Healthcare Providers' Consciousness of COVID-19: A Case Study in the Cumilla District of Bangladesh

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Abstract

The restorative science community is amazingly concerned with almost the sudden and broad flare-up of the COVID-19 Widespread. The objective of this study is to decide the mindfulness of healthcare providers and workers within the Cumilla locale of Bangladesh to get crown infection side effects and disease control strategies. Healthcare workers and medical graduates within the Cumilla area demonstrated satisfactory mindfulness of COVID-19 within the healthcare setting. The discoveries of the think about uncovered that Non-clinical/administrative specialists had the least rate of right answers, whereas undergrad therapeutic students had the most prominent. This inquire about too appears that all healthcare experts ought to actualize intermittent instructive intercessions and prepare programs on contamination control techniques for COVID-19. Conducting educational webinars for all healthcare understudies and experts, counting non-clinical and regulatory representatives, paramedical and nursing sub-groups, on a customary premise may be a useful and secure strategy for boosting awareness.

Keywords: Corona Virus Disease, Healthcare provider's consciousness, COVID-19, SARS CoV, SARS-CoV-2,

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Introduction

A COVID-19 epidemic is looming in Bangladesh, and front-line healthcare workers are particularly vulnerable. COVID-19 is caused by a virus called 2019-nCoV, which was renamed SARS-CoV-2 by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) (Casella et al, 2020). It's possible that it's a new strain discovered in 2019 that has never been identified in people before. People have already been infected with the SARS-COV and the Middle East respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (MERS-COV). These infections have been shown to produce respiratory illness flare-ups in animals after recently moving to different hosts, such as people. MERS-CoV was discovered to be transmitted from camels in the Middle East to humans, whereas SARS-CoV was determined to be transmitted through civets.

Through human transmission, the virus expanded beyond Hubei and eventually to the rest of the

world. The spread of communities has now been recorded in several nations. The World Health Organization (WHO) classified coronavirus illness as a pandemic on March 11, 2020 (WHO, 2020).

Because of this mechanism of transmission, healthcare professionals are particularly prone to infection. Aside from the stress of long hours, physical and mental stress, burnout, and worries, the highly contagious SARS-CoV-2 virus offers an additional threat to the healthcare system (Langade, 2020).

The broad objective of this study is to assess healthcare professional's and staff's knowledge of COVID-19 disease and infection control practices in the Cumilla district of Bangladesh.

Review of Literature:

This part of the study covers the prior research carried out in the field of Healthcare Providers' Consciousness of COVID-19 related topics.

Akshay Gopinathan Nair, Rashmin A Gandhi, Sundaram Natarajan conducted a study titled "Effect of COVID 19 related lockdown on ophthalmic practice and patient care in India: Results of a survey." In 2020: During the shutdown, this survey was created and executed to examine the impact on ophthalmic practice and patient care in India. During the COVID 19 lockdown, the majority of ophthalmologists in India did not see patients, and elective procedures were almost entirely halted, according to the paper. 27.5 percent of the ophthalmologists who responded to the emergency room were still present. To aid patients, a huge number of ophthalmologists had moved to telephonic guidance or other forms of telemedicine. The majority of responding ophthalmologists were unsure when and how to restart surgery when the COVID 19 restrictions were lifted.

Pranav D. Modi, Girija Nair, Abhay Uppe, Janhavi Modi, Balaji Tuppekar, Amit S. Gharpure, Deepak Langade conducted a study titled "COVID-19 Awareness Among Healthcare Students and Professionals in Mumbai Metropolitan Region: A Questionnaire- Based Survey." In 2020: The point of this think about is to survey the mindfulness of COVID-19 illness and related contamination control hones among healthcare experts and understudies within the Mumbai Metropolitan Locale. This study appears that there is a solid have to actualize occasional instructive mediations and prepare programs on contamination control hones for COVID-19 overall healthcare callings. Conducting occasional webinars for instructive intervention for all healthcare understudies and experts counting non-clinical and authoritative staff, paramedical, and nursing sub-groups may well be a valuable and secure tool to create more awareness.

