

1 **S1 Appendix: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Questionnaire**

2 **A. Demographic Details of the Participants**

3
4 Name:
5 Gender: Male Female
6 Age:
7 Name of the Hospital:
8 Location of working:
9 Type of Institute: Government Private
10 Number of Practicing Years:
11 Mobile Number:
12 Email Id:

13
14 **B. Knowledge related questions**

- 15
16 1. What is Hepatitis?
17 **A. Inflammation of Liver**
18 B. Inflammation of Lung
19 C. Inflammation of Abdomen
20 D. Inflammation of Brain
21
- 22 2. Hepatitis A is transmitted through?
23 A. Contaminated food and water
24 B. Eating raw shellfish
25 C. Food Handler
26 **D. All of the above**
27
- 28 3. What are the types of viral hepatitis known?
29 **A. Hepatitis A, B, C, D & E**
30 B. Hepatitis A, B, C & D
31 C. Hepatitis A, B & C
32 D. Hepatitis A & B
33
- 34 4. Acute Liver Failure especially in pregnant women is caused in which Hepatitis virus?
35 A. Hepatitis A
36 B. Hepatitis B
37 C. Hepatitis C
38 **D. Hepatitis E**
39
- 40 5. Following pose increased risk for hepatitis A and E:
41 A. Poor sanitation
42 B. Poor hygiene
43 C. No access to safe water
44 **D. All of the above**

- 45
- 46 6. Following are true about hepatitis A and E EXCEPT:
- 47 A. Mostly spread by feco-oral route
- 48 B. Hepatitis A vaccine is available in some countries
- 49 C. Both hepatitis A & E can have chronic states
- 50 D. Sanitation & hygiene can prevent occurrence of these infections
- 51
- 52 7. Hepatitis B is NOT transmitted by:
- 53 A. Blood and blood products
- 54 B. Hugging and kissing
- 55 C. Sexual route
- 56 D. Needle Stick Injury
- 57
- 58 8. Chronic viral hepatitis is hepatitis that lasts more than
- 59 A. 15 days
- 60 B. 1 month
- 61 C. 3 months
- 62 D. 6 months
- 63
- 64 9. Infection at what age can lead to maximum chance of chronicity for hepatitis B?
- 65 A. Infancy
- 66 B. 1-5 years
- 67 C. >5 years
- 68 D. All are same
- 69
- 70 10. Who is NOT at risk for Hepatitis B:
- 71 A. Injection drug user
- 72 B. Hemodialysis patient
- 73 C. Person having multiple sexual partners
- 74 D. Person consuming street food
- 75
- 76 11. To clean blood spills from an HBV infected person what should be used?
- 77 A. 1:4 hypochlorite solution
- 78 B. 1:10 hypochlorite solution
- 79 C. Plain water
- 80 D. Normal saline solution
- 81
- 82 12. A HBV infected person can
- 83 A. Donate blood
- 84 B. Donate organ
- 85 C. Donate both
- 86 D. Donate none
- 87
- 88 13. Following are true for HBV infection treatment:

- 89 A. Patient should be monitored regularly
90 B. Acute HBV infection may resolve spontaneously
91 C. There is no cure for chronic HBV infection
92 D. All of the above
93
- 94 14. Following are true about HBV vaccine EXCEPT:
95 A. Vaccine is available in India
96 B. All health care workers should be vaccinated
97 C. HBV vaccine should not be given to a newborn of an HBV positive mother
98 D. Primary vaccination of infants consists of 3 doses
99
- 100 15. Following strategies can be used for preventing HBV infection EXCEPT:
101 A. Immunization
102 B. Sanitation and hygiene
103 C. Screening of pregnant women for HBV infection
104 D. Safe sex
105
- 106 16. A child born to a HBV infected mother should receive
107 A. HBIG at birth
108 B. HBV vaccine within 12-24 hours of birth
109 C. Both
110 D. None
111
- 112 17. All of the following are TRUE about Hepatitis C EXCEPT:
113 A. Caused by Hepatitis C virus
114 B. Have highest chronicity potential
115 C. Is curable
116 D. None of the above
117
- 118 18. The following can be caused as a sequelae of HCV infection
119 A. Primary Liver Cancer
120 B. Cirrhosis of Liver
121 C. Both
122 D. None
123
- 124 19. HCV is transmitted by all EXCEPT:
125 A. Contaminated food and water
126 B. Sexual contact
127 C. Sharing needles
128 D. Needle stick injury
129
- 130 20. Following people are at risk for HCV infection:
131 A. Injection drug user
132 B. Hemodialysis patient

