



PATIENT'S AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE TOWARD COVID-19 IN PRINCE RASHED HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: COVID-19 is the main health problem with an estimated over 90,000 people living in Jordan. However, little information is available on patient perceptions of serious infectious diseases in Jordan. Our goal was to assess the patients awareness and knowledge toward COVID-19 in Prince Rashed Hospital in Jordan. **Methods:** In November 2021, A cross sectional questionnaire were carried out on 110 patients at different departments in Prince Rashed Hospital. A questionnaire which is formed by the researcher was used to collect data then analyze it by Microsoft Excel and SPSS. Explanatory statistics were used to present of analytical information. Patients with higher knowledge grade were considered to have better knowledge and experience. Previously, Fisher's exact tests as well as binary logistic regression have been used to assess the knowledge and effectiveness of COVID-19. $P < 0.05$ had consider significant. **Results:** 100patients completed the questionnaire. Most of them were women (53%), over 45 years old (31%), and 40% indicated that the secondary level is the highest level of education. About 53% ($n = 53$) had sufficient knowledge of COVID-19 and related activities, while 51% ($n = 51$) had excellent results for COVID-19 practice. Patients female were three times more likely to avoid COVID-19 than men. About more than third of those found COVID-19 prevention easy. **Conclusion:** Almost half of the patients at Prince Rashed Hospital lack the knowledge to prevent COVID-19. Consequently, training program toward COVID-19 is necessary to all patients is essential to raise awareness toward COVID-19 prevention practices.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, knowledge, patients, Jordan.

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 was found in Wuhan, China in end of December 2019, and then it become a global epidemic, affecting more than 250 countries.^[1,2] _At the end of November, 2020, it has captured more than 58 million people and killed more than a million worldwide.^[3] The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are shortness of breath, increase body temperature, fatigue, muscle pain and sever cough.^[4]

People suffering from disease like diabetes, high blood pressure and the elderly are considered as risk factors for disease and death.^[5,6] Many steps have been taken to control the prevention of the corona virus (COVID-19) and its catastrophic consequences for humans.

Some measures include restricting movement by self-isolation by quarantining suspicious incidents, washing hands with soap and using a face mask. The success of these preventive measurements is determined by the trust of people in the guidelines, which are also determined by

their awareness and attitude.^[7] Jordan submitted its first draw to COVID-19 on March, 2020. Between March and June, 2020, the Jordanian government announced a number of measures to prevent the transmission of the virus and to manage a number of incidents that occurred in the country during that period.^[8,9]

These measurements such as closing all movements and institutions of cross-border training institutions, restricting all public meetings and locks across the country restricting the movement of people other than those who perform basic roles. However, the growing number of COVID-19 approved cases has caused concern among humans.^[10]

Jordan, like other developed countries, faces problems such as lack of sufficient resources to treat a large number of patients with COVID-19 unlike developed countries. A study conducted by Zhang et al. Find that patients with adjunctive disease like diabetes are consider high-risk group of COVID-19.^[11] In high exposed groups, low education have paved the way for

increased mortality from the disease, so successful prevention and reduction of mortality from COVID-19 requires a change in behavior that is directly affected by human perception and knowledge.^[12]

Hospital patients are also more likely to develop COVID-19 than other patients or health care professionals. In this study we seek to evaluate the level of knowledge in relation to coronavirus (COVID-19) among patients hospitalized at Prince Rashed Hospital.

METHODOLOGY

Study Design

In November 2021, a questionnaire was conducted using numerical techniques during two weeks. The study was conducted at Prince Rashed Hospital, which is the highest hospital in the north Jordan. The study was done in medical and surgical part of the hospital.

Data Collection

A questionnaire administered by the researcher was used to collect data from selected participants.

The questionnaire used for data collection. A total of 110 participated in this study. The questionnaire consisted of four parts that focus in socio-demographic, assessment toward COVID-19 and protect measurements.

Data Processing and Analysis

Completed questionnaires were entered into Microsoft Excel 2016. Then the data were sent to SPSS.

Independent variables are abbreviated as frequency and percentage. Questions tools related to knowledge and practice are divided into two answers, true and false. Each correct answer received one point and 0 incorrect points, a total of 27 points. The overall scores of the knowledge questions were converted to percentages and then the knowledge was classified. Respondents with a mean average of 50% have good knowledge and those under 50% are considered insufficient. For practice, those who achieved more than 53% achieved good performance in COVID-19, while those who achieved less than 49% had poor practice.

