

Perceived Threat of Infectious Diseases, Quality of Life and Job Satisfaction Among Paramedics

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ABSTRACT

*The present study examined the relationship between perceived threat of infectious diseases, quality of life, and job satisfaction among paramedics working in public and private hospitals in Faisalabad Division, Pakistan. It was hypothesized that (a) perceived threat of infectious diseases would be significantly associated with quality of life and job satisfaction, and (b) perceived threat of infectious diseases would significantly and negatively predict quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics. A cross-sectional correlational research design was employed. The sample consisted of 200 paramedics, including 100 participants from private hospitals (50 males and 50 females) and 100 participants from government hospitals (50 males and 50 females). Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 23. Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to examine relationships among the study variables, independent-samples *t* tests were used to assess gender differences, and linear regression analyses were performed to examine the predictive effect of perceived threat of infectious diseases on quality of life and job satisfaction, as well as differences between paramedics working in public and private hospitals. The findings revealed significant relationships among perceived threat of infectious diseases, quality of life, and job satisfaction ($p < .05$). Furthermore, perceived threat of infectious diseases significantly and negatively predicted both quality of life and job satisfaction, supporting the proposed hypotheses. These findings highlight the psychological impact of perceived infectious disease threats on healthcare professionals and underscore the importance of interventions aimed at improving the well-being and job satisfaction of paramedics.*

Keywords; Perceived threat of infectious diseases, COVID-19, Quality of life, Job satisfaction, Paramedics

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the current study was to measure the relationship of perceived threat of infectious diseases, quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics. In the current study, the major focus was on Covid-19 which is near past most spread or threatening infectious disease faced all over the world. Covid-19 affects a huge number of people around the globe in different ways but the most effected population was paramedics because they deal with emergency situations and perform duties in emergency wards 24 hours with Covid-19 patients as front-line workers. In the current study, it has been tried to find out comprehensively that how threats of Covid-19 effects the quality of life and job

satisfaction level of paramedics working in different private and government hospitals of division Faisalabad. Furthermore, it has been also studied that how the paramedics were satisfied with their jobs during the covid-19 period.

The infections caused by microorganisms and which may poison any part of the body are called Infectious Diseases. They can extend by any resources where there is a germ including pathogenic germs such as bacteria, virus and fungi and these infections can be spread by direct or indirect contact for example studies reveals that the hormones namely estrogen and progesterone effects the transmission of HIV. Human Papilloma disease is the most shared sexually transmitted infection. Some kind of these infections can cause genital lumps and cancers. Chicken pox is triggered by a virus Varicella Zoster. It can spread surely from one person to another and cause stones. Influenza is a transmittable respiratory contagious disease affected by virus. It can be feasted by cough and sneezes when a person catches by the virus. Conjunctivitis is an infection of conjunctiva of eye and conjunctivitis can be caused due to bacteria (Ueda, 2021).

These infectious diseases are most danger challenging for human's life over history as species, and these diseases play a vital role as an evolutionary pressure. In this regard immune system is very important and the researchers have recommended that, as the balance to these system humans also have a Behavioral Immune System (BIS), due to this system the certain psychological responses decrease the probability of early infection. In this behavioral system, Effectiveness of individual differences plays an important role for shaping human personality. It exposes the direct impact or threat of pathogen on human personality traits. BIS places different individual differences to shape personality traits related to infectious disease. In recent outbreaks of contagious diseases, images of deserted streets and individuals wearing face masks have shown on television screens and front pages around the world, as fear of diseases with unknown fatalities spread around the globe. The reactions to the sickness were arguably one of the most stunning characteristics of these epidemics (Petersen et al., 2018). During the 2009 influenza A, Hem agglutinin Type 1 and Neuraminidase Type 1 (H1N1) outbreak, the impact on societies was obvious, partly due to state measures but also due to individual and disorganized responses. The public's reaction to this disease was long-lasting and widespread, and part of it was driven by individual behavioral responses to the disease's presence (Wang et al., 2018).