- 133 C. HIV patient
134 D. All of the above
135
- 136 21. Following are true about HCV infection EXCEPT:
137 A. 70-80% acute HCV infections have no symptoms
138 B. A person can spread the virus even if he/she has no symptoms
139 C. Can be acquired by a person getting tattoo in a place with poor infection control practices
140 D. Risk of transmission by sexual route is extremely high
141
- 142 22. Following is NOT true about HCV treatment:
143 A. Drugs are available for treatment of HCV
144 B. Blood tests for virus needs to be done before and after completion of treatment
145 C. Treatment duration is for 12-24 weeks
146 D. Lifelong treatment is necessary for HCV
147
- 148 23. Following statement is true about HCV infection
149 A. One cannot donate organ or blood if he/she is HCV infected
150 B. There is an effective vaccine against HCV
151 C. Sanitation and food hygiene is necessary for prevention
152 D. Needle Stick Injury cannot cause HCV infection
153
- 154 24. Following are the personal protective equipment's EXCEPT:
155 A. Gloves
156 B. Ear Plugs
157 C. Mask
158 D. Gown
159
- 160 25. Needle stick injury can cause the following infection
161 A. HCV
162 B. HBV
163 C. HIV
164 D. All
165
- 166 26. The following needs to be done after a needle stick injury EXCEPT
167 A. Squeeze out as much blood as possible from the site
168 B. Report the Needle Stick Injury
169 C. Take post-exposure prophylaxis
170 D. Wash the area with soap and water
171
- 172 27. The following type of hepatitis is food and water borne:
173 A. Hepatitis A
174 B. Hepatitis B
175 C. Hepatitis C
176 D. Hepatitis D

- 177
- 178 28. The following statements are true EXCEPT:
- 179 A. Hepatitis A has an effective vaccine but is not routinely given in India
- 180 B. Hepatitis E may cause fulminant hepatitis in pregnant women
- 181 C. Hepatitis B vaccine is incorporated in NIS
- 182 D. Hepatitis C vaccine is effective in preventing infection
- 183
- 184 29. All of the following can be transmitted through infected blood EXCEPT:
- 185 A. Hepatitis B
- 186 B. Hepatitis C
- 187 C. Both
- 188 D. None
- 189
- 190 30. The route of administration of hepatitis B vaccine is:
- 191 A. Intramuscular
- 192 B. Intradermal
- 193 C. Subcutaneous
- 194 D. Intravenous
- 195
- 196

C. Attitude related questions

- 197
- 198 1. I think I am not at risk for getting Hepatitis
- 199 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
- 200 E. Strongly Disagree
- 201
- 202
- 203
- 204 2. Hepatitis B vaccine is safe and effective
- 205 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
- 206 E. Strongly Disagree
- 207
- 208 3. Needle-stick Injury at workplace should be immediately reported to the concerned authority
- 209 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
- 210 E. Strongly Disagree
- 211
- 212 4. Patient with Hepatitis should have the same rights as others
- 213 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
- 214 E. Strongly Disagree
- 215
- 216 5. Hepatitis B and C patients should be isolated from the society
- 217 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
- 218 E. Strongly Disagree
- 219
- 220 6. I have no concern of being infected with HBV while caring for a patient with HBV infection
- 221 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree

- 222 E. Strongly Disagree
223
- 224 7. While caring for a patient with HBV infection, it is my responsibility to follow universal precautions
225 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
226 E. Strongly Disagree
227
- 228 8. Changing of gloves during blood collection and tests is waste of time
229 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
230 E. Strongly Disagree
231
- 232 9. All patients should be tested for HBV before they receive health care
233 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
234 E. Strongly Disagree
235
- 236 10. Following the infection control guidelines will protect the healthcare worker from being infected with
237 HBV at work
238 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
239 E. Strongly Disagree
240
- 241 11. Needle should be recapped/bent after use
242 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
243 E. Strongly Disagree
244
- 245 12. I would refer a patient to appropriate health facility immediately if s/he has symptoms of Hepatitis B
246 A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree
247 E. Strongly Disagree
248

249 **D. Practice related questions**

- 250
- 251 1. Do you use gloves for PHLEBOTOMY procedures?
252 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
253
- 254 2. Do you make sure that you use a new/sterile syringe for any procedure?
255 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
256
- 257 3. Have you been screened for Hepatitis B?
258 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
259
- 260 4. Have you got yourself vaccinated against Hepatitis B?
261 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
262
- 263 5. Do you avoid recapping/bending the needle after use?
264 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
265
- 266 6. Do you dispose sharps in puncture proof container after use?

- 267 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
268
- 269 7. Would you educate your patient to ask barber to change blade/or for safe equipment's for ear and
270 nose piercing?
271 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
272
- 273 8. Would you educate your patient to ask for screening of blood before receiving blood transfusion?
274 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
275
- 276 9. Would you advise a patient who has just got diagnosed with Hepatitis B to go for further
277 investigation and treatment?
278 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
279
- 280 10. Would you advise a patient diagnosed with Hepatitis B to share food/utensils/water etc. with others?
281 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
282
- 283 11. Would you advise a patient diagnosed with Hepatitis B to avoid meeting with people?
284 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure
285
- 286 12. Have you ever participated in health education program related to Hepatitis B?
287 A. Yes B. No C. Not Sure