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B. Knowledge of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

	True	False	Don't know
1. As long as medical staffs are alert enough for patients with respiratory symptoms during treatment, medical staff can avoid COVID-19 infection.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. As long as the patient provides a health insurance card or identity card, physicians can understand the complete TOCC history.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. At this stage, it has moved into the period of disaster reduction from confinement period and gradually into community spread period. TOCC does not matter anymore.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. If the patient complained of aching and fever without travel history and the clinical diagnosis shows suspected influenza, the patient should avoid taking off the mask for quick screening during the current pandemic situation. It is better to prescribe influenza medication (eg Tamiflu), and require the patient to take the medication home with self-health management as well as monitoring.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Since the COVID-19 pandemic is spreading rapidly, participating in primary care physicians' smartphone web networks (such as LINE, etc.) is the most immediate way to obtain correct information.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The key factor in successful blocking "community- hospital- community" transmission mode is "maintaining hospital(including clinics) secures and medical staff safeties."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. If my specialty is not related to respiratory diseases nor fever, I just need to refer the patients who were suspected of COVID-19 to the hospital.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. If infected with SARS-COV-2, the most sensitive detection is through sample of the lower respiratory tract secretions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. The surgical mask consists of three layers of material: the outer layer is splash-proof; the middle layer has a filtering effect; the inner layer absorbs moisture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. If the N95 face mask can be well adhered to the face, it can still block more than 95% of the 0.3µm dust particles that are the most difficult to filter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Generally, children and adolescents have milder symptoms of COVID-19 than adults, and are less likely to spread the virus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Liver function was tested abnormally in half of the mild COVID 19 cases.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. If IgG antibody of SARS-CoV-2 virus is detected in the blood of a pneumonia patient, it means a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 and should be isolated immediately.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. COVID-19 is a coronavirus resembling to SARS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. The main lethal cases of COVID-19 is young children with poor immunity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. 80% of COVID-19 infections are mild.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. It is important to be alert while visiting patients, whether it is an adult or a child. If the patient has respiratory symptoms, the physicians should pay more attention to the COVID-19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. At this stage, it has moved into the period of disaster reduction from confinement period and gradually into community spread period. The increasing number of imported cases highlights the importance of travel and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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contact history of TOCC.

19. When all medical staff wears protective measures and washes hands while visiting the patients, the clinic environment is regularly disinfected, it is not so important whether the patient wears a mask. ☐ ☐ ☐
20. Once symptoms like fever, sore throat or general weakness are found in primary clinic, and the patient returned to Taiwan from France a week ago, they should be referred to the medical center for COVID-19 screen. ☐ ☐ ☐

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C. Attitude to provide care for COVID-19

	Agreement					Importaant				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Not important at all	Not important	Fair	Important	Very important
1. Threats of providing care for suspect COVID-19 patients:										
(1) Worried about being infected	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Worried about infecting family members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Worried about not being competent to participate in pandemic prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4) Worried about insufficient protective equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Worried about being disliked by neighboring residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(6) Most of the symptoms of physical discomfort of confirmed (or suspected) patients are difficult to control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(7) Worried about influencing the care for other patients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Benefits of providing care for suspect COVID-19 patients:										
(1) Help our country to improve the prevention of pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Competent of taking care of consulting patients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Make the community more secure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4) Make the pandemic being better controlled in Taiwan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Achieve the value of being a physician	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(6) Family members can also receive timely care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(7) Let medical staff have a sense of accomplishment and be more positive in their work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Barriers of providing care for suspect COVID-19 patients:

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(1) The inconvenience of wearing protective equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) The risk of getting infection when caring patients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Family dislike the care of suspect patients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4) Caring suspect patients will decrease the number of patients in my outpatient clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Participating in pandemic prevention work requires high costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(6) Worried that the knowledge is insufficient to support pandemic prevention work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(7) Have a deeper sense of powerlessness or helplessness in life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Overall, when I consider providing care to suspect COVID-19 patients (0 – 10)

(1) Benefits: _____ point

(2) Barriers: _____ point