As described in the above paragraphs, there are several infectious diseases which critically impacts on human's lives but the recent infectious disease covid-19 is the most spreading disease which change the world's phenomena of illnesses. In December 2019, the capital of Hubei Province in China (Wuhan city), enlisted as instance of pneumonia with tracked down obscure reason (Ahmed, 2020). By January 7, 2020, Chinese researchers make forecasts about this absolutely special Covid-19, which is named as serious intense respiratory condition Covid 2 (SARS-CoV-2) that recently alluded as 2019-nCoV) because of the patients who are with infection contaminated pneumonia (Holmes, 2003).

In more than 200 nations and regions, Over 1,280,000 COVID-19 cases are accounted for, prompting circuitous 70.500 passing's and 270,000 individuals have improved universally. The discoveries of a review inferred that ladies are significantly less exposed to influence by COVID-19 when contrasted with men. Speculatively the explanation is that the smoking is more pervasive in men that is the reason their respiratory framework is coordinated to more serious gamble of COVID contamination. Another explanation is, the presence of an additional X chromosome in females lead to the lower level of hazard and less aggravation than in men, as CD4+T cells are higher with the better safe reactions. The X chromosomes over communicated by ladies, this is likewise function as following up on numerous proteins including Human toll-like receptor 8 (TLR8), CD40L and chemokine receptor (CXCR3) to impact the insusceptible framework additionally impact the reaction to diseases and inoculations. So it is presumed that the medications against supportive of fiery cytokines can be hypothetically more successful in as compared to men and in future, the orientation wise differential might be utilized as a treatment for treatment of COVID-19 (Conti & Younes, 2020).

Pakistan, similar to the remainder of the world, is experiencing a Covid-19 plague and engaging with this one of a kind Covid-19. Taking on a pandemic for which there is now no medication or immunization, and which has pushed many created nations to the brink of collapse, is a huge test for an emerging nation like Pakistan, which is now battling financially. At the provincial level, the speedy and expanding pattern in the COVID-19 development rate change should be visible more meticulously. Areas at the focal point of financial action, as well as regions with a higher populace, might be more impacted by the infection (Keyaerts et al., 2009).

On 26 February 2020 the two instances of Covid-19 were accounted for in two major urban areas (Karachi and Islamabad) of Pakistan. The spread of the infection in the entire country because of the fundamental reasons of its quick transmission and the other explanation is absence of proactive advances, and in each locale something like one affirmed case was accounted for. In the proportion about instance of Covid-19, as of now Pakistan has third biggest number of affirmed cases in Asia, second South Asia with affirmed cases and the twelfth largest number of affirmed cases on the planet, notwithstanding this the passing rate is relatively low i.e., 2.14% over normal of 3.9 and the affirmed demise rate is 264,082 cases in Pakistan. Among this rate 5000 were medical care professions including specialists, attendants and paramedic staff. The National Institute of Health pronounced that 65 surgeons lost their lives because of Covid-19 while playing out their obligations. They straightforwardly treat the patients, in Pakistan the quantity of cases with Covid-19 expanded due to having non-accessibility of Corona Kits, absence of data about Coronavirus and security mediations and non-serious mentality of medical services experts. Because of the unique character of COVID-19 and its quick spread rate compared to other diseases that paramedics encounter on a daily basis, the risk of infection is extremely high (Khattak et al., 2021).

Paramedics assume a significant part in response to mass loss and in the management of tragedies. As paramedics seen as front line defenders to tragedies that is the reason they face assortment of health and dangers including infectious diseases, death, actual wounds and psychological impacts (Smith et al., 2011). They manage unexpected wellbeing or life risk circumstances and work on the primary line. But their work become more crucial during Covid-19 due to all of sudden increases the cases of covid-19 patients who need assistance. Consequently, this work of paramedics needs high demands including the lifting, bringing down, carrying, and moving back and forth (Coffey et al., 2016).

