Study about Awareness, Perception and Practice About COVID -19 Among Healthcare Professionals of Chaitanya Hospital

By

Anchal Arora

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree

MBA Hospital and Health Management

Academic year, 2018-2020

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The certificate is awarded to

Anchal Arora

In recognition of having successfully completed her Internship in the Quality Department of three months dated 13-March-2020 to 12-June-2020

And has successfully completed her project on

Study about Awareness, Perception and practice about Covid -19 among Healthcare professionals of Chaitanya Hospital

Date – 12-June-2020

Chaitanya hospital, Chandigarh

She comes across as a committed, sincere and diligent person who has a strong drive and zeal for learning.

We wish her all the best for future endeavours

Department of Administration Chaitanya Hospital Chaitanya Hospital Chandigarh

Signature
(Satya Kumar)
Manager Administration
Chaitanya Hospital

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that the dissertation titled Study about Awareness, Perception and practice about Covid -19 among Healthcare professionals of Chaitanya Hospital

and submitted by **Anchal Arora** Enrolment No **IIHMR-U/01/2018-20/0716** under the supervision of **Alok Kumar Mathur** for award of MBA in Hospital and Health Management in Health and Hospitals of the University carried out during the period from 13-3-2020 to 12-6-2020 embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship, fellowship, titles in this or any other institute or other similar institution of higher learning.

Anchal Arora

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Anchal Arora

MBA Hospital and Health management

(23^{rd} batch)

Contents

List of Abbreviations

HCP	Healthcare Professionals
MERS	Middle East respiratory syndrome
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
HCW	Health Care Worker
AOR	Adjusted Odds Ratio

Abstract

Study about Awareness, Perception and practice about Covid -19 among Healthcare professionals of Chaitanya Hospital

Background and objective

Today the world is dealing with disease COVID-19 which has now turned to pandemic and has been spread almost into most of the Countries in the world. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The main objective of study is to Study about Awareness, Perception and practice about Covid -19 among Healthcare professionals of Chaitanya Hospital.

Methodology

Methodology used in study is cross sectional and descriptive type. Data is collected from the primary sources which was questionnaire based survey and secondary sources referring various articles, Government websites and primary survey had done by using the Questionnaire based survey which was divided into three sections: Awareness regarding Covid-19, Perception regarding Covid-19 and Practice towards Covid-19 .62 professionals of hospitals responded to the questionnaire.

Result

The overall awareness of all respondent came to be 70%. As 70% of the respondents were having adequate awareness regarding Covid-19. Most of the doctors and lab technician were completely aware about the disease. 61% of all subgroups were having positive attitude towards Covid-19 and 95% of all subgroups were having good practise towards Covid-19.

Conclusion

Our Healthcare Professionals are Frontline workers so must be fully aware about the disease and right perception about the disease is necessary for them and patients visiting them and having good practice toward Covid-19 is one of the important aspect to be considered.

Introduction

Today the world is dealing with disease COVID-19 which has now turned to pandemic and has been spread almost into most of the Countries in the world. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Previously, the severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (SARS-Cov) in 2002 and the Middle East respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (MERS-Cov) in 2012 have been known to affect humans. About 8 years after, the severe outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan city China in 2019, has emerged major global outbreak with critical health issues. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through discharge from the nose/ saliva when an infected person coughs or sneezes. COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization. Majorly seen symptoms of COVID-19 :

- Fever
- dry cough
- Shortness of breath
- Tiredness

It has an incubation period of 2-14 days. Health care professionals are mostly primarily involved in treating / interacting with the patient. Protection of HCPs and prevention of intra-hospital transmission of infection are important aspects in response and this requires that HCPs must have updated knowledge regarding source, transmission, symptoms and preventive measures.

Awareness about the disease can make a great impact and influence the perceptions of health care professionals due to their past experiences and beliefs. As a result, it can delay recognition and handling of potential COVID-19 patients during the pandemic period. However, the level of knowledge and perceptions of health care professional toward COVID-19 remain unclear. In this regard, the COVID-19 pandemic offers a unique opportunity to study about the awareness, perceptions and practice of health care professionals during this global health crisis. Thus, this study aims to study about awareness, perception and practice regarding COVID-19 among HCP's. In addition, this study aims to explore the counselling facility and responsible person for the same in the hospital .

Literature Review

Covid-19 is rapidly emerging situation. Thus, lot of research/study is being carried out on different aspects by the experts which is still going on.

Huynh Giao, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Han, Tran Van Khanh, Vo Kim Ngan, Vo Van Tam, Pham Le An According to the study conducted at City of Vietnam on health professionals concluded that two third of professionals were aware about the modes of transmission, source, isolation period and treatment. But level of some knowledge and attitude lower than that expected for their position level towards the virus. As the data was collected through questionnaire to perform the Crossectional study and descriptive analysis was done to describe the demographic details, mean knowledge and attitude score. The total knowledge score for the HCWs varied between 0 (with no correct answer) and 10 (for all correct answers), and a cut off level of <7 was evaluated as poor knowledge, and 7 indicated good knowledge. The score of the attitude based on 5 points Likert scale, in which the score of 1 to 5 was given from strongly agree to strongly disagree .

Modi P D, Nair G, Uppe A, et al. (April 02, 2020) Another Crossectional study was conducted to assess the Awareness of Healthcare students and professionals in Mumbai Metropolitan region in which 1562 students and professionals were part of the survey concluded that Healthcare professionals and students from the Mumbai Metropolitan Region showed adequate awareness of COVID-19 in the healthcare setting with an overall percentage of 71.2% correct answers. A higher percentage of correct responses were from undergraduate medical students and the lowest was from non-clinical/administrative staff. This study shows that there is a strong need to implement periodic educational interventions and training programs on infection control practices for COVID-19 across all healthcare professions .

A cross-sectional, web-based study was conducted among HCWs about COVID-19 during the first week of March2020. A 23-item survey instrument was developed and distributed randomly to HCWs using social media; it required 5 minutes to complete. A chi-square test was used to investigate the level of association among variables, with significance set to P<.05. A significant proportion of HCWs had poor knowledge of its transmission (n=276, 61.0%) and symptom onset (n=288, 63.6%) and showed positive perceptions of COVID-19. Factors such as age and profession were associated with inadequate knowledge and a poor perception of COVID-19 .

Arina Anis Azlan1, Mohammad Rezal Hamzah, Tham Jen Sern, Suffian Hadi Ayub, Emma Mohamad According to the study named Public knowledge, attitudes and practices towards COVID-19 Crossectional study conducted in Malaysia in which online survey of 4,850 Malaysian residents was conducted between 27th March and 3rd April 2020. The survey instrument consisted of demographic characteristics, 13 items on knowledge, 3 items on attitudes and 3 items on practices, modified from a previously published questionnaire on COVID-19. Descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, t-tests and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were conducted. The overall correct rate of the knowledge questionnaire was 80.5%. Most participants held positive attitudes toward the successful control of COVID-19 (83.1%), the ability of Malaysia to conquer the disease (95.9%) and the way the Malaysian government was handling the crisis (89.9%) . Most participants were also taking precautions such as avoiding crowds (83.4%) and practising proper hand hygiene (87.8%) in the week before the movement control order started. However, the wearing of face masks was less common (51.2%). This survey is among the first to assess knowledge, attitudes and practice in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia. The results highlight the importance of consistent messaging from health authorities and the government as well as the need for tailored health education programs to improve levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices.

Another study named knowledge and perceptions of coronavirus conducted in
South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria by geopoll which conducted a survey among 1,350 respondents, nationally representative by location in each country and with a 50-50 gender split, and an age split of 33% ages 15-24, 35% ages 25-34, and 32% ages 35+. Which concluded that about 94% of the population was aware about the coronavirus outbreak. Levels of concern rating 1- Not concerned to 5- Very concerned. All the three showed high levels of concern about coronavirus. People had high confidence in their government handling the outbreak, with the majority being confident in their government and trustful of the actions they are taking. They also reported that economic challenges to their country were of great concern, with 85% mentioning that as a concern, just behind the 89% who were concerned about the spread of the virus and related casualties. In terms of knowledge most people gather information about coronavirus from social media platforms. 75% people have seen information on coronavirus on messaging applications such as whats app.

