Extent of the social media's contribution to awareness and prevention of Covid-19 from the point of view of the teaching staff at Taiz University

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Abstract

The aim of the research is to reveal the extent of the contribution of social networks in confronting Covid 19 from the point of view of faculty members at Taiz University. The research found that the extent of the contribution of social networks in confronting Covid 19 was of a moderate degree. The research also showed that there are statistically significant differences at a significance level of(0.05) according to the gender variable in favor of females, and for the educational degree variable (demonstrato - doctor) in favor of a (demonstrator) degree, while there were no differences between the two degrees (demonstrator and master), and the research did not show statistically significant differences according to the variable of teaching years.

Introduction

Communication and communication technology in the world plays a big role in conveying information, experiences, skills and knowledge to the masses about what is happening in the world in terms of changes, events and crises, especially in areas where individuals do not have direct knowledge or experience, and among these events that have caused global human panic and anxiety is the Corona pandemic (COVID19), Which appeared in the Chinese city of Wuhan, and this was accompanied by a strong media follow-up by the local and international media by raising awareness about this pandemic and introducing its dimensions, how to prevent infection with this disease, reduce the anxiety of healthy people, and the ethical methods that the responsible authorities should deal with the infected with this Illness to alleviate their suffering. Social media networks have played a great role in reducing this risk, with the aim of encouraging social distancing, adherence to quarantine, not shaking hands, and encouraging balanced nutrition, and taking the necessary control medicines for this disease and constant attention to general hygiene.

Research problematic

Humanity faces many human conflicts with nature. This leads to climatic changes that often have bad health effects on humans, and the spread of viruses and diseases, in addition to multiple environmental problems. In the year (2019), the world was affected by the Corona pandemic, which led to a complete paralysis of its movement and movements, and social networks have contributed to awareness, methods of prevention and how to deal with this disease. Yemen is part of this world that has been afflicted by this epidemic. The research problem emerges through the following main question:

To what extent does social media contribute to reducing the risk of Covid 19 from the point of view of faculty members at Taiz University?

This main question is divided into the following questions:

1. To what extent does social media contribute to raising awareness of Covid 19 from the point of view of faculty members at Taiz University?
2. To what extent does social media contribute to preventing Covid 19 from the point of view of faculty members at Taiz University?
3. To what extent does social media contribute to morally directing society in dealing with Covid 19 from the point of view of faculty members at Taiz University?

4. Is there a statistically significant difference at a significance level of (0.05) in the average responses of the respond entsto the questionnaire's items as a whole and for its three domains separately due to the variables of gender (male - female), academic degree (demonstrator - master - doctor), and years of experience (less than 10 years -from 11-20 years - more than 20 years)?

Research objectives
▪ Detecting the extent of the social media's contribution to awareness and prevention of Covid 19 from the point of view of the teaching staff at Taiz University.
▪ Detecting of the significance of differences according to the variables of gender, academic degree and years of teaching.

Research importance
The importance of the current research lies in the fact that its results may benefit those in charge of social networks and the media as an assessment of their awareness, preventive and ethical performance against Covid 19, and improve their future performance in dealing with the Corona pandemic and its ilk.

Research limits
The research was limited to the following limits:
Spatial and temporal limits: Taiz University, 2020-2021.
The human limit: faculty members at the University of Taiz.
The substantive limits: the areas of awareness, prevention, and the ethical sphere, and their affected by social networks.

The research terminologies
1. Social networks: the researcher defines them procedurally as: all media that deliver information, knowledge, experience and skills to the masses.
2. Awareness: The researcher defines it procedurally as: extension programs, posters, flyers and pictures provided by social media networks with the aim of educating the community to reduce the risk and spread of Covid 19.
3. Prevention: The researcher defines it procedurally as: everything provided by social networks in order to prevent and protect society from Covid 19.
4. Ethics: The researcher defines it procedurally as the rules and ethics related to the religious aspect that social networks use in dealing with the person with Covid 19.