In the previous period, the quality of life (QOL) investigated primarily in examinations which zeroing in on no contagious and delayed sicknesses among paramedics. It has been characterized as "a patient's overall emotional view of the impact of sickness or ailment on different spaces including physical, mental, social, and word related working" (Haraldstad et al., 2019). The World Health Organization (WHO) guessed the QOL as "a singular's view of their situation in the existence with regards to the way of life wherein they live and comparable to their objectives, assumptions, principles and concerns" The idea of Quality of Life was first introduced by A. C. Pigou in his well-known book about financial well-being in 1920. But no any feedback was given to this book and until the end of World War II it was unnoticed. However, at that time, The World Health Organization (WHO) change the definition of health and elaborate the concepts of physical, psychological and social well-being. World Health Organization defines quality of life (QOL) as an human goals of life which associated with traditional and value system for which a person blooming are linked to their goals, hopes, as well as their living morals and interests. This is an in depth theory which includes individuals somatic and psychosomatic health, their degree of individuality, their collective social connections and how they interlinked to their environments. Especially quality of life is a part of study that has involved in increasing amount of interest, theoretical models and tools for research, assessment and calculations have been developed since the middle of last century (McCall, 2005).

Job satisfaction represents as most essential subjects undertook by the literature on the value of human resources and fundamental component organizational improvement. It has theoretical and executive importance, and also with numerous implications on much workloads (Wnuk, 2017). The perspective of an employee which elaborates that, the job satisfaction in overall concept, is comprised of satisfaction

with their nature of work, satisfaction with the behaviors of administrator and satisfaction with raise opportunities for betterment (Singh & Das, 2013). The perspective of gender differences also been approached with relation to job insecurity among workers. The results elaborate that, in a comparison with male paramedics, the female workers were once less motivated towards wages intent when the environment of present job became insecure (Metin-Camgoz et al., 2016).

There are many further factors which can have impacts on nurture work fulfillment including, attributes of occupation content, like autonomy, tedious schedules, and job of struggles, as well as qualities of the work setting, like administration, authoritative connections and interest, are undeniably connected with work fulfillment. Accordingly, data about the elements adding to work fulfillment is a significant perspective for nursing the board and direction, and it will be of extraordinary use and vital in the human medical services asset arranging process (Kavanaugh et al., 2006).

Objectives

Following are the objectives of the study

- The purpose of present study is to find out perceived threats of infectious diseases, job satisfaction and the quality of life among paramedics
- To measure the job satisfaction level among paramedic staff (male and females) of different private and government hospitals.
- To measure how differently threat of Covid-19 effect the quality of life of paramedics working in different private and government hospitals in Faisalabad.

Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that

- There would be significant correlation between perceived threat of infectious diseases, job satisfaction and quality of life among paramedic.
- Perceived threat of infectious disease would predict significant negative effect on the quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics

Significance of the Study

Outcomes of the existing inquiry have provided observed information concerning the perceived threat of Covid-19 with quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics. Also this review, would be helpful to the comprehension of centered factors, and it has previously developed the connection between saw dangers of Covid-19, personal satisfaction and occupation fulfillment among paramedics. These outcomes would be beneficial for paramedics of each field, doctors, researchers, psychologists and other staff involved in the social, hospital job or medical field and physical health of the adolescents.

Rationale of the Study

There are certain rationale and logics behind the conducting of this study. The recently spread virus Covid-19 since the last three years which effect globally around the globe and a large number of people are effected and died due to this virus. The present study primarily aims to measure the perceived threats of Covid-19, quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics who are working in different government and private hospital in Faisalabad. This study also intends to examine how differently covid-19 threat effect the quality of life and job satisfaction level among paramedics working in different private and government hospitals of Division Faisalabad. Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) was

an ongoing public health issue, which threatens the lives of more than 2.4 million people worldwide. This study intends to help establish paramedics knowledge, attitude, and practices, towards COVID-19. It has been noted that male or female paramedics with same nature of work effected differently due to Covid-19. This study also help to examined the gender wise difference between male and female paramedics and how gender differences relate to this study. This study also intends to help which type of factors may cause more threatened of Covid-19 and affect the quality of life and job satisfaction level among paramedics.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This section includes detail of the participants were approached, selected and data was collected. All information about research setting, the potential of participants, ethical considerations also including trust and the way rapport build with participants are also discussed. Additionally, it also comprises of the explanation of measures, operational definition of variables, detailed vocabularies, procedure and statistical analysis.

Research Design

Correlational design was used to investigate the study.

Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique was used for data collection from the participants of this study.

Population and sample of the study

The population of study was paramedics working in different private and government hospitals of division Faisalabad. Sample of this study were 200 paramedics including 100 (50 male, 50 female) from private hospital and 100 (50 male and 50 females) from government hospitals. Sample including male and female of any age.

Participant

The participants of the study were randomly selected, i.e. paramedics (male and female) were included in the study. Initially 70 volunteer paramedics were selected from private hospitals. Out of 70 participants, 20 participants were excluded based on preset criteria. Finally 150 paramedics were included, out of whom 50 (25 males 25 females) from private hospital Division Faisalabad. Remaining 100 paramedics (50 males 50 females) were selected from government hospital. Paramedic staff included nurses, therapists, technicians, sweeper, ambulance driver and other ancillary personnel.

Inclusion Criteria

This criterion is selected based on the study's requirements. An inclusion criterion that includes the participant qualities that the research design demanded. Participants who met the following study requirements were included in order to avoid sampling error:

- Emergency responders, such as paramedics, nurses, therapists, technicians, and others.
- Participants who were Pakistani national.
- Participants who performed duties during covid-19 pandemic.

- Participants who face the threat of infectious disease covid-19.

Exclusion Criteria

Incorporate those qualities of the members, which can affect the outcomes. So this mindfulness has additionally been taken to control the potential impacts of these factors on the outcomes. Members meeting the accompanying standards were barred from the current review.

- Participants who are doctors by profession.
- Patients in hospitals.
- Participants who recently join their duties after pandemic.
- Participants who had dual nationality.

Tools Used

Demographic Form

Demographic form were designed by examiner which comprises of 25 items, these item's focused on the subject's name, age, gender, religion, socioeconomic status, educational level, number of siblings, birth order, marital status, number of children, occupation, father occupation, mother occupation, family structure, working hours and income level.

Perceived Covid-19 Threat Scale

The perceived threat of COVID-19 Scale was adapted to measure fear of COVID-19. The adapted scale included 6 items and was measured on Items included 'Thinking about Covid-19 make me feel threatened' and 'When I think about COVID19, my heart races and palpitates'. A higher score indicated greater fear of COVID-19. However perceived covid-19 threat questionnaire contained of total 6 items and anchored by 1-7 "1 = not true of me at all" and (7 = "very true of me."). In scoring interpretation the items are reverse scored of 3rd item "I am not worried about the coronavirus". * = Reverse-scored item (Conwey et al., 2020).

Quality of life Scale

QOLS by Flanagan is an instrument to survey the worldwide personal satisfaction. It is made out of 15 things covering 5 areas including, somatic and material success, relations with others, group, local area, and urban exercises, self-awareness and fulfillment and entertainment. This sort of the Quality of Life Scale (QOLS) has 16 things rather than the 15 found in the Original Flanagan variation. Thing #16, "Opportunity, achieving for yourself" was added after an emotional report exhibited that the instrument had content authenticity in consistent sickness get-togethers yet. It expected a thing that reflected the importance to these people of remaining free and prepared to zero in on themselves, as a matter of fact. Demonstrated that the 15-thing QOLS fulfillment scale was inside steady ($\alpha = .82$ to $.92$) and had high test-retest unwavering quality north of 3-weeks in stable constant disease gatherings ($r = 0.78$ to $r = 0.84$) (Burckhardt et al., 1989).

Job Satisfaction Scale

This is a self-report instrument assessing the satisfaction and frustration of the three basic psychological needs of autonomy, competence, and relatedness defined by self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2000). This 21-item scale addresses need satisfaction at work and has been used often (Deci et al., 2001; Ilardi et al., 1993). The scale has developed and changed since its most memorable use in (Kasser et al.,

1992). The discoveries exhibited that the scale had a decent factorial legitimacy, standard legitimacy, and palatable interior unwavering quality. Every one of the things were qualified by thing examination ($p < 0.001$). The Cronbach's α coefficient for the complete scale was 0.877. The coefficients of three subscales were 0.826 (independence), 0.807 (ability), and 0.847 (relatedness). Exploratory element investigation showed three factors that made sense of 75.12% of the absolute difference (Yang et al., 2021)

