Appendix 1- Questionnaire

1. Where do you currently practice?

* Private Sector
* Royal Medical Services
* Ministry of Health
* Academic / University Sector

1. Have you completed residency program in ophthalmology?

* Yes
* No

1. Number of YEARS practicing ophthalmology?
2. Do you have any training in infection control in ophthalmology?

* Yes  
  No

1. Have you attended any training or received lectures regarding COVID-19?

* Yes
* No

1. Where do you receive information on COVID-19 pertaining to you as an ophthalmologist? Select all that apply.

* E-mail newsletters from official organizations eg American Academy ophthalmology, ESCRS, Royal college of ophthalmologists
* Google search
* Social media eg Facebook, Whatsapp
* Your local hospital eg. administration, infection control committee
* Jordan ophthalmological society
* Peer reviewed journals

1. Has your hospital / employing authority provided a clear strategy / infection control plan to reduce transmission of COVID-19 between patients or to ophthalmologists at the eye clinic?

* No
* A clear plan was implemented, including infection control measures
* Written instructions to cancel routine consultations and surgeries, but no infection control measures.
* General verbal instructions given.
* I prefer not to answer

8. If you are employed at a public hospital, is the hospital officially acknowledged to receive and quarantine patients with COVID-19 cases?

* Yes
* No
* Self employed

9. Age in Years?

10. Are you?

* Male
* Female

11. What is the incubation period of COVID-19?

2-7 days

2-14 days

7-14 days

* 1. days

12. Which of the following are symptoms of COVID-19? (Select all that apply)

* Fever
* Cough
* Runny nose
* Sore throat
* Shortness of breath
* Joint/muscle pain
* Red eyes
* Skin rash
* Diarrhea
* Vomiting
* May present with no symptoms

1. How can COVID-19 be transmitted (Select all that apply)

* Via coughing and sneezing
* Hand shaking
* Touching surfaces as doorknobs, slitlamp, and tables
* Finger contact with patients’ tears
* Aerosol contamination to the conjunctiva

1. Which of the following should be considered to identify patients at risk of having COVID-19? (Select all that apply)

* The presence of diarrhea
* The presence of symptoms of a respiratory infection
* History of travel to areas experiencing transmission of COVID-19
* History of contact with possible infected patients
* Presence of fever
* Acute conjunctivitis within 14 days

1. Do you think that ophthalmic patients are at a higher risk of COVID-19 than other patients?

* Yes
* No
* I do not know

1. Do you think that COVID-19 could be detected in tears?

* Yes
* No
* I do not know

1. Do you think that COVID-19 can be transmitted by aerosol contact with conjunctiva?

* Yes
* No
* I do not know

1. Which of the following measures should be taken to prevent transmission from known or suspected COVID-19 patients? (Select all that apply)

* Frequently clean hands by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water
* Taking Multivitamins to boost immunity
* Put facemask on known or suspected patients
* Place known or suspected patients in adequately ventilated single rooms
* All health staff members wear protective clothing
* Avoid moving and transporting patients out of their area unless necessary
* Routinely clean and disinfect surfaces in contact with known or suspected patients

1. COVID-19 can be transmitted from an asymptomatic carrier to an ophthalmologist during routine eye exam.

* Agree
* Disagree
* I do not know

20. Do you have a clear shield mounted on the slitlamp that you use routinely? Shown in picture below

A close up of a camera

Description automatically generated

* Yes
* No

1. How important is to change both masks and gloves to reduce the possibility of transmitting infections to patients and to myself?

* Very important
* Important
* Little important
* Not important

1. How do you perceive COVID-19?

* Very dangerous
* Moderately dangerous
* Not dangerous

23. COVID-19 symptoms often resolve with time and do not require any special treatment

* Agree
* Disagree

1. I prefer to avoid encountering / examining a patient who is a suspect of COVID-19

* Agree
* Disagree

1. When patients call for an appointment, I would: (select all that apply)

* Reduce the total number of appointments in a day
* Avoid listing more than one patient at the same time
* Ask the patient to bring no more than one accompanying person if necessary
* Ask the patient not to attend if they have cough or sore throat
* Ask whether they or a family member have traveled to a high-risk area in the past 14 days.

1. In case a patient was sneezing or coughing in your clinic ( outside hospital), what would you do?

* Refuse treating the patient and ask him/her to leave the clinic
* Treat the patient with extra precautions and ask him/her to go to the hospital
* Refer the patient to the hospital without treating him/her
* I work at a hospital and this is not applicable to me

1. If a patient with known COVID-19 infection presents to your clinic (outside hospital), in need of urgent ophthalmic care, you would:

* Take all necessary precautions and treat the patient
* Send the patient to a hospital equipped to deal with COVID-19 and urgent eye conditions
* I work at a hospital and this is not applicable to me

1. For an urgent ophthalmology consultation today, the patient has no respiratory illness symptoms, no fever, and no COVID-19 risk factors. Patient management includes:

* Standard precautions that apply to all patient care is enough
* Added precaution of not speaking during slit-lamp biomicroscopic examinations is appropriate.
* Mask, gown, and gloves are not routinely required for patient or clinician.

1. For an urgent ophthalmic problem in a patient with respiratory illness symptoms, but no fever or other COVID-19 risk factor

* Patient should wear a surgical mask.
* Ophthalmologist and health care personnel require surgical masks.
* Gloves and eye protection are recommended
* The examining room must be cleaned after examination

1. If local health authorities permit all doctors to work, do you support seeing patients at your clinic?

* Only urgent cases
* All routine cases provided they are low risk (no symptoms or travel)
* I prefer seeing no patients at all at my practice
* I work at a hospital and this is not applicable to me

1. Refraining from talking to your patient during slitlamp exam, as well as asking the patient not talk can decrease the risk of any virus transmission

* True
* False

1. I believe that asking patients to set far from each other, wearing masks while in the waiting room, and rubbing hands with alcohol before setting on the slitlamp chair is:

* Necessary and help to decrease disease transmission
* Not necessary and could cause panic

1. The virus that causes COVID-19 is very likely susceptible to the same alcohol- and bleach-based disinfectants that ophthalmologists commonly use to disinfect ophthalmic instruments and office furniture

* Agree
* Disagree

1. Would you allow any of your staff (optician) to work with patients if there have flu – like symptoms?

* Yes
* No

1. The ophthalmologists’ role in teaching others about COVID-19 is:

* Very significant
* Moderately significant
* Mildly significant
* Not significant at all

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