

عنوان مقاله:

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) towards COVID-19 in Iran

محل انتشار:

سیزدهمین همایش دانشجویی تازه های علوم بهداشتی کشور (سال: 1399)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان:

Vahid Khosravi - *Department of Health Education and Promotion, School of Public Health, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran*

Samaneh Torkian - *Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Reza Etesami - *Department of Statistics, Shahid Bahonar University, Kerman, Iran*

Zahra Jaafari - *Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology School of Health, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran*

Mohammad Ali Morowatisharifabad - *Aging Health Department, School of Public Health, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran*

Ali Ahmadi - *Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Health and Modeling in Health Research Center, Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Currently, prevention strategies are the only way to deal with the spread of COVID-19 virus. Disease control is the result of community adherence to these strategies. Knowledge, attitude and practice towards COVID-19 are important for adherence to these strategies. The aim of this study was to investigate the knowledge, attitude and practice of the Iranian people towards COVID-19 and demographic factors related to it. **Material and Methods:** This cross-sectional descriptive-analytical web-based study was performed on 3736 people in Iran. A validated Iranian knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) Questionnaire about COVID-19 was used. Linear multivariate Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) models were used to analyze data. **Results:** Most Iranian people had high knowledge (88.1%), the right attitude (91%) and good practices (90.3%). In the multivariate models, factors related to better knowledge were, age > 20 years ($P < 0.001$), living in the urban area ($P = 0.030$), holding a master or doctorate degree ($P = 0.044$), and a moderate financial situation ($P = 0.001$). Females had better attitude ($P = 0.035$). Variables related to better practices were age > 20 years ($P < 0.001$), and having a good ($P = 0.003$) or moderate ($P = 0.038$) financial situation. **Conclusions:** The participants had good knowledge, positive attitude and good practices regarding COVID-19. However, this might not be representative of the whole Iranian community; and therefore, continuous monitoring and emphasis on preventive measures is still necessary in the fight against COVID-19.

کلمات کلیدی:

COVID-19, knowledge, attitudes, practices, KAP, Iranian population