Research Procedure

To get permission all documents including permission letter, consent form, measure of the research was provided to heads of all hospitals from where data was collected. After getting permission from authorities of these government and non-government hospitals, the participants then approached in their working space for data collection. Participants then selected by using purposive sampling technique. Those participants who agreed to take part in the study were given Personal Information Form to obtain personal demographic information. Administration of the demographic form was done individually with participants. On the basis of these obtained information scrutiny was done. During Administration of demographic form, if any type of confusion was found in any information it was cleared through brief interview. 20 participants were dropped from the present study who did not meet the required criteria. Perceived Threat Covid-19 scale were used to assess the threat of infectious disease among paramedics. WHO Quality of life scale were used to assess the satisfaction level during Covid-19. Job Satisfaction Scale is used to assess the job satisfaction level among paramedics during covid-19. After information assortment finished with the assistance of rules mention in the manual of testing procedures.

Statistical Analysis

After the culmination of scoring the entire information was arranged on the Microsoft Excel sheet. Measurable Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, V 23) was utilized to dissect information. Pearson correlation were used to find out the relationship between threat of Infectious Disease (Covid-19), job satisfaction and quality of life. Additionally, t-test was used to find the gender differences among paramedics and linear regression analysis was used to find out the effect of predictor (threat of covid-19) on dependent variables (quality of life and job satisfaction). Furthermore, linear regression was used to find out the difference, threat of covid-19 between private and government hospitals among paramedics.

Ethical Considerations

The research was carried out in a way that respected the dignity, rights, and welfare of the participants. The participants were told that all information divulged would be kept strictly confidential, and they had the option of opting out of the study entirely. Any false material, as well as a skewed representation of main data findings, will be avoided. They will be assured that their data will be saved and used solely for research purposes. The participants were also informed that their participation in the study was entirely voluntary and that they had the freedom to withdraw at any moment. All above information was provided on a consent form filled out by the participants. All of the psychological measures used in this study were utilized after receiving permission through email from their original source, keeping ethical considerations in mind.

Operational Definition of the Terms

Quality of Life

The idea of personal satisfaction comprehensively includes how a singular estimate the 'decency' of different parts of their life. These assessments incorporate ones close to home responses to life events, attitude, feeling of life satisfaction and fulfillment, and fulfillment with work and individual connections (Theofilou, 2013).

Job Satisfaction

APA definition of job satisfaction, the attitude of a worker toward his or her job, often expressed as a hedonic response of liking or disliking the work itself, the rewards (pay, promotions, recognition), or the context (working conditions, colleagues) (Zhu, 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The section on results and conversation depicts the translations of results of the information which was gathered from the paramedics working in various private and government emergency hospitals of Division Faisalabad through different questionnaires for measuring the, Perceived threat of Covid-19, job satisfaction and Quality of the Life among paramedics. The researcher utilized Correlational Statistics to examine the responses of the goals of the review. Understandings of information are introduced as tables with complete clarifications.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Variables (N=200)

Demographic Characteristics	Categories	<i>f</i>	%
Gender	Male	104	52.0
	Female	96	48.0
Marital Status	Married	82	41.0
	Separated	1	.5
	Single	104	52.0
Education	BNS	9	5.0
	BSc	3	1.0
	EMT-4	6	3.0
	GNM	2	1.0
	Masters	19	9.5
	Intermediate	19	9.5
	Matric	10	5.0
Occupation	Ambulance Services	10	5.0
	Nurses	16	8
	Male Nurse	9	5.0
	Sweeper	13	6.5
	EMS	13	6.5
	First Aid Trainer	5	2.5
	Health Counselor	3	1.5
	Ward Boy	11	5.5
	ECG Technician	5	2.5
Socioeconomic Status	Upper	1	.5
	Middle	69	34.5
	Lower	11	5.5
Family System	Joint	33	16.5
	Nuclear	51	25.5
Living Status	Rural	32	16.0
	Urban	77	38.5
Nature of Employment	Government	100	50.0
	Private	100	50.0

Table 2: Correlation among Perceived Threat of Covid-19, Job Satisfaction and Quality of Life among Paramedics (N=200)

Variable	M	SD	1	2	3
Threat Covid19	25.62	6.25		-.359**	-.406**
Quality life	6.23	19.90			.692**
Job-satisfaction	76.29	19.46			-----

** $p < .05$

The table no 4.2 shows that there is a significant relationship between the variables including perceived threat of Covid-19, quality of life and job satisfaction. Perceived threat of covid-19 has a significant relationship with quality of life while P is -.359** and job satisfaction P is -.406** with mean 25.62 and standard deviation 6.25.

