



COUNTRY WISE REVIEW OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES REGARDING COVID -19

Medical Science

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronavirus pandemic has affected the entire world in many ways .This study was aimed at summarizing knowledge ,attitude and practice amongst different countries in the general population. It will help in formulating policies for improving strategies for pandemic management

Methods: A search for peer reviewed cross-sectional studies published in the year 2021 from PubMed,Academia.edu ,web of science ,Scopus was done The review was done in line with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses–2009.

Result:We found 304 articles upon the initial search. Finally 14 studies were filtered to be studied in this systematic review. Overall, the majority articles that were published showed the people had good knowledge about COVID 19 ,and attitude and practices

Conclusion: The majority of the articles that were published had found good knowledge, attitude and attitudes about coronavirus disease 2019 with scope for further work in the field for better public health program coordination and focus

KEYWORDS

Coronavirus disease 2019, knowledge, attitude, practice,

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory infection caused due to a novel coronavirus (SARS-COV-2) and was first observed in Wuhan, China, and On January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that the disease is to be a public health emergency.

In most of the affected countries the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) towards COVID-19 was a major influencer in public behaviour towards the pandemic . The aim of the present study is to review and discuss the KAP toward COVID-19 crisis in respect general populations, A comprehensive search of the literature associated with KAP towards COVID-19 is made using various keywords through PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus and based on the results; a brief review was done seeing sample size ,type of study and results Despite measures to combat the pandemic on a worldwide basis ,the outcome is a product of the KAP of the public People's observance of the public health measures and government guidelines indispensable for combating the transmission of COVID-19, which is affected by their knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) toward COVID-19.¹⁶

Therefore, this review tried to summarize the KAP of COVID-19 among the general population across the globe.

METHODS

Data sources and searching procedure

This review aims to summarize the published articles on the KAP and associated factors of COVID-19. This study was conducted according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA)-2009. The articles were searched by two reviewers (R.S,P.S and the third author (R.s) was consulted for disagreements of the significance of the studies to be included in the review.

We searched studies in PubMed, Academia .edu, SCOPUS ,web of science ,were included in the final analysis according to the inclusion criteria mentioned. The period included was publishing in 2021. We looked for peer reviewed studies in general population . Zotero was used to for data management and filter duplicates

The search terms for each database were as follows: (Knowledge , attitude AND practice for COVID-19), (knowledge AND COVID-19) OR (attitude AND COVID-19) OR (Practice AND COVID-19).

Eligibility criteria

Articles on COVID-19 of general public based studies published in the English language, in 2021 and peer reviewed which contain

relevant outcomes, were included.. Initially, we obtained 304 articles using a systematic search on the database. After duplicates (151 articles) was removed, studies about healthcare workers and students (54) were removed as it was for general public peer based studies The remaining 36 articles were excluded due to unclear outcomes of interest Finally, 14 articles that met the inclusion criteria were included in the review .

Data abstraction

The authors filtered the articles from eligible studies onto a data abstraction sheet. We extracted information on the name of first author and year of publication, country, study designs, number of participants, outcome endpoints as KAP points .

RESULTS

Search results

Initially. 304 publications were obtained from three databases (PubMed, and ERIC .ed.gov, academia .edu). After the removal of 151 duplicates, the remained articles were filtered by removing study of health care workers and students .Afterwards the outcome based relevance was checked As a result, only 51 articles were subject to a full-text review. Finally 14 articles that fulfilled eligible criteria were included in the review Table 1.

All articles were cross-sectional studies. Articles included in this study were undergone in different countries China,, India, Malaysia, , Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia,,Malawi, Gambia ,Palestine, Jakarta,, Nepal,Syria and Saudi Arabia. The review was conducted of studies published in 2021

Patterns of COVID-19 KAP

Patterns of COVID-19 knowledge

Overall, the majority of the articles that showed good knowledge about modes of transmission, clinical presentation, preventive strategy, use of mask and quarantine . The study conducted showed good knowledge in India ,pakistan,Saudi,Malaysia,palestine and modest in Nepal,Nigeria,Bangladesh ,Syria,Gambia,jakarta with low level in Ethiopia and malawi

Patterns of COVID-19 attitude

Regarding the attitude toward the COVID-19, a good attitude was reported The study conducted showed good attitude in India ,pakistan,Saudi,Malaysia,Palestine,,gambia Bangladesh and moderate in Nepal,Nigeria,,Syria,Gambia,,Jakarta with low level in Ethiopia and Malawi

Patterns of COVID-19 practice

In our review, we found the variable practices regarding COVID 19

published toward combating COVID-19. The study done in Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Syria, Jakarta, Pakistan, and India found good practices followed toward COVID-19 prevention. Moderate prevention norms were followed in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Malawi

DISCUSSION

In our study, the majority of the articles published showed good Knowledge level among countries and good attitudes and good prevention practices against COVID 19. There is scope for improvement in certain countries including Ethiopia and Malawi

Strength and weakness -As strength, the study was tried to assess the determinants of poor KAP among general populations of different countries. However, as a limitation, all included studies were cross-sectional, and have different sizes and no standard questionnaire which was difficult to identify causal effect relationships. The other weakness includes the limited number of articles reached, and heterogeneity population studied and with different healthcare and socioeconomic status

CONCLUSION

This systematic review found that the majority of the articles documented good knowledge about COVID 19 in general population. Despite the review of the studies deducting and documenting results showing good KAP but further research should be conducted to identify how to improve and the areas of weakness. Regarding their practice, we found variable practice in published articles toward combating COVID-19 (good, modest practices). Several factors affect the results of research and it is good as a sample

but from epidemiological point of view more in depth and harmonized multicountry research is needed on international level. Pandemics are a part of the future possibility and measures should be in place to equip the population adequately

Authors' Contributions

RS, PS, RS were involved in the conceptualization, editing the manuscript, and/or interpretation of this systematic literature review. RS drafted the article and all authors critically revised and approved it.