Literature review
There are many studies on social media networks and their positive and negative role in the human community and their role in the event of natural and health disasters, some of these studies are:
1. Moses study (2020): This study aimed to find out how satellite news channels cover the Corona pandemic, the researcher chose an intentional sample consistingof four satellite channels (CNN, Fox News, Al Arabiya, Sky News Arabia). The study revealed the extent of contemporary media interest in the health aspect of society, and the study recommended that the media should take a lesson from the experience of its coverage of the Covid 19 pandemic, and reconsider its treatment of health crises.
2. Al-Mughayer Study (2020): The study aimed to show the importance of media policies in promoting health awareness to reduce the risks of Covid 19 on societies, and to enhance the awareness role of measures to prevent infection. The researcher adopted the descriptive approach to explain the phenomenon of the emergence of Corona, and the sensory approach that relies on researcher's experiences in the academic field in risk and crisis management and contingency planning in many places, discussions and workshops in which he participated with similar topics in managing those issues, And the intellectual development approach that relies on introducing new ideas that can lay the foundation for future scientific research that contributes to enriching the Arab library. The study concluded that there is a wide range of policies that must be followed by the international community to direct the media to serve preventive policies in the face of the outbreak of Covid 19.
3. (Drama Salim (2020): This study aimed to find out the language messages that people spoke in social networks and the methods of writing in light of Covid 19 and compare it in the official language. The study population consisted of users of social networks on the researcher's Facebook page, and their number was 5000 subscribers (doctors - professors - with limited academic level). The researcher used a questionnaire that he distributed to a number of people on his page who use social networks during this global pandemic. The results found that 49% of the sample use networks to talk about the epidemic for more than two hours a day, while 77% use the WhatsApp application only to talk about the crisis, and 49% use Facebook to talk about the crisis, and 11% use the Twitter application. The most discussed topic was theCorona pandemic, with a rate of 90%, while 65% commented on publications, 49% exchanged views and ideas about this pandemic.
4. The study of Elah (2020): The study aimed to verify the possibility of predicting the role of the new media in shaping health awareness in Algeria in light of the corona crisis .The study sample consisted of 140 individuals, and used a measure of the role of the new media in developing health awareness. The researcher relied a descriptive approach, and the results showed that the positive role of the new media in developing health awareness and combating health crises can be predicted in light of the spread of Covid 19 in Algeria.
5. (Al-Zoubi study (2020) [3]: The study aimed to know the assessment of the Arab elite for covering the news channels of the global Corona crisis). The researcher used the survey method, and the study sample consisted of 228 Arab elites (politicians - academics - media professionals). The sample is following the Corona crisis through satellite channels, and to a large extent. The results indicated that the news coverage of the corona crisis topped the favorite list of members of the Arab elite, and that they prefer to follow this crisis through local channels.
6. Ashour study (2020) [5]: The study aimed to shed light on the extent of the contribution of the media in predicting the increase in awareness to confront Covid 19, and to reveal the differences related to the age variable in the degrees of awareness to face this media crisis. The researcher relied on the survey method. The study sample consisted of (500) family heads in the Egyptian city of Sohag. The results indicated the influence of the

media on family awareness to confront COVID-19. It has emerged in multiple ways from the beginning of the spread of the virus until its confrontation and prevention. The influence of the media in raising awareness has not differed according to the reality of residence or gender, which confirms the strength of the influence of these means in light of home quarantine, and social distancing to face this danger and confirm the relationship between the impact of these means and family awareness of how to confront Covid 19.

7. Awidat Study (2020): The study aimed to identify the respondents' interaction with methods of preventing Covid 19through the pages of Kingdom of Jordan Channel and Arabi France 24. The researcher used the descriptive survey method, and the research sample consisted of (400) students from the universities of Cairo and Minya who follow the methods of preventing the Corona virus. The results of the research found statistically significant differences between the forms of Respondents interacting with methods of preventing corona virus.

8. The study of NLOS, Tommy (2020) [8]: The study aimed to know the new media, what it is, its most important characteristics and types, and to reveal the areas of its impact on the individual and society in light of Corona. He was exposed to the virus. The study has shown that the new media has an impact on mental health by causing psychological anxiety, fear and tension, and thus exposing it to infection with the virus. It recommended that the new media should take into account that there are sensitive individuals who carry anxiety and fear for.