Olum Ronald, Chekwech Gaudencia, Wekha Godfrey, Nassozi Dianah Rhoda, Bongomin Felix A study conducted named Coronavirus Disease-2019: Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Health Care Workers at Makerere University Teaching Hospitals, Uganda online cross sectional, descriptive study was undertaken through WhatsApp Messenger among HCW's . HCWs aged 18 years and above constituted the study population. KAP toward COVID-19 was assessed by using a pre-validated questionnaire. Bloom's cut-off of 80% was used to determine sufficient knowledge (≥80%), positive attitude (≥4), and good practice (≥2.4). All analyses were performed using STATA 15.1 and GraphPad Prism 8.3. Of the 581 HCWs approached, 136 (23%) responded. A vast majority of the participants were male (*n* = 87, *n* = 64%), with a median age of 32 (range: 20–66) years. Eighty-four (62%) were medical doctors and 125 (92%) had at least a bachelor's degree. Overall, 69% (*n* = 94) had sufficient knowledge, 21% (*n* = 29) had positive attitude, and 74% (*n* = 101) had good practices toward COVID-19. Factors associated with knowledge were age >40 years (AOR: 0.3; 95% CI: 0.1–1.0; *p* = 0.047) and news media (AOR: 4.8; 95% CI: 1.4–17.0; *p* = 0.015). Factors associated with good practices were age 40 years or more (AOR: 48.4; 95% CI: 3.1–742.9; *p* = 0.005) and holding a diploma (AOR: 18.4; 95% CI: 1–322.9; *p* = 0.046) . (AOR- Adjusted Odds ratio).

Objective

To Study about Awareness, Perception and practice about Covid -19 among Healthcare professionals of Chaitanya Hospital.

Rationale

Today whole world is dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Our Healthcare professionals are frontline workers who are majorly dealing with this pandemic as they are involved in treating or interacting with patients. It is very important that HCP's must be aware about source, transmission and causes of the disease also it is very necessary to know about the several perceptions among Healthcare professionals which may be correct or incorrect. It is also important to know about the practises which they perform are according to government norms and regulations. So, this study is conducted to analyse and study on various parameters such as Awareness, Perception and regarding Covid-19 to give us a clear picture that is need of the hour.

Methodology

Study design

- Cross sectional study, Descriptive type

Data collection

- Primary
- Secondary

Data collection tool

- Survey Based questionnaire.

Sample size

- 62

Analytical tool

- Ms- Excel

Study location

- Chaitanya Hospital, Chandigarh

Data Analysis

Data was collected from Health professionals of gynaecology and obstetrics speciality Hospital named Chaitanya Hospital. Total of 62 HCP's from the Chaitanya Hospital responded to the survey. Questionnaire was divided into three sections i.e. Section I – Awareness Regarding Covid -19 Section II – Perception Regarding Covid-19 and Section III– Practice Regarding Covid-19. Analysis was done on the basis of Age, Sex and Profession of Section I and II and collective analysis of Section III.

N= 62	
Age	Percentage
Below 30	35%
30-40	55%
40-50	10%
Sex	
Male	23%
Female	77%
Profession	
Nurses	55%
Doctors	19%
Lab technician	15%
Management staff	11%

Table 1- Demographic Distribution of the Responses of Study Participants

Analysis of Section I (Awareness Regarding Covid 19) (Figure 1-5)

All these graphs below show the percentage of correct responses distributed according to Age, Sex and Profession of questions asked about awareness regarding Covid -19 respectively.

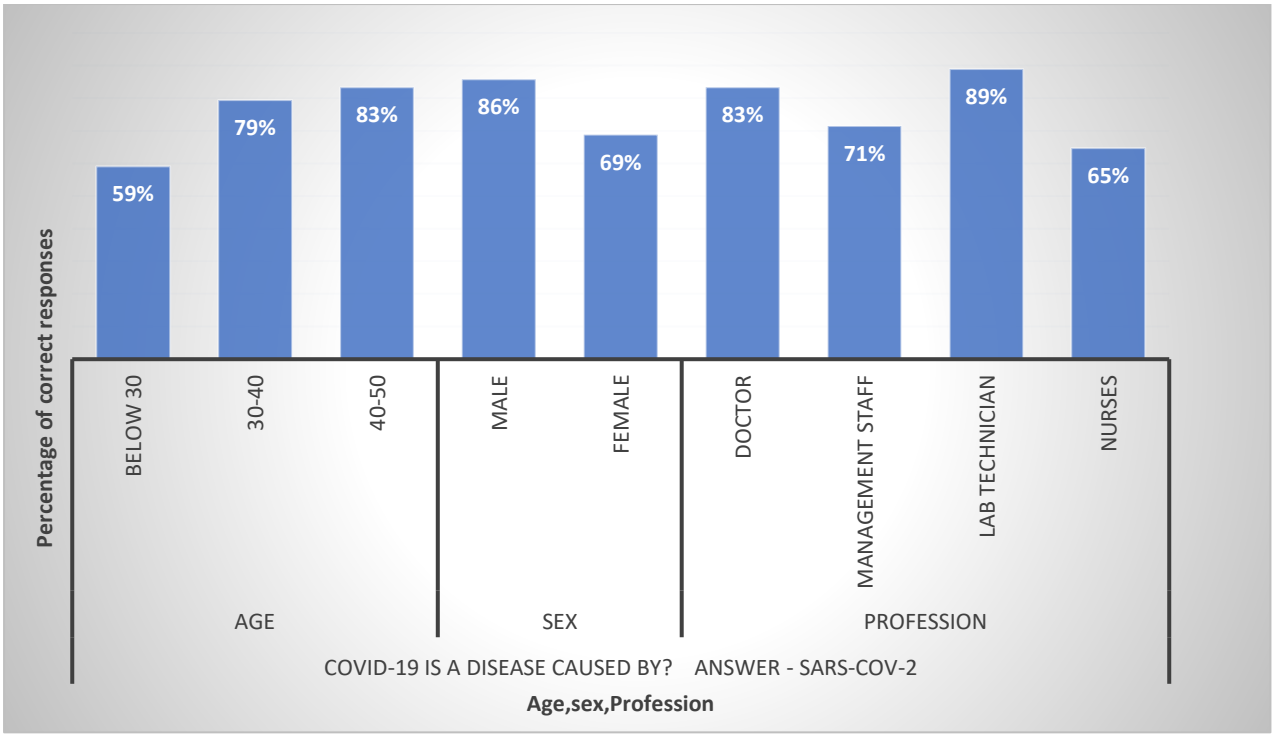

Figure 1 – This graph shows the distribution of correct responses of the study participants in which more than75% of participants age between 30-40 and 40-50 were aware about cause of Covid-19. Majority of doctors and lab technicians were aware about the same.

