

Patient's knowledge And behavior oN the COVID-19 disease and as DEterMInants of Contamination

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON26037

Source

Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title

PANDEMIC study

Health condition

COVID-19

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: None

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: None

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Risk perception

Secondary outcome

Study description

Background summary

Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the most serious respiratory virus pandemic since the 1918 H1N1 influenza pandemic. In the absence of a COVID-19 vaccine, non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) are crucial to reduce virus transmission. The importance to adhere to the interventions, imposed by the government, is considered crucial. Knowledge on contamination risks and on the severity, the possible consequences, the chance on recovery and long-term consequences of the disease will differ between individuals. Risk behavior will influence adherence to interventions such as case isolation, home quarantine, social distancing (especially of those over 70 years of age), avoiding mass gathering and social distancing.

We hypothesize that patient's knowledge on the COVID-19 virus infection and (risk) behavior will be related to infection risk to COVID-19 virus.

Aim: The primary aim is to study patient's knowledge of the disease and their risk behavior. The secondary aim is to relate the level of this knowledge and risk behavior (sticking to NPI's) to contamination.

Method: We will include at least 170 patients (2 groups, difference in illness perception of 20%, 90% power and alpha 0.05) consecutive patients subject to COVID-19 infection screening at the emergency room. After giving informed consent, patients will be asked to fill out questionnaires (on an iPad with disposable cover) on knowledge of the disease, on patients health and on risk behavior. The relation between disease insight and risk behavior will be investigated in the COVID-19 positive group and will be compared to both, the COVID-19 negative group and to historical data in literature. The study is not burdensome to the patient and is feasible on the short term.

Results: The results of the questionnaires will be presented descriptively and will be correlated to contamination risks. The results of the study will putatively substantiate the importance of adhering to imposed interventions. The outcome of this study will be able to support government campaigns in providing information to citizens.

Study objective

We hypothesize that COVID-19 positive patients have less illness perception and more risk behavior.

Study design

The time point is the end of the study: 21-08-2020

Primary outcome: illness perception (questionnaire)

Secondary outcome: risk behavior (questionnaire)

Intervention

Questionnaires

Contacts

Public

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Scientific

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Covid

Exclusion criteria

adult patients subject to COVID-19 infection screening at the emergency room

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Intervention model: Other

Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	22-04-2020
Enrollment:	170
Type:	Anticipated

IPD sharing statement

Plan to share IPD: No

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	22-04-2020
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL8563
Other	MEC-U : W20.075

Study results