Research methodology and procedures
Research methodology: The researcher adopted the survey descriptive approach for its relevance in achieving the research objectives.
Research community and its sample: The research community consisted of all faculty members at the University of Taiz, Yemen, in the first semester of the academic year 2020-2021, and the study sample consisted of 62 faculty members as shown in Table(1):

Table 1: Shows the distribution of the study sample according to the research variables

Characteristics of the sample		The number	percentage	Total	
				number	percentage
gender	male	42	%68	62	%100
	female	20	%32		
Degree	demonstrator	13	%21	62	%100
	master	13	%21		
	doctor	36	%58		
Years of Experience	Less than 10 years	25	%40	62	%100
	From 10 – 20 years	34	%55		
	More than 20 years	3	%5		

Research tool setting
To achieve the goals of the research, the researcher used A questionnaire to collect data from the research sample on the contribution of social media to awareness and prevention of Covid 19 from the viewpoint of faculty members at the Yemeni Governmental University of Taiz. To build the final form of the research tool, the researcher follows the following:
▪ Looked at a number of previous researches and studies related to the topic of research and the tools used in it.
▪ In light of the above, a questionnaire which consists of 38 paragraphs within three domains (awareness - prevention - ethics).
▪ To check the validity of the tool, it was distributed in its initial form to a number of arbitrators with experience in the fields of education, educational technology, psychology, and curricula for the purpose of modifying, deleting and adding what they deem appropriate.
▪ Referees' amendments resulted in the deletion of 8 paragraphs from the research tool, so that the questionnaire in its final form consisted of 30 items distributed in the three areas.
▪ The stability of the questionnaire was verified by the Cronbach alpha method, and the coefficient of stability was equal to (0.90), which is an acceptable value for the purpose of the current research.

The statistical methods used
The researcher used the following statistical methods:

▪ Arithmetic means and standard deviations.
▪ Cronbach's alpha equation to calculate the invariance of the instrument.
▪ T-test.
▪ An analysis of unilateral variance.
▪ Significance of differences test.

Research hypotheses
1. There is no statistically significant difference at a significance level of (0.05) between the averages of the responses of the sample individuals due to the gender variable (male - female).
2. There is no statistically significant difference at a significance level of (0.05) between the averages of the responses of the sample members due to the educational degree variable (demonstrator - teacher - doctor).
3. There is no statistically significant difference at a significance level of (0.05) between the average responses of the respondents due to the years of experience variable (less than 10 years - from 10 years to 20 years - more than 20 years).

View and discuss search results
1. To answer the first sub-question of the research questions, which states: "**To what extent does social media contribute to raising awareness of Covid 19 from the point of view of faculty members at Taiz University?**"
The arithmetic mean and standard deviations were calculated for the awareness-raising items, and the results were as shown in Table (2):

Table 2: Shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviations for the paragraphs of the first field (awareness domain)

The field	Item number	Item	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Degree[1]
First: awareness	1	Social media plays a role in educating the community about the symptoms of COVID-19.	3.89	0.770	High
	2	Social media is increasing community awareness of adherence to quarantine from COVID-19.	3.73	0.890	High
	3	Social media is increasing awareness of good health behaviors and habits to counter COVID-19.	3.77	0.913	High
	4	Social networks are educating the community to abandon traditional unscientific habits to confront COVID-19.	3.48	0.936	High
	5	Social media networks play a prominent role in raising the level of psychological state of members of society from Covid 19.	3.16	1.043	Medium
	6	Social networks activate the role of the family in spreading awareness about Covid-19 disease.	3.39	1.014	Medium
	7	Social media networks help raise awareness of environmental hygiene because of its role in curbing the Covid 19 virus.	3.16	1.043	Medium
	8	Community members are not interested in Covid 19 due to their lack of awareness	3.81	1.114	high
	9	Social media networks develop the positive role of community members to confront Covid 19	3.27	0.944	Medium
		total	3.52	0.561	high

It is evident from Table (2) that the extent of the contribution of social media networks in the field of awareness of Covid 19 was a high degree in the field as a whole, the value of the arithmetic mean of the first field as a whole (the field of awareness) was (3.52), with a standard deviation (0.561), and this result is consistentWith the study of Ashour (2020) [5], Al-Mughir (2020), and Alah (2020) [6].

It is also evident from Table (2) that the extent of the contribution of social media networks in the field of awareness of Covid 19 regarding paragraphs, where paragraph (1) ranked first with an arithmetic mean (3.89), followed by paragraph (8) with a mean of (3.81)

Then paragraph (3) with an arithmetic mean (3.77), then paragraph (2) with an arithmetic mean (3.73), followed by paragraph (4) with an arithmetic mean (3.48), all of which are of a high degree, while paragraphs (5,6,7,9) With a medium degree, paragraph (6) came with an arithmetic mean (3.39), followed by paragraph (9) with an arithmetic mean (3.27),

then two paragraphs (5.7) with an arithmetic mean (3.16).