Binary logistics was used to assess the strength of the relationship between risk factors that were important in two-variable analysis with knowledge and performance. I got used to. $P < 0.05$ was statistically significant.

RESULTS

Demographics

110 participants were included in this study. 100 respondents complete the questionnaire. More than half were women (54%), with an average age of more than 45 years.

In terms of quality of education, the majority of respondents (40%) completed their education at

secondary level. 55% were married. Table 1 shows the respondent's life sociography.

Table 1: socio-demographic of the patients.

demographic	frequency	percentage
Age		
20-25	24	24
26-35	15	15
36-45	28	28
More than 46	31	31
Sex		
Male	46	46
female	54	54
Married	55	55
single	45	45
Education		
Primary	15	15
Secondary	40	40
Bachelora	30	30
Depolma	15	15
Are COVID-19 exist		
Yes	99	99
No	1	1
May be	0	0

Knowledge

The majority of respondents showed cough, influenza symptom and fever are being the major signs as shown in table 2.

Table 2: signs of COVID-19.

sign	frequency	percentage
cough	80	80
Influenza symptoms	75	75
fever	70	70
Low breathing	48	48
itching	29	29
weakness	22	22
Headache	20	20
Join pain	22	22
paralysis	10	10
Abdomen pain	5	5

Table 3 provides participants with answers to the most comprehensive COVID-19 questions. More than three quarter of respondents show that adults patients were at risk for corona virus (COVID-19), third of respondents showed that patients more than the age of 45 and patients with other diseases were the highest risk of severe COVID-19 disease. Another results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: knowledge of patients.

state	frequency	percentage
Risk of getting COVID-19		
All people	30	30
Adult	60	60
I do not know	10	10
More risk for severe illness		
Adult >45 year	35	35
Adult >18	10	10
Co morbid	30	30
I don't know	25	25
The time need to appear the sign of symptoms is		
Two day	9	9
2-5 day	20	20
5-15 day	44	44
I don't know	28	28
Can we treat COVID19		
YES	47	47
NO	25	25
May be	20	20
The best distance between people is		
4 meter	41	41
2 meter	34	34
1 meter	19	19
3 meter	8	8

In total, 53%(number = 53) participants had 50 percentage or more. They consider good knowledge (Table 4).

Table 4: knowledge and practice toward COVID-19.

Variable(N=100)	knowledge		practice	
	Good 53(53%)	Poor 47(47)	Good 51(51%)	Poor 49(49)
Age				
20-25	11	10	5	9
26-35	22	15	15	10
36-45	15	20	20	15
More than 46	5	2	11	15
Sex				
Male	22	20	20	15
female	31	27	31	34
Married	30	25	30	20
single	23	22	21	29
Education				
Primary	10	7	15	10
Secondary	15	20	20	9
Bachelora	10	10	10	15
Depolma	18	10	1	25
Are COVID-19 excist				
YES	52	46	49	47
NO	1	1	1	1
I DONOT NO	0	0	1	1

Practices

However, 60% of the respondents indicated that they always using a mask in a crowded place and only 15% were able to always keep two meters of social distance. 70% regularly clean their hands with soap and 78 %

regularly clean their nose and mouth with a towel or hand skin (Table 3). Overall, it was estimated that half of patients had high practice with COVID-19. A two-way analysis (square test or Fisher's exact test), sex ($P = 0.03$) and awareness of the presence of COVID-19 ($P = 0.010$)

were associated with good COVID-19 performance (Table 4). Age, marital status, occupation and level of education were not statistically significant.

In dual procurement regression, female had three times better COVID-19 protection methods than male.

Another results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: practical application at the hospital.

state	frequency	percentages
I stay to my house when I feel influenza like symptom		
No	30	30
yes	70	70
I protect m mouth with.....when I sneeze		
Tissue	51	51
My clothes	10	10
hand	39	39
How many times you wash our hands with soap		
Always	70	70
sometimes	30	30
I protected my mouth with face mask in crowded place		
Always	60	60
Sometimes	39	39
never	1	1
I keep 2 meter between me and any one		
Always	15	15
Sometime	65	65
Rarely	20	20
regularly clean their nose and mouth with a towel or hand skin		
regularly	78	78
irregular	22	22

Attitudes

The majority of the respondents had high attitude towards COVID-19 (Table 5). Approximately 56% of patients rated the government's activities to control the prevalence of the corona virus (COVID-19). 46% of

respondents showed that the preventive measurements of COVID-19 were wearing a face mask, hand hygiene and social isolation would not be completely difficult (Table 6).