Rina Tripathi at.el conducted a study titled "Awareness and Preparedness of COVID-19 Outbreak Among Healthcare Workers and Other Residents of South-West Saudi Arabia: A Cross-Sectional Survey" In 2020: This think about was pointed to survey the level of mindfulness and readiness to battle against COVID-19 among the healthcare workers and other inhabitants of South-West Saudi Arabia. It was apparent that the community's generally COVID-19 mindfulness and their readiness among taught and HCWs populaces were decently palatable. Information and readiness do decipher into made strides hone toward COVID-19 avoidance and the same was reflected in this think about.

Naif K Binsaleh at.el conducted a study titled "Awareness and Practice of COVID-19 Precautionary Measures among Healthcare Professionals in Saudi Arabia" in 2021. Hence, the current ponder points to survey the information and hone of defensive measures by HCWs in Saudi

Arabia amid the primary wave of the COVID-19 widespread to distinguish mindfulness of the infection, potential patterns, and related indicators. The current ponder offers valuable bits of knowledge into the information of HCWs around COVID-19 and their hones of defensive measures. The larger part of HCWs appeared a tall hone of individual defensive strategies, with drug specialists and common doctors scoring the most noteworthy. With the danger of unused SARS-CoV-2 variations continuous, the mindfulness and readiness of the HCWs are fundamental for a maintained reaction to relieve the spread of COVID-19.

Research Gap

According to a survey of the literature, there has been no significant research on the awareness of COVID-19 among healthcare providers. This is something that some scholars in the United States and elsewhere are considering. There is, nevertheless, a knowledge gap in this area. As a result, in order to form a conclusion about Healthcare Providers' Awareness of COVID-19, a clear perspective is required. Some questions emerge in this context, such as (a) what the Corona Virus is. (b) Do they have control over Coronavirus infection? And (c) what are the prospects for the future in this regard?

The study studied a clear-cut scenario in order to get answers to these issues in a systematic manner. The primary variables of illness awareness and control must be identified.

Research objectives

The medical science community is extremely concerned about the sudden and widespread outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic. The goal of this study is to determine the awareness of healthcare providers and employees in the Cumilla district of Bangladesh to understand coronavirus symptoms and infection control methods.

Research Method0logy

207 respondents from the Cumilla district in Bangladesh completed an online questionnaire-based assessment about COVID-19 symptoms, awareness, knowledge, and infection control procedures in the health sector. The primary data were collected using a purposive sampling procedure and analyzed using SPSS 23.0 from 01 June 2021 to 31 August 2021. The responses were distributed as frequencies and percentages.

207 respondents from the Cumilla district in Bangladesh completed an online questionnaire-based survey on awareness, knowledge, and infection control practices linked to COVID-19 infection in the hospital context in those locations.

The self-administered Google form questionnaire, which included socio-demographic questions as well as questions about COVID-19 awareness programs, knowledge, and infection control practices in the healthcare setting, was distributed online via email and various social media platforms such as Facebook, Messenger, WhatsApp, and Imo, and data were collected and recorded.

The questionnaire also identified the problem facing the healthcare to handing the affected COVID-19 patient during the pandemic crisis. The period of the survey during 01 June 2021 to 31 August 2021.

The purposive sampling method was used for data collection. Collected data were tabulated in excel, and descriptive statistics were performed for all groups and subgroups based on the percentage of correct responses by using SPSS version 23.

Analysis and Discussion:

Table 01: Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Respondents (n=205)

Variable type	Background Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	130	63
	Female	77	37
	Total	207	100
Occupation	Nurse	14	06
	Medical Technologist	09	04
	Nursing Students	04	02
	Medical Students	08	04
	Teacher	01	0.5
	Physician/Doctors	171	82
	Other	0	0
	Total	207	100
Age Group	18-30	79	38
	31-45	82	40
	46-60	46	22
	Total	207	100
Educational Status	MBBS Student	08	04
	Nursing Student	04	02
	BSC in Nursing	01	0.5
	Diploma in Nursing	13	06
	BSC in radiology/technology	02	01
	Diploma in radiology/technology	07	03
	BDS	10	05
	MBBS/Post graduate	161	78
	Others	01	0.5
	Total	207	100

Table-01 shows the socio-demographic profile of the 207 respondents to the study. It found that the majority of the respondents, 130 (63%) were male and 77 (37%) were female. The study also found that 161 (78%) completed MBBS; 11 (05%) completed BDS; 0.5% completed BSC in Nursing.