The researcher attributes the previous result to: The high positive role played by social networks in raising awareness of Covid 19, and with regard to raising the level of the psychological state of individuals, And activating the role of the family, and raising awareness of environmental cleanliness, the contribution of social networks was of a moderate degree, and this may be due to the fact that social networks did not pay enough attention to these aspects to focus on the formal side of what concerns the individual himself.

To answer the second question of the research questions, which states: "**What is the contribution of social media networks in preventing Covid 19 from the viewpoint of faculty members at Taiz University?**"

The arithmetic mean and standard deviations were calculated, and the results were as they appear in Table (3):

Table 3: Shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the second field (prevention field)

The filed	Item number	Item	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	[2] Dgree
The second: prevention	1	Social networks play the role of warning and preventing the risks of Covid 19.	3.77	0.984	High
	2	Social networks provide good health guidelines to prevent infection with Covid 19.	3.79	0.890	High
	3	Social networks work to connect the family with the relevant devices and institutions to confront Covid 19.	2.87	1.123	Medium
	4	Social media has affected the community in the "Commit Your Home" campaign.	2.87	1.152	Medium
	5	Social media has not affected society in using: (masks - gloves - disinfectants) to prevent Covid 19.	3.03	1.241	Medium
	6	Social media networks provide social, health and psychological programs that help prevent Covid 19.	3.34	1.115	Medium
	7	Social media networks provide preventive messages appropriate for all ages to prevent Covid 19.	3.18	0.923	Medium
	8	Social networks direct community members to pay attention to personal hygiene.	3.73	1.027	High

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[1]Judging by the value of the arithmetic mean by the standard: (1-1.80) is very low, (1.81-2.60) is low, (2.61 - 3.40) is medium, (3.41 - 4.20) is high, (4.21 - 5) is very high.

[2]Judging the value of the arithmetic mean by the criterion: (1-1.80) is very low, (1.81-2.60) is low, (2.61 - 3.40) is Medium, (3.41 - 4.20) is high, (4.21 - 5) is very high.

	9	Social media networks constantly remind society of healthy habits and behaviors to prevent COVID-19.	3.35	0.925	Medium
	10	Social media has affected community members to leave the habit of shaking hands and not approaching each other to prevent Covid 19.	3.00	1.228	Medium
	11	Social networks have not affected community members in leaving crowded places such as mosques, markets, etc., to prevent COVID-19.	3.00	1.116	Medium
	12	Social networks host influential figures in society (religious - political - health) with the aim of protecting community members from Covid 19.	2.79	1.010	Medium
	13	Social networks have created the ability of community members to filter information to find out the truth or fake about Covid 19	3.00	0.975	Medium
		The total of the second field	3.21	0.611	Medium

It can be seen from Table (3) that the extent of the contribution of social media networks in the field of prevention of Covid 19 was in a moderate degree in the field as a whole, where the value of the arithmetic mean of the second field as a whole (the field of prevention) was (3.21), and with a standard deviation (0.611), and this result is consistent With a study of Awedat (2020), Moghayer (2020). It is also evident from Table (3) that the extent of the contribution of social media networks in the field of preventing Covid 19 in relation to paragraphs, where paragraph (2) ranked first with an arithmetic mean (3.79), followed by paragraph (1) with a mean of (3.77). Then paragraph (8) with an arithmetic mean (3.73), and all of those paragraphs were of a high degree, while the paragraphs (3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12,13) got a medium degree, as paragraph (9) with an arithmetic mean (3.35), followed by paragraph (6) with an arithmetic mean (3.34), then paragraph (7) with an arithmetic mean (3.18), followed by paragraph (5) with an

arithmetic mean (3.03), then paragraphs (10,11,13) With a mean of (3.00), then paragraphs (3,4) with a mean of (2.87), while paragraph (12) came with a mean of (2.79).

The researcher attributes the previous result to the great role played by social networks in warning about Covid 19, which is accompanied by frightening pictures, and with regard to the paragraphs that got a medium degree, the result may be due to the fact that social networks did not pay enough attention to traditional matters, and the traditional culture of society does not Pay attention to the necessary health advice for prevention.