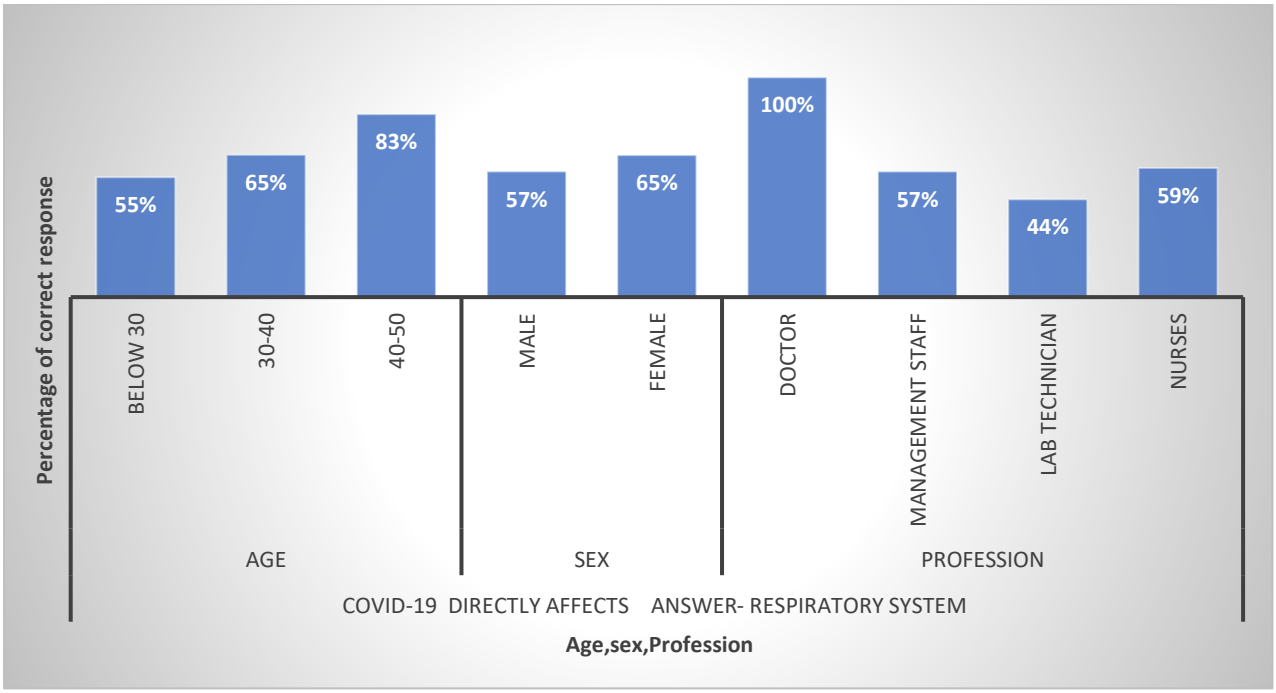

Figure 2- This graph shows the distribution of correct responses of the study participants in which more than 80% of participants age between 40-50 were aware about that the disease directly affects Respiratory system. All the doctors participated were aware about this and more than 55% of the nurses and management staff was aware about the same.

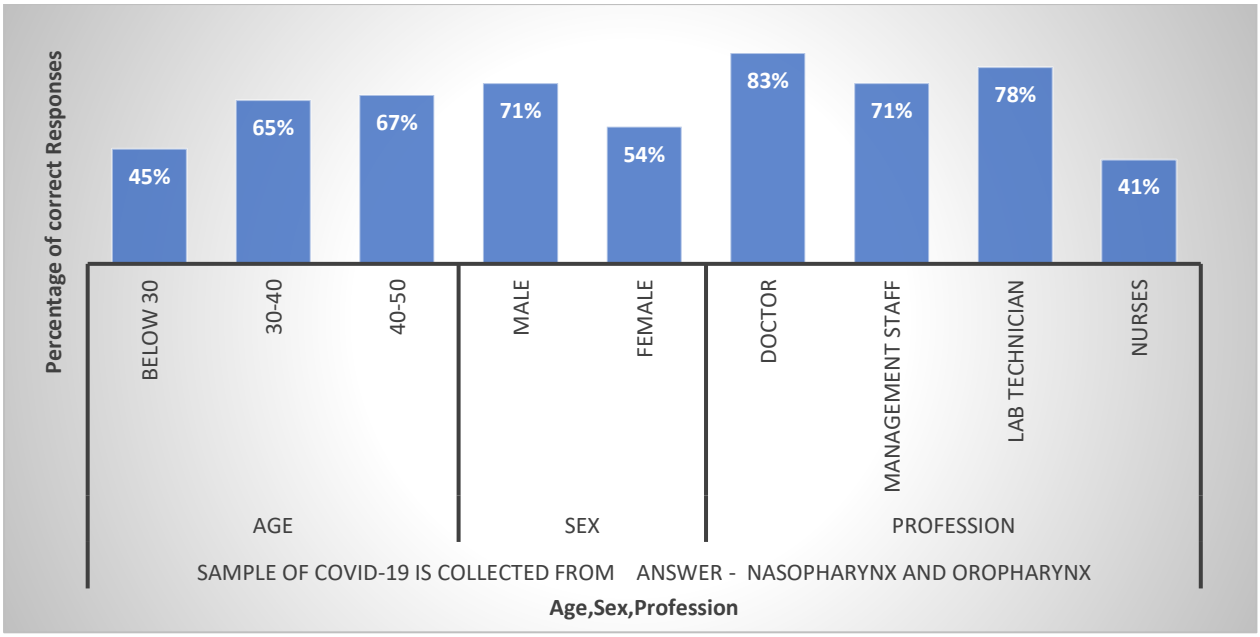

Figure 3- This graph shows the distribution of correct responses of the study participants in which more than 60% of participants age between 30-40 and 40-50 were aware about that the sample of Covid -19 is collected from both Nasopharynx and Oropharynx. More than 80% of the doctors and more than 75% of Lab technician were aware about the same.

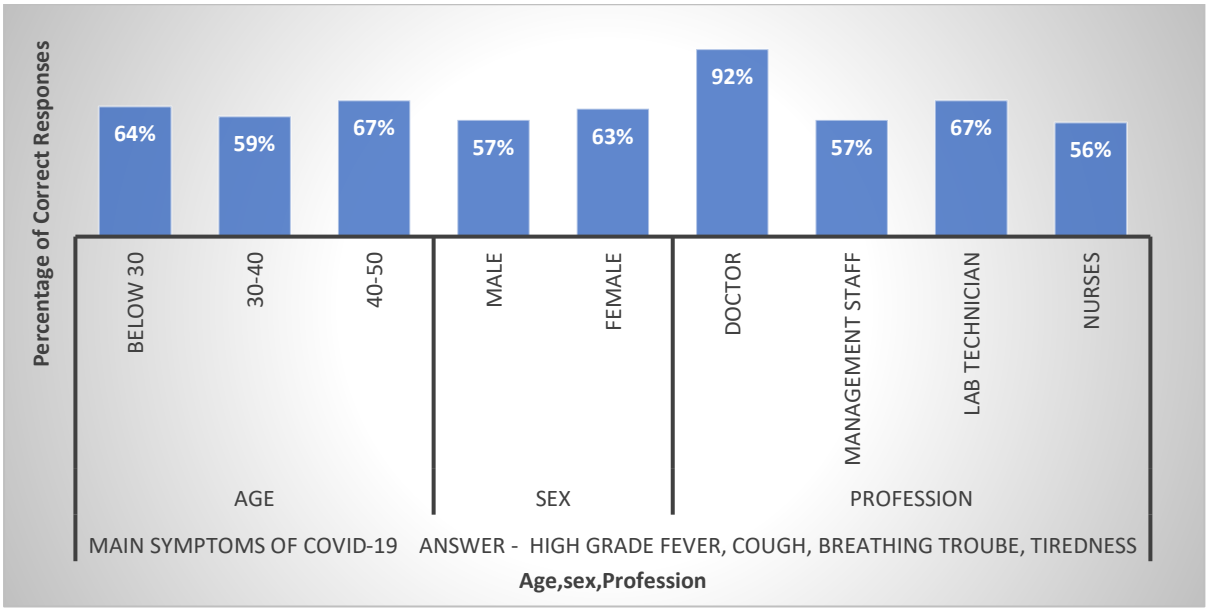

Figure 4- This graph shows the distribution of correct responses of the study participants in which more than 65% of participants age between 40-50 were aware about main symptoms of Covid-19. More than 90% of the doctors were aware about the same.