Table 6: Attitude toward COVID-19 protection.

state	frequency	percentage
you believe when your COVID test is positive		
yes	85	85
may be	5	5
no	1	1
you believe when your friend COVID test is positive		
yes	90	90
may be	8	8
no	2	2
Lockdown is more important in inhibit spread of COVID		
Yes	84	84
Maybe	10	10
no	6	6
The government effort toward		

COVID-19		
Excellent	80	
Good	10	
bad	10	
wearing a face mask, hand hygiene and social isolation would not be completely difficult		
yes	46	
no	30	
I don't know	34	

DISCUSSION

Increase spread of COVID-19 is a major public health problem in Jordan and around the world, especially after reducing severe protection. COVID-19 protection may be a better choice. For prevention to be successful, people need to have a good knowledge of the epidemic and a positive attitude towards the protections.

Therefore this study was conducted to evaluate the level of knowledge, attitudes and performance toward COVID-19 protections in patients at Prince Rashed Hospital in Jordan. From the study, we found that about 50% of the patients have enough information about COVID-19 and its protections. These result are similar to the results that conducted by Jung and colleagues among Chinese residents^[17] and Olum et al, among Ugandan healthy professional.^[15] However, it is similar to by the study done by Akalu and colleagues which showed a high percentage of low knowledge in chronic diseases patients in Addis Zemen Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia.^[13] This study has similar to a study of patients in India and China.^[18,19] Cough, influenza symptoms and fever were the major signs of COVID-19.

This study is linked to a study conducted by Huynh et al., And Reuben et al., Which demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the evidence for COVID-19.^[20,21,22] While 55% of respondents had sufficient knowledge, 44% had little knowledge. Therefore, additional general training is needed on COVID-19 prevention measures.

According to this study, about 80% of respondents said they believed it was good for COVID-19 when their results were positive. This is a sign of the bad behavior of the them. However, many responded that they believe and therefore have a positive attitude. these results are similar to the study which conducted among medical students from Uganda, who showed a positive attitude in 74% of the participants.^[14]

Throughout our research, we also found that many respondents praised the government's efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This may be due to the swift and effective action taken by the Jordanian government to prevent COVID-19. The study was similar to a study in Malaysia and China, where the authors said the positive attitude was associated with drastic measures taken by their governments to combat COVID-19

infection.^[19,23] This study is linked to a study conducted by Huynh et al., And Reuben et al., which demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the evidence for COVID-19.^[20,21] While 53% of respondents had sufficient knowledge, 47% had little knowledge.

According to our research, many respondents believe the blockade area helped control COVID-19 infection. This study is linked to the Italan study, which concluded that COVID-19 can be reduced by lockdown.^[24] In addition, many respondents believe that the government has the right to take action to prevent the transfer of COVID-19. The Ministry of Health ordered people with flu-like symptoms to keep at their home, but the study found that most of the respondents had at least one flu-like signs before the study and did not stay at their house according to the instructions.

This may be the results of human stay with their hands and mouth, making it impossible for them to stay at home. For this reason, the government must set up a laboratory to diagnose each person as soon as possible before transmission of the disease. When evaluating the use of masks while in crowd place, many respondents said they wore at least one face mask when visiting crowd places. The study contradicts to a study by Echora and colleagues, which showed that they did not want to wear face masks in some religions in Uganda.^[25]

The Jordanian government had provided free masks for all citizens use, making these face masks easier to access. They washed his hands an average of 7 times. Since the hospital has hand washing equipment and everyone had to wash their hands before and after entering the premises.

Overall, our study found that about 50% of the patients have adequately COVID-19 prevention strategies. This study is linked to a study conducted by Olum and colleagues among students in Uganda, which accounted for 57% of positive results.^[14]

A similar study by health experts in Pakistan^[26], in contrast to the study by Akala and colleagues, showed low efficacy of COVID-19 in patients with chronic illness at Addis Zemen Hospital.^[13] In this study, most participants showed that even patients hadn't difficulty

following COVID-19 protections (hand cleaning, using a face mask).

CONCLUSION

Training program toward COVID-19 is necessary to all patients in Prince Rashed Hospital to raise awareness toward COVID-19 because half of them lack knowledge toward COVID-19. It is recommended that all patients be provided with hand cleaning equipment and preventive equipment such as face masks.

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