To answer the third question of the research questions, which states: "**What is the contribution of social media networks in guiding society morally in dealing with Covid 19 from the viewpoint of the faculty members at Taiz University**?" Arithmetic averages and standard deviations were calculated, and the results were as they appear in Table (4):

Table 4: Shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviations for the paragraphs of the third domain (the ethical domain)

The field	Item number	Item	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	degree [3]
Third: Ethics	1	Social networks provide correct information and fight rumors related to COVID-19.	2.76	1.141	Medium
	2	Social networks provide ethical guidelines for dealing with sufferers	3.00	1.024	Medium
	3	Social media networks for community members enhance their confidence in God to confront COVID-19	2.84	1.148	Medium
	4	The world's social media networks are amplifying the incidence of COVID-19 in communities	4.06	1.069	High
	5	Social media networks are correctly announcing the number of locally infected people with Covid 19	2.61	1.430	Medium
	6	Social networks spread messages based on the religious aspect to reduce panic among members of society from Covid 19	2.82	1.048	Medium
	7	Social networks often work to raise the moral side of community members from Covid 19	2.76	1.183	Medium
	8	Social networks are characterized by positive coverage of Covid-19 events	2.66	1.063	Medium
		The total of the third field	2.93	0.707	Medium
		The total	3.23	15.952	Medium

It is evident from Table (4) that the extent of the contribution of social media networks in the ethical field of preventing Covid 19 was in a moderate degree in the field as a whole, with the value of the arithmetic mean of the third field as a whole (the field of prevention) (2.93) with a standard

deviation (0.707) and this result consistent with the NLOS study, Tommy (2020) [8].

It is also evident from Table (4) that the extent of the contribution of social media networks to the ethics of preventing Covid 19 in terms of paragraphs, where paragraph

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[3]Judging the value of the arithmetic mean by the criterion: (1-1.80) is very low, (1.81-2.60) is low, (2.61 - 3.40) is Medium, (3.41 - 4.20) is high, (4.21 - 5) is very high.

(4) ranked first with a mean of (4.06) and alone with a high degree, and this confirms that social networks do not check accuracy And credibility in its transmission of news about Covid 19, and the researcher attributes this to the possibility of political and economic motives behind it.

The paragraphs (1,2,3,5,6,7,8) came with a medium degree, where paragraph (2) came with an arithmetic mean (3.00), followed by paragraph (3) with an arithmetic mean (2.84), then paragraph (6) with an arithmetic mean (2.82), while paragraphs (1,7) came with an arithmetic mean (2.76), then paragraph (8) with an arithmetic mean (2.66), and paragraph (5) with an arithmetic mean (2.61).

The researcher attributes the previous result to the fact that social media networks may not pay attention to the ethical rules related to the religious aspect in preventing diseases, and this may be due to the weakness of the sample members in the religious culture related to disease prevention.

To answer the fourth question of the research questions, which states

"Is there a statistically significant difference at a level of significance (0.05) in the averages of the responses of the sample members to the items of the questionnaire as a whole and for its three domains separately due to the variables of sex (male - female), and the academic degree (demonstrator- Master - Doctor), and years of experience (less than 10 years - from 11 to 20 years - more than 20 years)? The validity of the research hypotheses was tested as follows:

Presentation and discussion of the results related to the first hypothesis:

To test the validity of the first hypothesis, which states, "**There is no statistically significant difference at a significance level of 0.05 between the averages of the responses of the sample members attributable to the gender variable (male - female).**" The significance of the differences was calculated using the t-test, and the results were as they appear in Table (5):

Table 5: Shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviations, t-value and statistical significance according to the gender variable

The field	Gender	Num.	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Degree of freedom	t-value	Sig-value	Significance when 0.05 =α
First	male	42	30.74	4.727	60	-2.148	0.036	indicating
	female	20	33.60	5.266				
second	male	42	40.52	7.834	60	-1.775	0.084	Don't indicating
	female	20	44.25	7.772				
Third	male	42	22.50	5.071	60	-1.840	0.075	Don't indicating
	female	20	25.50	6.395				
The total	male	42	93.76	15.206	60	-2.288	0.026	indicating
	female	20	103.35	15.889				

It is evident from Table (5) that there is a statistically significant difference at a level of significance of 0.05 between the responses of the sample members according to the gender variable (male - female) in the questionnaire as a whole and in the first area in favor of females, where the T-value in both of them was respectively (-2.288, -2.148)**.** The researcher attributes that to the fact that females may be more following, interested and influenced by what is shown on social media networks about Covid 19. As it is evident from the table that the difference in the second and third domains was not significant at a significance level of 0.05 according

to the gender variable (Male- Female).

