

Table 1) Absolute and relative frequency distribution of demographic information of healthcare workers of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences (n=950)

Demographic variables	Number	Percent (%)
Gender		
Man	382	40.2
Female	568	59.8
Age range (year)		
20.9-29	194	20.4
30.9-39	368	38.7
40.9-49	282	29.7
50-60	106	11.2
Education level		
Middle school	67	7.1
Diploma	214	22.5
Associate	123	12.9
Bachelor	392	41.3
Masters & PhD	154	16.2
Work experience		
<5	240	25.3
5-15	346	36.4
15-30	364	38.3
Job		
Healthcare worker	243	25.6
Healthcare provider	206	21.7
Nurse and midwife	46	4.8
Environmental and occupational health expert	82	8.6
Laboratory staff	32	3.4
Administrative staff	150	15.8
Service staff	72	7.6
Paramedic	27	2.8
Other	92	9.7

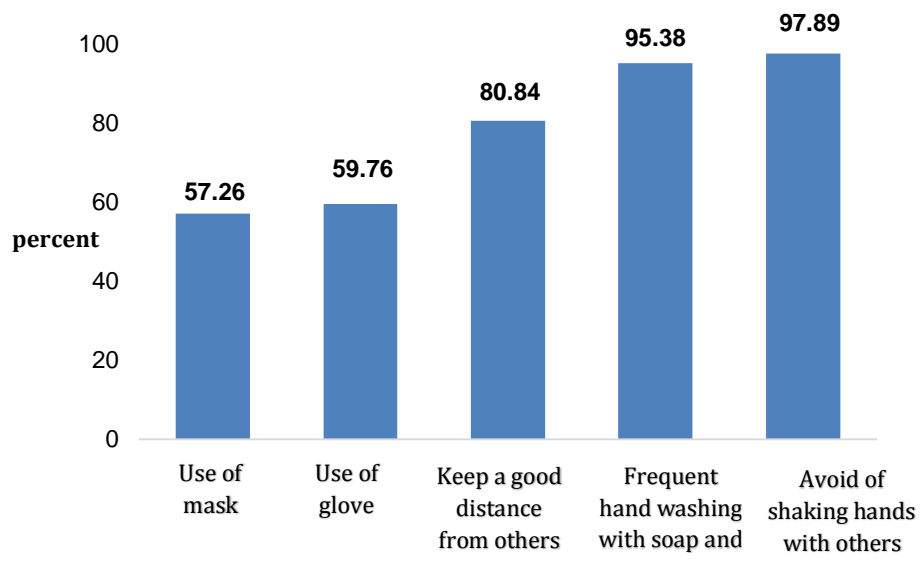


Figure 1) Relative frequency distribution of Covid-19 infection prevention behaviors among healthcare workers of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences (n=950)

Table 2) Statistical mean of scores, achievable score range, and matrix of the Pearson correlation coefficients between the studied variables in the subjects

Structures	Mean scores	The mean percentage of the maximum achievable score	1	2	3	4	5
1- Perceived sensitivity	8.73±1.33	76.2	1				
2- Perceived intensity	12.55±2.01	79.5	0.29**	1			
3- Perceived self-efficacy	21.29±3.44	81.5	0.066*	0.21**	1		
4- Perceived response efficiency	21.05±3.07	80.2	0.09*	0.18**	0.52**	1	
5- Threat assessment	21.84±2.72	78.1	0.71**	0.89**	0.18**	0.2**	1
6- Coping evaluation	42.32±5.7	80.8	0.1**	0.22**	0.89**	0.86**	0.21**

p<0.05**; p<0.01*

Table 3) Absolute and relative frequency distribution of participants' responses to items related to threat assessment (n=950; numbers in parentheses are percentages)

Items	I disagree	I do not care	I agree
Perceived sensitivity			
I am unlikely to get coronavirus.	52(5.5)	67(7.0)	831(87.5)
There is a risk of developing the disease at all ages.	44(4.6)	32(3.4)	874(92.0)
Perceived intensity			
Coronavirus can infect many people in the community in the short term.	26(2.7)	16(1.7)	908(95.6)
Coronavirus disease can lead to death.	86(9.0)	45(4.7)	819(86.3)
Thinking about new coronavirus make me worried.	186(19.6)	78(8.2)	686(72.2)

Table 4) Absolute and relative frequency distribution of participants' responses to the items related to coping assessment (n=950; numbers in parentheses are percentages)

Items	I disagree	I do not care	I agree
Perceived self-efficacy			
I can avoid handshake with clients after each contact.	31(3.3)	11(1.2)	908(95.6)
I can avoid touching my eyes and nose after each contact with clients.	43(4.5)	38(4.0)	868(91.5)
I can use the mask continuously in the workplace.	146(15.4)	64(6.7)	739(77.9)
I can use gloves continuously in the workplace.	136(14.3)	57(6.0)	756(79.7)
I can wash or disinfect my hands with soap and water after each contact with clients and their equipment.	59(6.2)	56(5.9)	834(87.9)
Perceived response efficiency			
Protected contact with the patient helps prevent Coronavirus infection.	129(13.6)	95(10.0)	726(76.4)
Frequent handwashing with soap and water helps prevent the spread of Coronavirus.	25(2.6)	26(2.7)	899(94.6)
Disinfecting surfaces and equipment prevents the spread of Coronavirus.	16(1.7)	20(2.1)	914(96.2)
The use of gloves at work prevents the spread of Coronavirus.	40(4.2)	48(5.1)	862(90.7)
The use of the mask at work prevents the spread of Coronavirus.	68(7.2)	61(6.4)	821(86.4)