Table-2: Definition of COVID by the respondents (n=207)

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Coronavirus illness is referred to by this word. It was first detected in the year 2019.	168	81
Because it's the 19th strain of Coronavirus found, it's referred to as Coronavirus disease 19.	39	19
Total	**207**	**100**

Table-02 depicts the meaning of COVID-19 by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 81% told that it is a term that stands for Coronavirus disease in 2019, the year it was first identified. The minority of the participants 19% (39) told that it is a term for Coronavirus disease 19 because it is the 19th strain of Coronavirus discovered.

Table-3: Meaning of COVID by the respondents (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Name of a disease	159	77
Name of the virus	48	23
Name of a Drug	-	
A place in China	-	
Total	207	100

Table-03 depicts the meaning of COVID-19 by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 77% told that its name of a disease. The minority of the participants 23% (48) told that it is a name of the virus.

Table-4: What are the common symptoms of Covid-19 (n=207)

Category	Frequency	Percentage
A new and continuous cough	02	01
Tiredness	01	01
Fever	11	05
All of the above	193	93
Total	207	100

Table-04 depicts the common symptoms of COVID-19 opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 93% told that the symptoms are new and continuous cough, tiredness, fever, etc. The minority of the participants 23% (48) told that it is the name of the virus continuous cough, tiredness, fever, etc.

Table 5: Incubation period of Covid-19 (n=207).

Variable type	Frequency	Percentage
2-14 days	184	89
5-10 days	19	09
6-12 days	3	01
1-10 days	01	01
Total	207	100

Table-05 depicts the Incubation period of COVID-19 opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 89% (184) told that the incubation period is 2-14 days. The minority of the participants 1% (01) and respondents 1% (3) told that the incubation period is 6-12 and 1-10 days.

Table 6: Opinions on transmission of COVID-19 (n=207).

Item	Variable type	Frequency	Percentage
Can the corona virus disease be transmitted in?	Yes	163	79
hot or humid climates?	No	44	21
Does drinking lots of water help flush out Covid-19?	Yes	160	77
	No	47	23
Can humans become infected with a novel corona	Yes	160	77
virus of animal source?	No	47	23
Is there any vaccine for corona virus?	Yes	27	13
	No	180	87

Table-06 depicts the transmission of COVID-19 opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 79% (163) told that the coronavirus disease is transmitted in hot or humid climates. A good number of respondents 77% (160) told that drinking lots of water help flush out Covid-19 and humans become infected with a novel coronavirus of animal source. The minority of the participants 23% (48) told that it is the name of the virus. Regarding the vaccine of coronavirus, the majority of respondents 87 % (180) opined that no vaccine for the coronavirus.

Table-7: Covid-19 can be transmitted through (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
The air	30	15
Personal contact	48	23
Fecal-oral routes	03	01
All of the above	126	61
Total	207	100

Table-07 depicts the sources of transmission of COVID-19 opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 61% (126) told that the corona virus disease be transmitted through the air, personal contact and fecal-oral routes

Table-8: What does the virus attach itself to when it enters the human body (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Red blood cells	07	03
Antigens	21	10
Ace-2 receptors in the lining of the airways	179	87
Total	207	100

Table-08 depicts the attachment of COVID-19 in the human body opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 87% (179) told that the Ace-2 receptors in the lining of the airways are attached through coronavirus when it enters the human body. A good number of respondents 10% (21) told that Antigens are attached through the coronavirus when it enters the human body. The

minority of the respondents 3% (7) told that Red blood cells are attached through the Coronavirus when it enters the human body.

Table-9: A disease that can be transmitted to humans from animals (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Hypnotic	05	02
Zoonotic	199	96
Stenotic	03	02
Total	207	100

Table-09 depicts the transmission of COVID-19 to the human body from animals opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority of the respondents 96% (199) told that the disease that can be transmitted to humans from animals is Zoonotic.