Presentation of the results related to the second hypothesis

To test the validity of the second hypothesis, which states: "**There is no statistically significant difference at a significance level of 0.05 between the averages of the responses of the sample members due to the degree variable (demonstrator - teacher - doctor)**". The analysis of variance was calculated and the results were as they appear in Table (6):

Table 6: Shows the results of the analysis of variance and the f-value of the questionnaire domains according to the degree variable

The field	The mark	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Average of squares	f-value	Sig-value	Statistical significance
first	Between groups	5.752	2	2.876	0.110	0.896	Don't indicating
	In groups	1548.135	59	26.240			
	The total	1553.887	61				
second	Between groups	491.723	2	245.862	4.316	0.018	Indicating
	In groups	3360.615	59	56.960			
	The total	3852.339	61				
Third	Between groups	504.803	2	252.402	10.280	0.000	Indicating
	In groups	1448.632	59	24.553			
	The total	1953.435	61				
The all	Between groups	2185.234	2	1092.617	4.834	0.011	Indicating
	Between groups	13336.459	59	226.042			
	The total	15521.694	61				

Table 7: Shows the test results to indicate the differences according to the degree variable

The field			The difference between the two averages	Sig-value	Statistical significance
second	demonstrator	master	-0.231	0.938	Don't indicating
		doctor	5.590	0.026	indicating
	Master	doctor	5.821	0.020	indicating
third	demonstrator	master	-2.077	0.774	Don't indicating
		doctor	4.581	0.114	Don't indicating
	Master	doctor	6.658	0.001	indicating
The all	demonstrator	master	2.615-	0.659	Don't indicating
		doctor	10.600	0.033	indicating
	Master	doctor	13.216	0.009	indicating

Table (7) shows that there is a statistically significant difference at a level of significance 0.05 between the responses of the sample members according to the degree variable (demonstrator - Master - Doctor) in the whole questionnaire and in the second field between (demonstrator) and (Doctor) in favor of (demonstrator), and between (Master and Doctor) in favor of (Master) while the difference was not significant between (demonstrator and Master). And with regard to the third field, the difference was significant between (Master and Doctor) in favor of (Master), while the difference was not significant between (demonstrator and Master) or (demonstrator and Doctor).

The researcher attributes the previous result to the fact that the doctor may be more busy, and less follow up on social networks, and that the level of anxiety he has is less due to his old age and breadth of experience, while the instructor and masters are more following on social networks due to their less busyness and perhaps their fear and anxiety of Covid 19.

Presentation of the results related to the third hypothesis: To verify the validity of the third hypothesis, which states, "**There is no statistically significant difference at a significance level of 0.05 between the averages of the responses of the sample members due to the years of experience variable (less than 10 years - from 10 years to 20 years - more than 20 years).**"The analysis of variance was calculated, and the results were as shown in Table (8):

Table 8: Shows the results of the analysis of variance and the f-value of the questionnaire domains according to the years of experience variable

The field	The source of the contrast	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Average of squares	F-value	Sig-value	Statistical significance
first	Between groups	4.725	2	2.363	0.090	0.914	Don't indicating
	In groups	1549.162	59	26.257			
	Total	1553.887	61				
second	Between groups	228.712	2	114.356	1.862	0.164	Don't indicating
	In groups	3623.627	59	61.417			
	Total	3852.339	61				
Third	Between groups	153.926	2	76.963	2.523	0.089	Don't indicating
	In groups	1799.509	59	30.500			
	Total	1953.435	61				
The all	Between groups	626.296	2	313.148	1.240	0.297	Don't indicating
	In groups	14895.397	59	252.464			
	Total	15521.694	61				

Table (8) shows that there is no statistically significant difference at a significance level of 0.05 between the responses of the sample members according to the variable of teaching years in the questionnaire as a whole and in its three areas.

Recommendations
- Inviting all kinds of media organizations to adhere to the ethics of the profession, especially during crises.
- Inviting social networks to pay attention to health media.
- Activating various news forms such as investigations, interviews, etc. during health crises, as they are more reliable.
- The need for social media to take an ethical side when disseminating information about health crises.
- The need to pass special legislation to provide protection in cases of privacy for people.
- Attention to disseminating messages originating from a specialized health care.

The proposals
- The necessity to produce films aimed at educating people and preventing this dangerous disease.
- Conducting a study on the media and its role in shaping public opinion during health crises.
- Conducting a study on the role of social media networks aimed at educating the public on how to deal with during health crises and natural disasters.

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