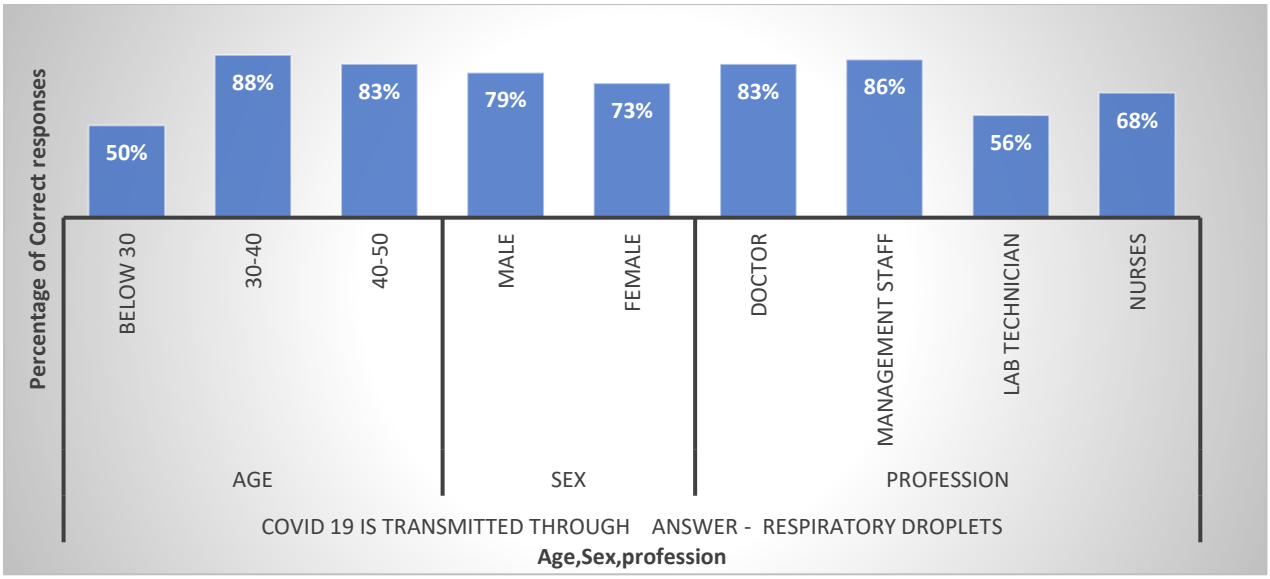

Figure 5- This graph shows the distribution of correct responses of the study participants in which more than 85% of participants age between 30-40 were aware about transmission mode of Covid-19. More than 80%of the doctors and management staff were aware about the same.

Analysis of Section II (Perception Regarding Covid 19)

All these graphs shown below are various questions asked to know the Perception of Healthcare Professionals about Covid-19. Analysis is done on the basis of profession, sex and age.

Analysis On the basis of Profession (Figure 6 -9)

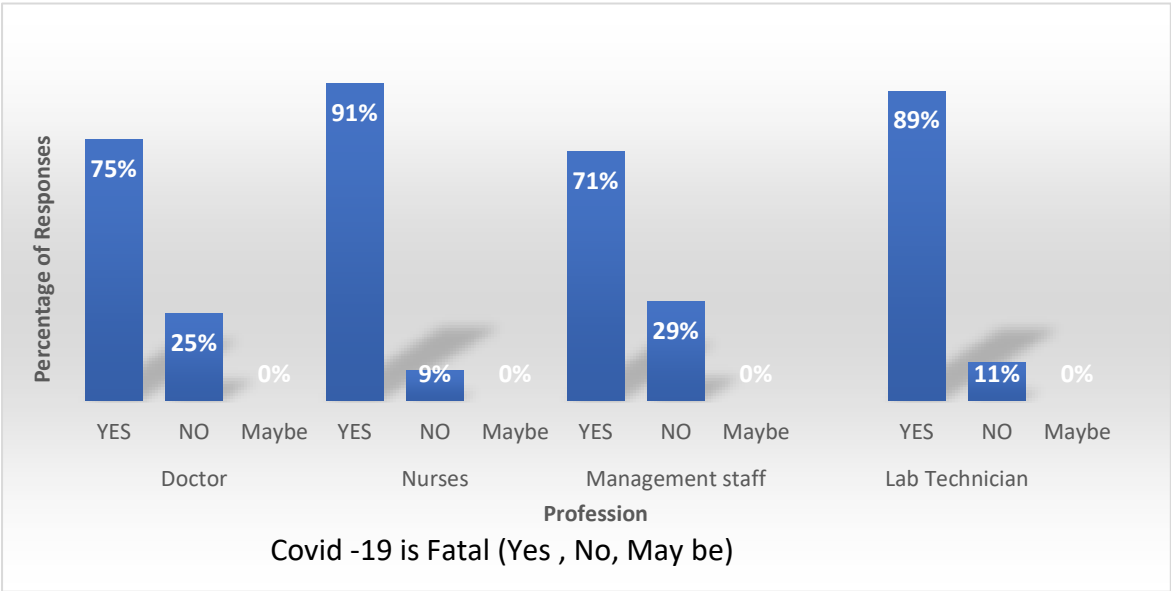

Figure 6 - Distribution of responses according to profession which includes opinion about fatality of covid-19.

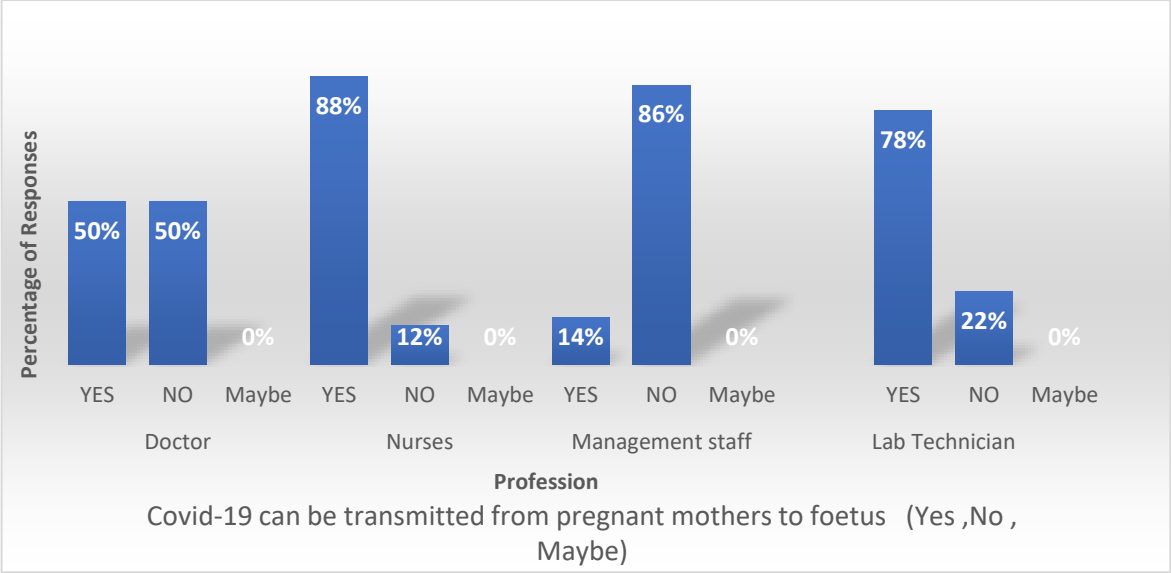

Figure 7- Distribution of responses according to profession which includes opinion about transmission of Covid -19 from pregnant mothers to foetus.

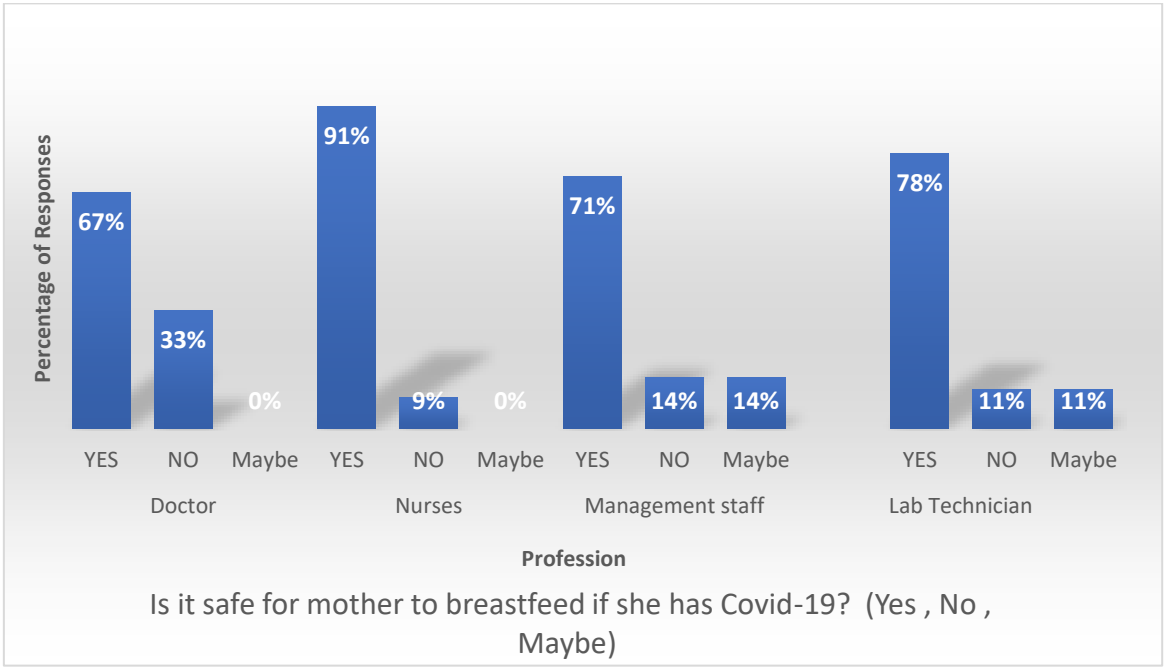

Figure 8- Distribution of responses according to profession which includes opinion Is it safe to breastfeed if mother has Covid-19.