Declaration Of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Ethical approval

Ethical approval was not sought for the present study because this was a review article and did not involve any patients.

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Informed consent

Informed consent was not sought for the present study because this was a review article and did not involve any subjects.

Availability of data and materials

The data sets used are available from the corresponding author on a reasonable request.

		type	number	K	A	P
Goruntla Narayana 1, Bhupalam Pradeepkumar 1, Jinka Dasaratha Ramaiah 2, Thummala Jayasree 1, Dasari Laluprasad Yadav 1, Bonala Kranthi Kumar 1	1. Knowledge, perception, and practices towards COVID-19 pandemic among general public of India	CS	2459	(74.7%),	(57.6%),	(88.1%)
Elias, R.; Vigayan, G. A. P.; Mohana Kumar, HVAP; Sevanesan, MSAP; Rajan, R. A. P.; Gurumoorthy, S. A. P.	2. Covid 19 KAP in Malaysia	CS	571	83	85	86
Mendy, Pierre A.; Jawo, Edrisa; Jallow, Binta JJ; Ceesay, Bakading; Mendy, Samuel A.; Camara, Bakary; Ndaw, Manjally	3. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Gambians towards the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic in The Gambia: A cross-sectional study	CS	428	75.86%.	72%	NA
Habib, Maryam Abdulrazaq; Dayyab, Farouq Muhammad; Iliyasu, Garba; Habib, Abdulrazaq G.	5. Knowledge, attitude and practice survey of COVID-19 pandemic in Northern Nigeria	CS	886	30.47%	(17.8%)	25.96%
Al Ahdab, Sanaa	6. A cross-sectional survey of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) towards COVID-19 pandemic among the Syrian residents	CS	706	30.4	MODEST	78
Hridaya Raj Devkota 1, Tula Ram Sijali 1, Ramji Bogati 1, Andrew Clarke 2, Pratik Adhikary 3, Rajendra Karkee 4	7. How Does Public Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors Correlate in Relation to COVID-19? A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Study in Nepal	CS	645,	43	45	82
Nouar Qutob 1, Faisal 2021 Jan 5;16(1):e0244925. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0244925. eCollection 2021.	8. Knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) towards COVID-19 among Palestinians during the COVID-19 outbreak	CS		79%	77%) a	
Mohamed, E. Y.; Almutairi, A. A.; Albaqami, F. M.; Alosaimi, A. M.; Alanizy, M. S.; Almutairi, F. D.; Alqahtani, S. M.; Alelwi, M. M.; Alanezi, G. H.; Hazazi, E. Y.	9. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Saudi Population towards COVID-19	CS	3388	17.96 (SD = 2.24, range: 3-22), high level.	attitude was 28.23 (SD = 2.76, range: 6-30), high level	4.34 (SD = 0.87, range: 0-5), indicating good level
Most Zannatul Ferdous 1 2, Md Saiful Islam 1 3, Md Tajuddin Sikder 1, Abu Syed Md Mosaddek 2 4, J A Zegarra-Valdivia 5, David Gozal	10. Knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding COVID-19 outbreak in Bangladesh: An online-based cross-sectional study			48.3%	62.3%	55.1%
Li, Yutong; Liu, Guangqi; Egolet, Robert Okia; Yang, Runqing; Huang, Yangmu; Zheng, Zhijie	11. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Related to COVID-19 Among Malawi Adults: A Community-Based Survey	CS	580	Kno-10 (SD = ±3, range: 3-19),	16 (SD = ±4, range: 5-25),	2 (SD = ±1, range: 0-5), Low ;Level
Milkias Dugassa 1*, Bonsa Amsalu 1, Sanbato Tamiru 1, Ebissa Negera 2, Abdi Gada 2, Tesfaye Tsegaye 3, Firomsa Bekele 3, Desalegn Chilo 3, Mustefa Mohammedhussein 4, Endegen Abebe 5 and Eshetu Chilo 5	12. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Covid-19 Prevention and Associated 13. Factors among House Holds In Ilu Ababor and Bunno Bedele Zones, Southwest Ethiopia: A Cross-Sectional Study	CS	420	30.5	33.3	30.5

Zoya Fatima Rizwan Ladiwala 1, Rubaid Azhar Dhillon 2 3, Ibrahim Zahid 1, Omar Irfan 4 5, Muhammad Sharjeel Khan 6, Safia Awan 7, Javaid Ahmad Khan 8	13..Knowledge, attitude and perception of Pakistanis towards COVID-19; a large cross-sectional survey	CS	1200	93.3 %	85.6	NA
Agatha, Cindy Monika; Soputri, Christin; Maria, Eva; Winata, Sharleen	14..Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices towards Covid-19 in the Midst of Pandemics among Jakarta Residents	CS	221	-71.20	-53.47	78.63

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