Table-10. The most efficient strategy of preventing Covid-19 infection in the healthcare sector (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Vaccination	68	33
Avoid exposer (use standard precautions, contact precautions, air borne precautions and eye protections when caring for patients with confirmed or possible Covid-19)	139	67
Total	207	100

Table-10 delineates the most viable strategy for avoidance of Covid-19 contamination within the healthcare setting, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the larger part of the respondents 67% (139) told that the foremost effective strategy for anticipation of Covid-19 contamination within the healthcare setting is dodging exposure (utilize standard safety measures, contact safeguards, discuss borne safeguards, and eye assurances when caring for patients with affirmed or possible Covid-19). The minority of the respondents 33% (68) told that the foremost viable strategy for anticipation of Covid-19 contamination within the healthcare setting is Vaccination.

Table-11: About what percentage of infected people recover without needing hospital treatment according to the WHO (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
80 percent	110	53
85 percent		64 31
75 percent	14	07
70 percent	19	09
Total	207	100

Table-11 depicts the percentage of infected people who recover without needing hospital treatment according to the WHO, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority of the respondents 53% (110) told that 80 percent-infected people could recover without needing hospital treatment according to the WHO. A good number of respondents 31% (64) told 85 percent of infected people could recover without needing hospital treatment according to the WHO. The minority of the respondents 9% (19) told 70 percent of infected people could recover without needing hospital treatment according to the WHO.

Table-12: Covid-19 is infected with a virus known as (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
A. Severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus (SARS)	15	07
B. Severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)	108	52
C. 2019 n-CoV	18	09
Both B and C	55	27
Both A and C	11	
	05	
Total	207	100

Table-12 portrays the status of infection-causing Covid-19 disease, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the larger part 52% (108) told that the infection causing Covid-19 disease is called serious intense respiratory disorder crown infection 2 (SARS-CoV-2). A great number of respondents 27% (55) told that the infection causing Covid-19 disease is called serious intense respiratory disorder crown infection 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and 2019 n-CoV. The minority of the respondents 5% (11) told that the infection causing Covid-19 disease is called serious intense respiratory disorder crown infection (SARS) and 2019 n-CoV.

Table-13: The first reports of infections came from Wuhan, China's Hubei Province (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
True	207	100
False	0	0
Total	207	100

Table-13 delineates, to begin with, reports of cases were from Wuhan city within the Hubei Territory of China, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, all the respondents told that to begin with reports of COVID-19 cases were from Wuhan city within the Hubei Territory of China.

Table-14: Which is most wide spread (n=207)

Category	Frequency	Percentage
An epidemic	0	0
An outbreak	0	0
A pandemic	207	100
Total	207	100

Table-14 depicts status of most wide spreading, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, all the respondents told that a pandemic is widest spread.

Table-15: The word Quarantine comes from (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
The number 40	74	36
The term guarantee	57	27
The fraction quarter	76	37
Total	207	100

Table-15 depicts the source of the word Quarantine, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 37% (76) told that the word Quarantine comes from the fraction quarter. The minority of the respondents 27% (57) told that the word Quarantine comes from the term guarantee.

Table-16. Which of the following hand hygiene techniques protects health-care workers from being infected with the virus (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
After touching a patient	06	03
Following exposure to the patient's immediate surroundings	03	01
Immediately after exposer to body fluids Personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves, should be	0	0
worn before and removed.	16	08
All of the above	182	88
Total	207	100

Table-16 portrayed that hand cleanliness anticipates the infection from spreading to healthcare experts. After taking care of an understanding and being uncovered to the patient's quick environment, the larger part of the 207 respondents (88%) said that keeping up hand cleanliness is critical. The infection can be transmitted to wellbeing care specialists before long after the presentation to substantial liquids and sometimes recently putting on and taking off personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves. The rest of the respondents 8% (16) told that keeping up hand cleanliness after touching an understanding could avoid transmission of the infection to the health care workers. The minority of the respondents 1% (3) told that keeping up hand cleanliness after exposure to a quick environment of the quiet can anticipate transmission of the infection to the health care specialists.