Table 3: Job Satisfaction and Quality of Life with Gender Differences among Paramedics (male, female) (N=200)

Variables	Male (n=100)		Female (n=100)				95%CI		Cohen's D
	M	SD	M	SD	t	P	LL	UL	
PTS	23.57	6.71	27.83	4.85	-5.17	.000	-5.89	-2.64	0.727665
QOL	75.75	15.65	53.83	17.64	9.26	.000	17.24	26.58	3.593465
JSS	88.00	13.94	63.59	16.43	11.27	.000	20.13	28.75	1.579658

** $P < .05$

The table no 4.3 shows that there is a significant gender difference existed between male and female paramedics working in different private and government hospitals. On the variable of perceived threat of covid-19 with M is 23.57, SD is 6.71 among male and M 27.83, SD is 4.85 among female. The t value is -5.17 while $p = .000$ which shows significant difference on the perceived threat of Covid-19 on the basis of gender differences. There are also significant difference existed on the variable of quality of life and job satisfaction between male and female paramedics working in hospitals with the t value is 9.26 and 11.27 with $p = .000$

Table 4: Summary of Linear Regression Analysis with Covid-19 Threats as Predictors of Quality of Life and Job Satisfaction among Paramedics (N= 200)

Predictor	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	F	df	Sig.
Perceived Threat Covid-19	.420	.176	.168	21.110	197	.000

$p < .05$

Table 5: Coefficients Summary of Linear Regression Analysis with. Covid-19 Threats as Predictors of Quality of Life and Job Satisfaction among Paramedics (N=200)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	SE	B		

Constant	36.097	1.66		21.670	.000
Quality of Life	-.047	.028	-.149	-1.659	.099
Job Satisfaction	-.097	.029	-.303	-3.387	.001

DISCUSSION

The present chapter (discussion) and evaluates the findings of the present study are included. These findings of the current study are integrated with preceding empirical researches. The discussion will highlight and discuss in details the underlying factors which effected the quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics during covid-19. Several researches extensively reported many imperious factors which was prevalent and enhance the threat of covid-19 during pandemic and play a vital role in dissatisfaction about their quality of life. Highlighting these will help in enhancing our understanding the findings of the present study i.e. which motivational interventions would use if any disaster faced by paramedics like covid-19.

In this study the threat of covid-19 investigated regarding how these threats effect the quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics. The study was a quantitative investigation. The objectives for measuring, Job satisfaction level among male or female paramedics during pandemic, discover the level of quality of life of paramedics working in different private or government hospitals, to investigate the threat of Covid-19 would predict significant negative effect on quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics. Besides these researches four hypothesis were also prepared.

The first hypothesis of this study is accepted and the findings of study shows that there is a significant correlation between threat of Covid-19, job satisfaction and quality of life. Threat of Covid-19 lower the job satisfaction level among paramedics, the lower level of job satisfaction automatically decreases satisfaction level of quality of life among paramedics. The result of this study is consistent with the previous studies (Iskandarsyah et al., 2021; Ortega-Galán et al., 2020; Ruiz-Fernández et al., 2021; Ericsson et al., 2021; Baron et al., 2022; Lu et al., 2017). There are some important factors behind these results and it will be discussed gradually. The first and foremost reason behind this phenome of results is High perceived threat of covid-19. It has been noted in various studies and as well as it is very common that any type of threat can cause psychological problem and disturbances in person's life in various domains including the life satisfaction which can be negatively impacted the job satisfaction. In the current study, population is consisted on the paramedics which were the first line workers to fight with the covid-19 and they were affected due to covid-19. So this can be one of the possible reason of current findings.