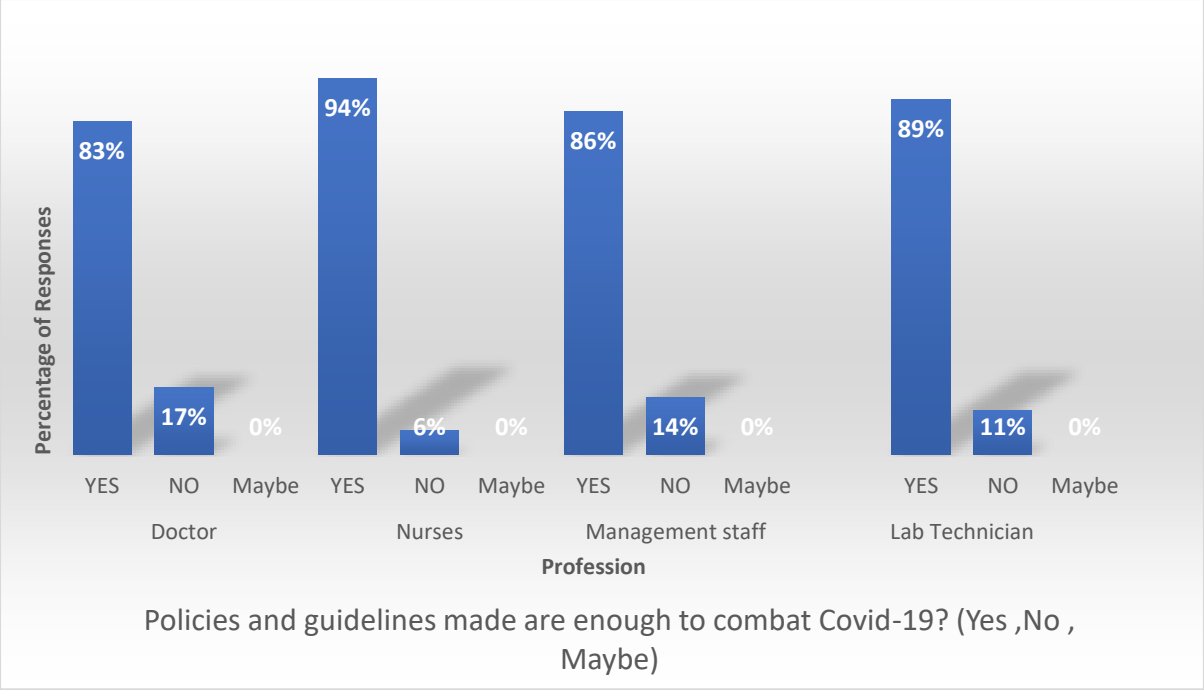

Figure 9 - Distribution of responses according to profession which includes opinion about policies and guidelines made are enough to combat Covid-19

Analysis On the basis of Age and Sex (Figure 10-13)

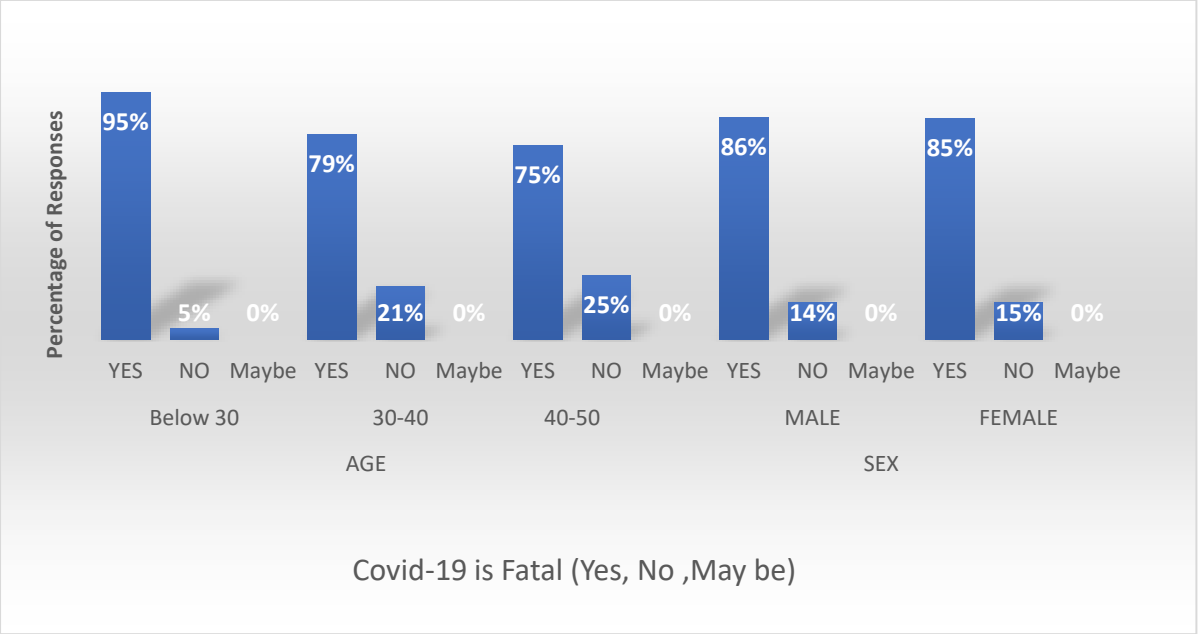

Figure 10- Distribution of responses according to age and sex which includes opinion about fatality of covid-19