Table-17: For noticeably filthy hands, the preferred approach of hand hygiene is (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
A. Use a sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol	01	01
B.Rub your hands for at least 15 seconds with soap and water	01	01
C.Rub your hands for at least 20 seconds with soap and water	49	23
Both A and C	156	75
Total	207	100

Table-17 delineates the respondents' favorite strategy of hand cleanliness for unmistakably grimy hands. The larger part of the 207 respondents (75%) said that utilizing an alcohol-based sanitizer with at slightest 60% liquor and rubbing hands with cleanser and water for at slightest 20 seconds is their favorite strategy of hand care for clearly messy hands. As it were, hand wash with cleanser and water for at slightest 20 seconds is the favored method of hand cleanliness, concurring to a huge lion's share of responders (23%). Hand sanitizers containing at slightest 60% liquor and hand rubbing with cleanser and water for at slightest 15 seconds are favored strategies of hand cleanliness, agreeing to a minority of respondents (1%).

Table-18: Ways to prevent the spread of Corona-virus include (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Stay away from people who are sick	02	01
Stay home if you get sick	02	01
Follow good hygiene procedure	04	02
All of the above	199	96
Total	207	100

Table-18 approaches to save the unfold of Coronavirus, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, most of the people 96% (199) informed that they live far from folks that are unwell, live at home if they get ill, and follow accurate hygiene methods to prevent the spread of the Coronavirus.

Table-19: Use of a facemask is not essential in which of the following groups (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Healthcare professionals	05	03
Being in close contact of a person suspected of or known to have Covid-19 infection	13	06
People who are well, to protect themselves from Covid-19 infection	189	91
Total	207	100

Table-19 depicts the repute of the usage of facemasks, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the general public 91% (189) advised that facemask is not crucial for the folks that are properly, to shield themselves from Covid-19 contamination. Except for an awesome range of

respondents, 2-06% (13) advised that facemask is not crucial for the people being in close touch with a person suspected of or known to have Covid-19 infection. The minority of the respondents 3% (5) advised that facemask is not essential for Healthcare specialists.

Table-20: What are the best ways to protect yourself from catching the Covid-19 (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Wash hands frequently using soap and water or an alcohol based hand rub	08	04
Avoid touch in your face	0	0
Avoid close contact with anyone who has cold or flu like symptoms	0	0
All of the above	199	96
Total	207	100

Table-20 depicts the best methods to defend anybody from catching the Covid-19, opined by using the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the general public 96% (199) instructed that washing arms regularly using cleaning soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub, heading off contact for anyone's face, and averting near contact with all and sundry who has cold or flu-like signs are the pleasant approaches to defend each person from catching the Covid-19. The minority of the respondents four% (eight) advised that washing palms regularly the usage of cleaning soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub is the best method to shield everybody from catching the Covid-19.

Table-21: When should fabric masks be worn (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
On public transport	09	05
In confined or crowded places	03	01
In small shop	07	03
All of the above	188	91
Total	207	100

Table-21 portrays the need of using fabric masks, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the majority 91% (188) told that on open transport, in limited or swarmed places and in little shops, fabric masks ought to be worn. The minority of the respondents 1% (3) told that in limited or swarmed places fabric masks ought to be worn.

Table-22: Which of the following is an example of physical distancing (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Category	Frequency	Percentage
Stop going to crowded places and visiting other's houses	203	98
Stop talking to the people who live with	03	01
Stop speaking to your friends on the phone	01	01
Total	207	100

Table-22 delineates an illustration of physical distancing, opined by the respondents. Of the 207 respondents, the larger part 98% (203) told that halt reaching to swarmed places and visiting other's houses is an illustration of physical distancing. The minority of the respondents 1% (1) told that halt talking to the individuals living with and halt talking to the companions on the phone are the case of physical distancing.

Table-23: Individuals transferring patients who have been diagnosed with Covid-19 or are being investigated for it within a healthcare facility should wear what personal protection equipment (PPE) (n=207).

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gloves	0	0
Gown	0	0
Eye protection	0	0
N95 mask	04	02
All of the above	203	98
Total	207	100

Table-23 portrays the status of using personal protective equipment (PPE), Of the 207 respondents; the larger part 98% (203) told that Gloves, Outfit, people carrying patients who have been diagnosed with Covid-19 or are being tried for it inside a healthcare office ought to utilize eye security and an N95 veil. As it were, N95 veils ought to be worn by people exchanging patients who have been affirmed with or are being explored for Covid-19 inside a healthcare office, agreeing to a minority of the respondents (2%) (4).

