egypt and the world (the Egyptian Ministry of Health, the Regional Office of the World Health Organization in the Middle East, the World Health Organization).
- Activating health convoys in recreational institutions to detect those who frequent them and follow up on their health status.
- Facilitating the access of recreational institutions in the Arab Republic of Egypt to updated databases for the surrounding external community to work on raising their awareness on a continuous basis of the dangers of viruses and ways to prevent them.

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Abstract:

The current research aimed to identify the role of Egyptian youth institutions and recreational centers in the prevention of monkeypox. The researcher used the descriptive approach (the method of survey studies) due to its suitability to the nature of the research, and the research community included the executive directors of clubs, youth centers, gardens and parks in the Arab Republic of Egypt, who numbered (6418).) institution, and the research sample was selected in a stratified random manner, which included (655) recreational institutions, The most important conclusions were that the Egyptian recreational institutions are less able to use the digital transformation tools available to them to raise awareness of the dangers of monkeypox, the communication of recreational institutions with the regional office of the World Health Organization is weakened, community initiatives are being prepared in partnership with recreational institutions and youth volunteer leaders to educate citizens in remote areas The dangers of monkeypox, its symptoms and ways to prevent it, and the researcher recommended the need to develop a health department in recreational institutions to raise awareness of methods of preventing monkeypox and emerging viruses.

Keywords:

(Social responsibility - volunteer work - digital transformation - emerging viruses - youth organizations)