Different factors decidedly connected with work fulfillment included earlier work fulfillment, perceived appreciation from the board, and saw correspondence from the executives however the Fear of contamination was adversely connected with work fulfillment. The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected work fulfillment among medical care laborers. (Afulani et al., 2021). There might be several reasons which enhanced the threat of covid-19 and effected the job satisfaction level and quality of life among paramedics including nurses, drivers or ambulance, sweepers etc. the factors are lack of training, lack of motivational interventions, lack of medicine to treat this coronavirus, lack of encouragement, lack of safety measures, lack of strengthening activities which decrease the stress level (Alrawashdeh et al., 2021; Fiorillo & Gorwood, 2020).

From several of other factors which cause the relationship between the variable one of the possible reasons is low job satisfaction level during covid-19 might be the mental health of healthcare workers. The threat of Covid-19 also effected the mental health of paramedics specially frontline nurses, it affect their mental, emotional and psychological health which might in result turn to secondary trauma and psychological distress also indicated the result of previous studies (Capone et al., 2022; Khattak et al.,

2021; Wnuk, 2017; Aziri, 2011). A higher level of job satisfaction was associated with a higher quality of life. There are also other factors which may influencing job satisfaction and in correlation, quality of life among healthcare workers also decreases (Bae, 2010; Richey et al., 2021). These factors can be age, career duration, leisure activity and self-rated health status. Tend to experience insomnia caused by sudden increased work pressure might be another reason (Kandula & Wake, 2021).

The second hypothesis of study also accepted $P < .05$, and the results shows that there is a significant gender differences existed between male and female paramedics working in different private and government hospitals. The job satisfaction level and quality of life among male and female paramedics impacted differently due to Covid-19, these finding are persistent with previous researches, (Aminizadeh et al., 2022; Nordhues et al., 2021; Garg et al., 2020; Dai et al., 2020; Belay et al., 2021; Dolezal et al., 2021). There are some factors behind these results which are discussed gradually. The first reason behind this phenomenon might be feminism qualities, in this sense the personal characteristics was perceived negative impact of the pandemic on the female paramedic's workers (Finn et al., 2022; Bazarkulova & Compton, 2021).

As well as the individual differences between male and also cause the effect of covid-19 threat on their job satisfaction and quality of life differently, previous researches also support that lack of emotional regulation strategies with individual differences cause more stress during pandemic (Tyra et al., 2021). Individual changing due to working condition may be another reason in this regard supported by previous study (Van-de-Ven et al., 2021). There are other critical elements which are decidedly connected with distinctions in sexual orientation these are may be, including female orientation who are working in exceptionally stacked medical clinics, working for extended periods of time, doing night shifts, absence of individual defensive gear. They are also have many responsibilities of their families, their children's. This is very difficult for them to do job with burden or for long hours with less wages. By the help of past investigations it is likewise shown that age was additionally emphatically connected with more elevated level of occupation fulfillment (Alrawashdeh et al., 2021; Waris et al., 2020).

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The chapter five describes the overall summary of the study, findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations regarding "Perceived threat of Covid-19, quality of life and job satisfaction among paramedics". This study was conducted on paramedics working in different private and government hospitals. The gathered information was analyzed in SPSS and recurrence, standard deviation, mean scores, Pearson correlation, t-test and linear regression were processed. The after effects of said tests are introduced in past section four. Coming up next are the summary, conclusion, limitations and suggestions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of detailed discoveries, the accompanying recommendation is introduced:

- The safety measures should be applied for paramedics during any disaster.
- Special training should be given to control these types of infections.
- The knowledge should be provided properly to healthcare workers.
- Motivational and stress relieving strategies should be applied for paramedics.
- Wages should be increased during such disasters for their job satisfaction as well as to satisfy their quality of life.

LIMITATIONS

There are many limitations according to the results of this study. The study is implicated on paramedics but there is no specific criteria about which category of paramedics including primary care paramedics, advanced care paramedics and critical care paramedics. There is no set criteria how age differences play role in the influences of Covid-19-threat including younger paramedics and old paramedics staff.

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