Table-24: Can COVID-19 be cured (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes- hot drinks can cure COVID 19	53	26
No- COVID 19 is a / sentence	02	01
No- but most people get better by themselves	152	73
Total	207	100

Table-24 portrays the recuperation status of COVID-19, Of the 207 respondents, the larger part 73% (152) told that No- but most individuals get much better by themselves. The minority of the respondents 1% (2) told that No- COVID-19 could be a passing sentence. Other than a great number of respondents, 26% (53) told that Yes- hot drinks could remedy COVID-19.

Table-25: From where Corona-virus got its name (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Due to their crown like projections	172	83
Due to their leaf like projections	06	03
Due to their surface structure as bricks	29	14
Total	207	100

Table-25 portrays the origin of the name COVID-19, Of the 207 respondents; the majority 83% (172) told that due to their crown-like projections Corona-virus got its name. The minority of the respondents 3% (6) told that Due to their leaf-like projections Corona-virus got its name. Besides a good number of respondents, 14% (29) told that due to their surface structure as bricks Corona-virus got its name.

Table-26: How is the Wuhan corona-virus transmitted (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
From pets to people	0	0
From person to person	93	45
From eating bat soup	82	40
From eating raw meat	32	15
Total	207	100

Table-26 portrays the status of the transmission of COVID-19 at Wuhan, Of the 207 respondents, the majority 45% (93) told that from person to person Wuhan corona-virus is transmitted. The minority of the respondents 15% (32) told that from eating raw meat Wuhan coronavirus is transmitted.

Table-27: Who is at risk for contacting Wuhan Corona virus (n=207)?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Healthcare workers	33	16
Residents of China	03	01
Travelers to China	07	04
All of the above	164	79
Total	207	100

Table-27 portrays the status of the risk factor of COVID-19, Of the 207 respondents, the majority 79% (164) opined that Healthcare workers, Residents of China, and Travelers to China are at risk for contacting the Wuhan Coronavirus. The minority of the respondents 1% (3) told that residents of China are at risk for contacting the Wuhan Coronavirus. Besides a large number of respondents, 16% (33) told that Healthcare workers are at risk for contacting the Wuhan Coronavirus.

Research Findings

Within the Cumilla area, healthcare workers and medical graduates indicated appropriate awareness of COVID-19 in the healthcare context. Medical graduates had the highest rate of correct answers, while non-clinical/administrative workers had the lowest. Overall, all subgroups had adequate awareness, with 71.2 percent reporting accurate responses. Non-clinical/administrative workers had the lowest percentage of right responses, while medical graduates had the greatest. Only around half of all respondents knew what "close contact" meant. Infection control methods such as fast triage, respiratory cleanliness, and cough etiquette, as well as having a separate, well-ventilated waiting space for probable COVID-19 patients, were known by more than three-quarters of respondents. Only 45.4 percent of respondents knew the proper mask/respirator application

sequence, and only 52.5 percent knew the proper mask/respirator application sequence.

Conclusion

COVID-19 requires ongoing educational interventions and infection control training programs across all healthcare professionals. Occupational health and safety are essential for limiting the risk of disease transmission to healthcare students and professionals while also delivering the best possible treatment to patients.

Recommendation

The results of the study led to the following specific recommendations:

All healthcare professions must participate in regular educational interventions and infection control training programs for COVID-19.

Holding informative webinars for all healthcare students and specialists, as well as all health employees on a regular basis, could be a valuable and safe way to raise awareness.

Regular educational interventions and training programs are essential for all healthcare professions to maintain optimal health hygiene for COVID-19.

All healthcare professionals can receive intensive training.

On a regular basis, awareness programs for all healthcare workers might be organized.

Limitations:

The study has collected data only from Cumilla District, which is not enough to observe the awareness scenario of the whole country.

Scope of Future Work

This paper and collected data can be shared in the Ministry of Health and suggested reforms that can be incorporated in the upcoming new awareness scheme. The findings of the study extend the existing knowledge and it will be helpful for the concerned persons including the policymakers, health care students and experts, academicians to work on this issue.

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