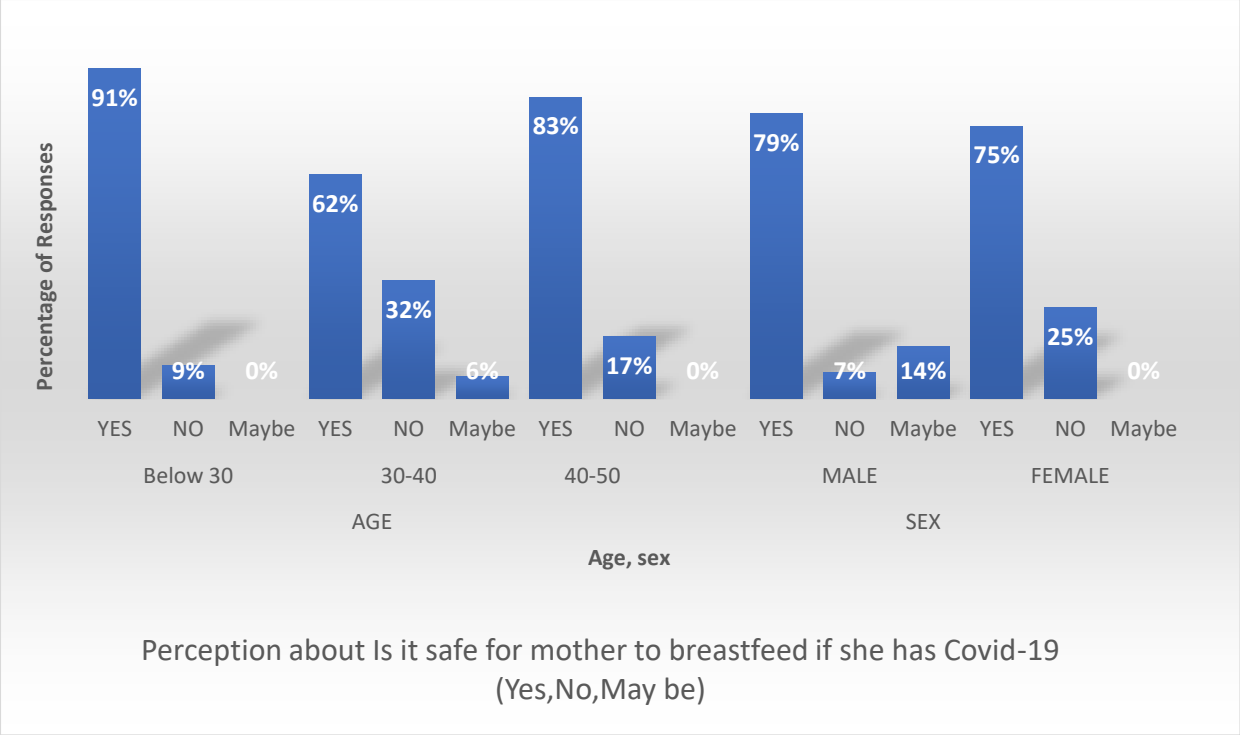

Figure 11- Distribution of responses according to profession which includes opinion Is it safe to breastfeed if mother has Covid-19.

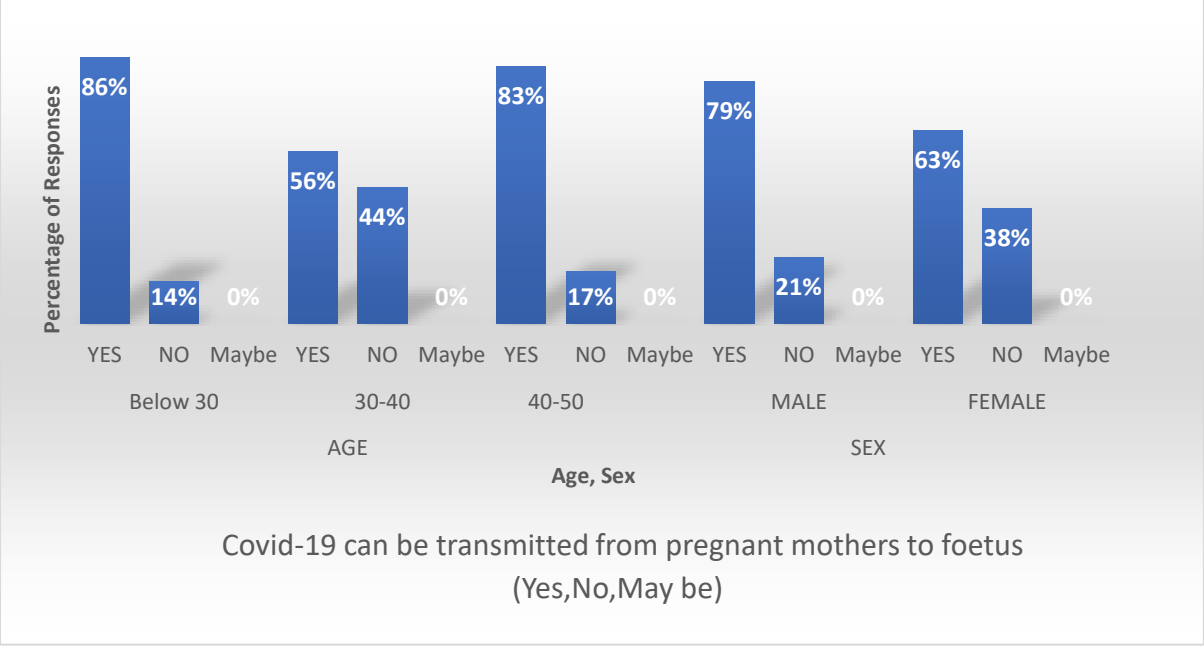

Figure 12- Distribution of responses according to age and sex which includes opinion about transmission of Covid -19 from pregnant mothers to foetus.

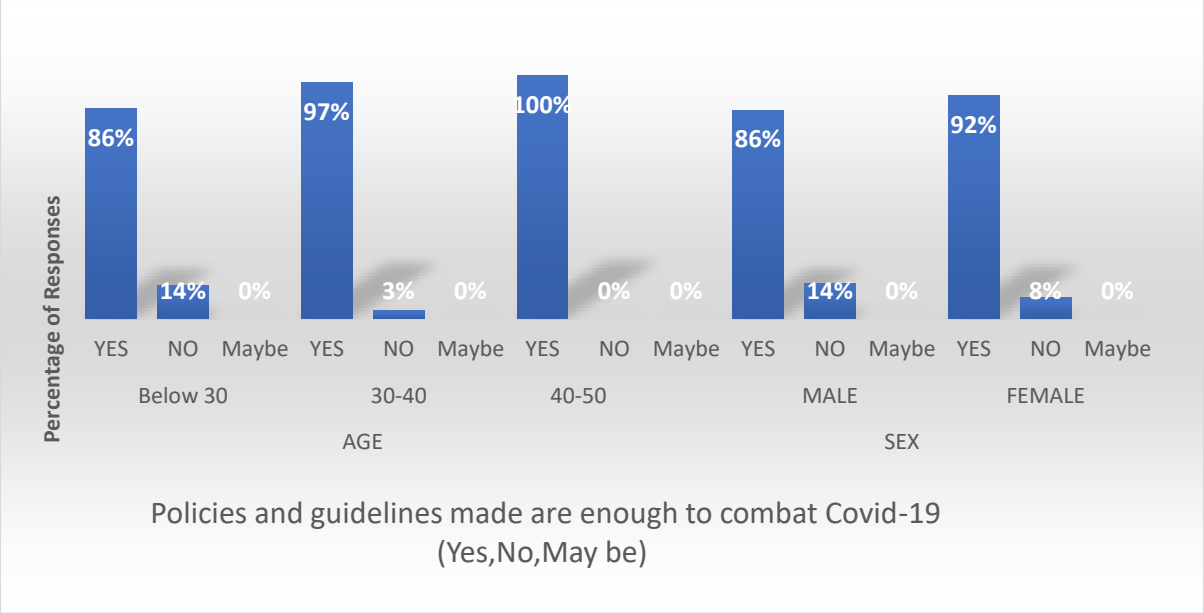

Figure 13- Distribution of responses according to age and sex which includes opinion about policies and guidelines made are enough to combat Covid-19

Section III (Practice Regarding Covid 19)

All these charts below shown are the analysis of the questions asked regarding Practice during Covid -19 and about the counselling facility for the patients.

Analysis of Practice regarding Covid-19(Figure 14-17)

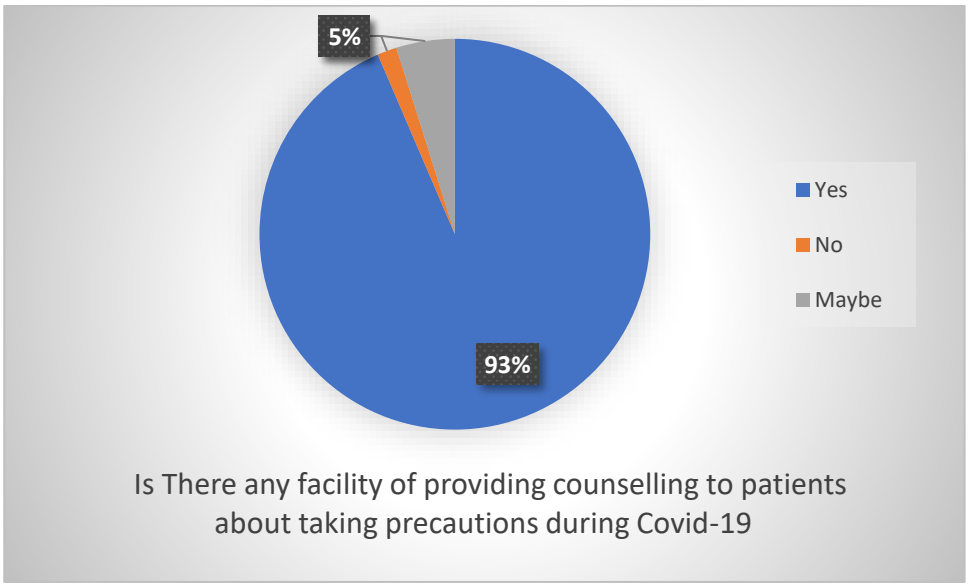

Figure 14- Distribution of responses regarding facility of providing counselling regarding Covid-19. More than 90% of the study participants said there is facility of counselling patients regarding Covid-19.

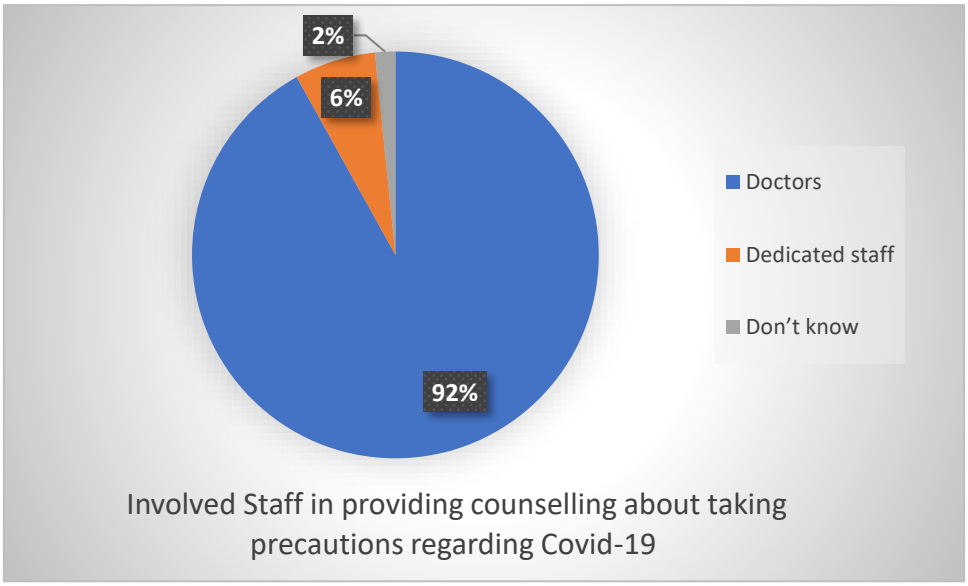

Figure 15- Distribution of responses regarding who all are involved in providing counselling regarding Covid-19. This chart shows that more than 90% of the participants said the doctors are involved in counselling patients regarding Covid-19.

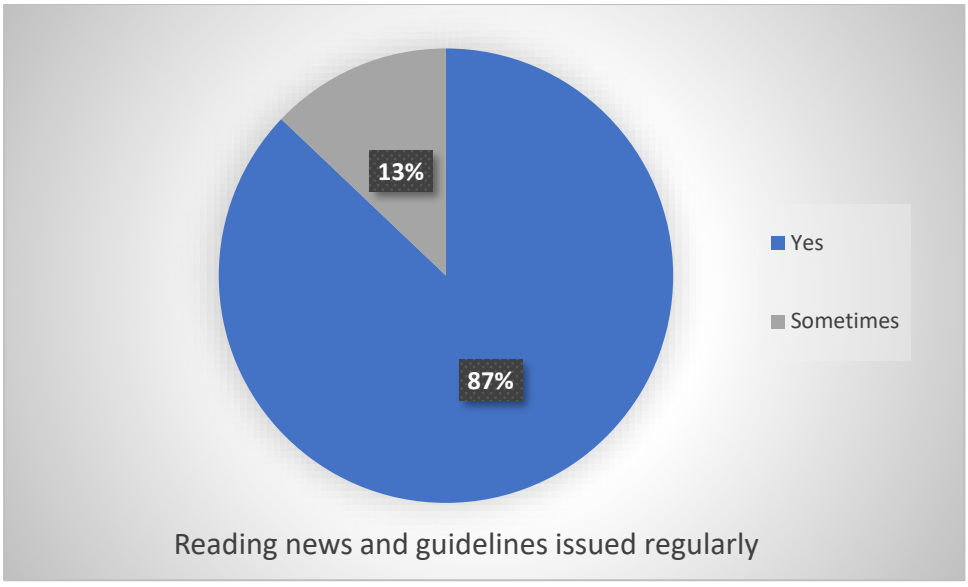

Figure 16 - Distribution of responses regarding reading news and guidelines issued regarding Covid-19 regularly. More than 85% of the participants read news and guidelines issued regularly.

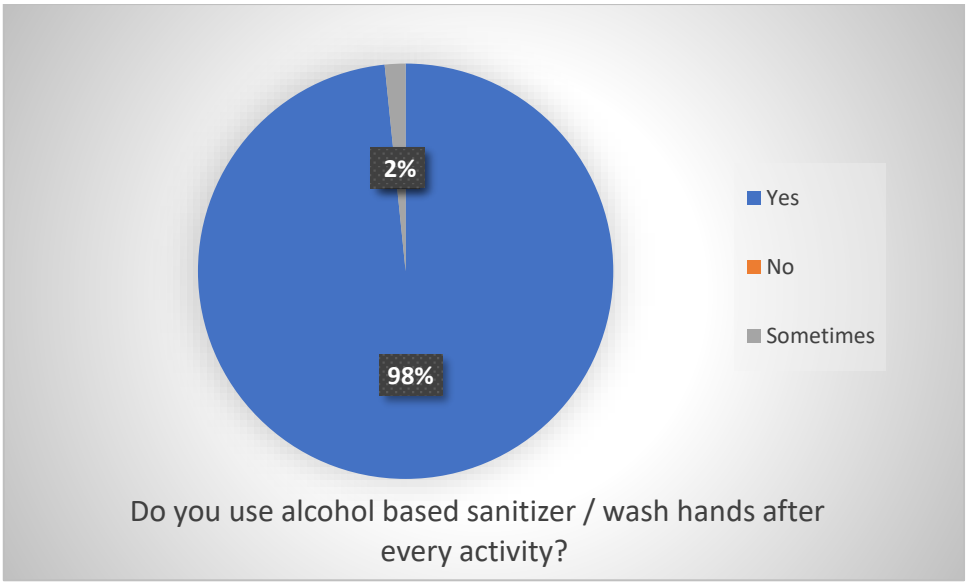

Figure 17- Distribution of responses regarding using alcohol-based sanitizer / wash hands after every activity. More than 95% of participants use alcohol-based sanitizer after every activity.

Results

A total of 62 HCP's from the Chaitanya Hospital responded to the survey which includes Doctors, Nurses, lab technician and Management staff. Majority of the responders were Nurses i.e. 55% then Doctors 19% and then lab technician and management staff.

Majority of the responders were female i.e. 77% and 23% of males responded. (Figure1)

Questionnaire was divided into three sections i.e. Section I – Awareness Regarding Covid -19 Section II – Perception Regarding Covid-19 and Section III – Practice Regarding Covid-19.

Analysis was done on the basis of Age, Sex and Profession of Section I and II and collective analysis of Section III.

In section I (Figure 1-5) i.e. Awareness regarding Covid-19, Approximately 70% of the study respondents responded correctly. In terms of age it can be observed that more than 70% of correct responses were obtained from age group 30-40 and 77% of correct responses were obtained from age group 40-50. 55% of correct responses were obtained from below 30 age group. In terms of Profession more than 85% of correct responses were obtained from doctors. Approximately 70% of correct responses were obtained from Management staff and lab technician and 60% nurses responded correctly. More than 75% of respondents were aware about cause of Covid-19. Approximately 70% of the respondents were aware about the sample collection, Main symptoms and mode of transmission. 65% of respondents were aware that Covid-19 directly affects Respiratory system.

In Section II (Figure 6-13) Analysis has been done according to Sex, Age and Profession which can be seen in graphs. Collectively, 82% of the respondents think that Covid-19 is fatal. 58% of the respondents think that coronavirus can be transmitted from Mother to foetus in which majority of them are nurses. 77% of the respondents admit that it is safe to breastfeed if mother has Covid-19 and 88% of them feel that policies and regulations made by government are enough to combat Covid-19. 61% of respondents have positive attitude regarding Covid19.

In Section III (Figure14-17) which includes question about the facility of counselling patients, responsible person to counsel and practice during Covid -19. In which More than 90% of the study participants said there is facility of counselling patients regarding Covid-19 and Doctors are responsible for counselling patients for the same. More than 85% of the participants read news and guidelines issued regularly. More than 95% of participants use alcohol-based sanitizer after every activity and all the respondents wear PPE kits when interacting/ dealing with the patients. Collectively 95% of all the respondents had good practice toward Covid-19.

Discussion

Covid 19 start initially in December from Wuhan city of china, later on in 2020 the WHO declared the covid 19 as pandemic situation for the whole world. The novelty of this disease, along with its uncertainties, make it critical for health authorities to plan appropriate strategies to prepare and manage the public. It is therefore of utmost importance that the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the population be studied to guide these efforts. As before Covid 19 this disease known to be as (MERS-Cov), (SARS-Cov)but later on the name of the corona virus disease changed to the Covid 19 by the WHO.In our study the question were asked on the general awareness of covid 19 diseases in the health care professional are evaluated on one question about the corona virus name majority of health professional are aware about the name of the virus and certain other question a include about the Transmission , and which part of mostly affected as pervious studies are conducted on and the various medical agencies are involved in the detection and epidemiological factors are studied and found to be the spread of covid 19 virus is through the air droplet borne and mainly affect the Respiratory system and these were common information should known to each healthcare professional while dealing with this Pandemic situation. There are still many studies are in progress to known about the awareness, perception and practises among the health care workers. In this study we include all the question to know about the awareness level among health care professionals as previous studies shows that Awareness was low among nurses and management staff as compare to

doctors. In the current study we also come with same point as the pervious studies shows the results. Correct hand hygiene practices play a crucial role in preventing the spread of infection. The WHO "Five Moments of hand hygiene" defines key moments when healthcare providers must carry out hand hygiene. However, in our study we focus not only on the hand hygiene practise but also the practise which are made mandatory by the WHO and government authorities as the use of Aryog setu app and hand washing with the alcohol-based sanitizers or soap. These are main practises which are recommend by the WHO.

A cross-sectional study regarding knowledge and attitudes towards Middle East respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (MERS-CoV) was conducted on healthcare workers in primary healthcare centers and hospitals at Najran in Saudi Arabia which showed a majority of the healthcare workers were aware of MERS-CoV and had sufficient knowledge regarding the same. Physicians and Lab Technicians had significantly better knowledge compared with other healthcare workers [12]. The results of a similar survey carried out in healthcare workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia suggested poor knowledge about emerging infectious diseases among study participants, and self-reported infection control practices were found to be sub-optimal. In South Korea, a survey study of healthcare workers suggested a poor level of knowledge of the modes of transmission of MERS coronavirus

In current study we found that. In terms of Profession more than 85% of correct responses were obtained from doctors. Approximately 70% of correct responses were obtained from Management staff and lab technician and 60% nurses responded correctly. More than 95% of participants use alcohol-based sanitizer after every activity and all the respondents wear PPE kits when interacting/ dealing with the patients. Collectively 95% of all the respondents had good practice toward Covid-19. About 77% of the respondents admit that it is safe to breastfeed if mother has Covid-19 and 88% of them feel that policies and regulations made by government are enough to combat Covid-19. 61% of respondents have positive attitude regarding Covid19. Also 82%of respondents were in opinion that Covid-19 is fatal on which one can think upon as comparing to expert's opinion and other previous studies is not this fatal.

The current survey, in fact, exposes the need for more comprehensive education programmes with focus on consistency of information from the government and related authorities.

COVID-19 education efforts should take a proactive approach and focus on dispelling misinformation in the form of conflicting opinions and perception and incorrect information.

Conclusion

Our Healthcare Professionals are Frontline workers so must be fully aware about the disease and right perception about the disease is necessary for them and patients visiting them and having good practice toward Covid-19 is one of the important aspect to be considered. In this study we found that 70% of the healthcare professionals were having adequate knowledge about Covid-19 and most of them falls in the group of 30-40 and 40-50. 61% of professionals have positive attitude towards Covid-19 and 95% of the professionals had good practice towards Covid-19. Seeing according to profession maximum no of doctors are having adequate knowledge and having positive attitude towards Covid-19. So, we need to focus on rest health care professionals in terms of awareness, and creating positive attitude towards Covid-19.

Suggestions

Some of the suggestions that can be considered to strengthen our Healthcare Professionals in terms of creating adequate Awareness and creating positive attitude are:

For enhancing Awareness:

- Healthcare Professionals need to be trained to raise awareness regarding Covid-19.
- All the healthcare professionals need to be updated regarding updated information, practice via regular sessions.
- Nurses and other health professionals need to be encouraged to attend webinar; sessions conducted online regarding Covid-19.
- Online training sessions can be conducted to create awareness about the disease.

For creating positive perception:

- Pamphlets and online posters can be generated and circulated to create positive attitude. Example: Myth buster posters.
- Experts can be made as a point of contact to handle any query regarding any information about Covid-19.

For good practice:

- Posters can be made to enhance good practice regarding Covid-19.
- Training sessions on practice during Covid -19 can be conducted.

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Annexure

Questionnaire

1. Age *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Below 30
- ◯ 30 - 40
- ◯ 40 - 50
- ◯ Above 50

2. Sex *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Female
- ◯ Male
- ◯ Other

3. Profession *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Doctor
- ◯ Nurse
- ◯ lab Technician
- ◯ Management Staff
- ◯ Other: _____

4. Covid-19 is a disease caused by *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- ◯ Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus-2(SARS-Cov-2)
- ◯ 2019-n cov
- ◯ Both b and c

5. Covid-19 directly affects *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Digestive System
- ◯ Lympahtic System
- ◯ Nervous System
- ◯ Respiratory system

6. Sample of Covid-19 is collected from *

Tick all that apply.

- ☐ Stomach
- ☐ Nasopharynx
- ☐ Oropharynx
- ☐ Hands

7. Main Symptoms of Covid-19 *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Fever, sneezing, stomach ache, Diarrhea
- ◯ High grade fever, cough, breathing trouble, tiredness
- ◯ High grade fever, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea
- ◯ High grade fever, Anemia, Vomiting, Tiredness

8. Incubation period of Covid-19 *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ 2 - 3 days
- ◯ 6 days
- ◯ 2 days -2 weeks
- ◯ 7 weeks

9. Covid -19 is transmitted through *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Faeces
- ◯ Respiratory droplets
- ◯ Air
- ◯ Both b and c

10. At what scale would you rate yourself in terms of awareness regarding Covid-19? *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Very low	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Excellent

11. Covid-19 is fatal *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe

12. Washing hands with water and soap can prevent the spread of Covid-19 *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe

13. Covid-19 can be transmitted from pregnant mothers to foetus. *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe

14. Is it safe for mother to breastfeed if she has corona virus? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe

15. In your opinion, Arogya Setu app in your mobile phones is useful. *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Didn't have much information

16. Is there any facility of providing counselling to patients about taking precautions during Covid-19? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ May be

17. Who all are involved in providing counselling about taking precautions regarding Covid-19? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Doctors
- ◯ Nurses
- ◯ Dedicated staff
- ◯ Don't know

18. Do you use alcohol-based sanitizer / wash hands after every activity? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Sometimes

19. Do you wear PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) while treating/ interacting with patient? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Sometimes
- ◯ Only with patient showing symptoms

20. Do you read news and guidelines issued regularly? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Sometimes

21. What do you think about policies and guidelines made are enough to combat Covid-19? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Other: _____

22. Do you have Arogya Setu app in your mobile phones? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe