

Supplementary material

Table S1. Correct answers on knowledge questionnaire questions in total study population.

Knowledge question	Correct answer rate (N=613)
K1. The main clinical symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, fatigue and cough.	602 (98.2)
K2. Complications of COVID-19 include increased formation of blood clots and acute kidney injury.	544 (88.7)
K3. Unlike common cold, stuffy nose, runny nose, and sneezing are less common in COVID-19 patients.	419 (68.4)
K4. There is currently no effective cure for COVID-19, but early symptomatic treatment can help most patients recover from the infection.	552 (90.0)
K5. COVID-19 mainly spreads via respiratory droplets of infected individuals through coughing and sneezing.	606 (98.9)
K6. The virus can be transmitted with fecal-oral pathway.	212 (34.6)
K7. Patients with COVID-19 cannot transmit the virus to others if the fever is not present.	577 (94.1)
K8. COVID-19 is transmitted indirectly by touching surfaces and devices contaminated with the secretions of the patient and then by touching the mouth, nose, or eye.	591 (96.4)
K9. Basic Reproductive Rate (R0) for COVID-19 is estimated to be between 2 and 4.	296 (48.3)
K10. Patients may still be infectious after they improve clinically.	544 (88.7)
K11. Vomiting and diarrhea are possible, but not common symptoms of COVID-19.	588 (95.9)
K12. There is moderate risk in transmitting COVID-19 in dealing with domestic animals.	244 (39.8)
K13. The incubation period of the disease is from 1 to 14 days.	579 (94.5)
K14. Antibiotics and usual antiviral drugs are first treatment of choice for COVID-19.	385 (62.8)
K15. For COVID-19, around 10-15% cases progress to severe disease that requires oxygen treatment, while around 5% become critically ill, requiring ventilation.	547 (89.2)
K16. In close contacts of a confirmed COVID-19 patient who has no signs of disease, testing for the new coronavirus is not routinely performed either at the beginning or during the isolation.	592 (96.6)
K17. Mortality from COVID-19 appears to be lower than from seasonal influenza.	362 (59.1)
K18. As it proposes low risk for severe disease, it is not necessary for children and young adults to take measures in preventing COVID-19 infection.	574 (93.6)
K19. Pregnancy facilitates the severity of COVID-19 and pregnant women are more likely to need intensive care if severely ill.	97 (15.8)
K20. Fatigue, cough and loss of taste and/or smell are some of the symptoms that can persist even after the acute phase of the disease.	608 (99.2)

COVID-19- coronavirus disease 2019.

Data are presented as N (%).

Table S2. Attitudes regarding COVID-19 of the total study population (N=613).

Attitudes	Fully disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Fully agree
A1. Face mask can prevent viral transmission.	7 (1.1)	21 (3.4)	41 (6.7)	296 (48.3)	248 (40.5)
A2. PPE is not enough to protect us from infection.	62 (10.1)	293 (47.8)	76 (12.4)	157 (25.6)	25 (4.1)
A3. I am afraid of getting the disease during work.	42 (6.9)	82 (13.4)	118 (19.2)	282 (46.0)	89 (14.5)
A4. I am concerned about the social isolation present during the COVID-19 pandemic.	24 (3.9)	53 (8.6)	67 (10.9)	330 (53.8)	139 (22.7)
A5. I am concerned about the risk that COVID-19 poses to my family and friends.	17 (2.8)	33 (5.4)	56 (9.1)	337 (55.0)	170 (27.7)
A6. When a vaccine for the COVID-19 is developed, the spread of the epidemic can be significantly reduced.	20 (3.3)	43 (7.0)	75 (12.2)	305 (49.8)	170 (27.7)
A7. If the COVID-19 vaccine becomes available in the next 6 months, I would vaccinate myself.	54 (8.8)	72 (11.7)	172 (28.1)	189 (30.8)	126 (20.6)
A8. PPE is not available in sufficient amount for the family physicians.	29 (4.7)	92 (15.0)	60 (9.8)	264 (43.1)	168 (27.4)
A9. Family physicians are well trained and educated regarding usage of PPE.	46 (7.5)	159 (26.0)	113 (18.4)	211 (34.4)	84 (13.7)
A10. Hydroxychloroquine treatment is an excellent measure for COVID-19 prevention.	252 (41.1)	185 (30.2)	146 (23.8)	24 (3.9)	6 (1.0)
A11. Family physicians are prescribing more antibiotics in comparison with the time before pandemic.	112 (18.3)	145 (23.6)	88 (14.4)	179 (29.2)	89 (14.5)
A12. This year, I am planning to get a seasonal influenza vaccination.	68 (11.1)	66 (10.8)	49 (8.0)	199 (32.4)	231 (37.7)
A13. I regularly follow updates with newest information on COVID-19.	16 (2.6)	28 (4.6)	58 (9.5)	350 (57.1)	161 (26.3)
A14. I have read articles published in scientific journals related to COVID-19.	27 (4.4)	104 (17.0)	76 (12.4)	276 (45.0)	130 (21.2)
A15. I would like to attend more educational seminars on COVID-19 if they were organized in my area or through online applications.	28 (4.6)	32 (5.2)	95 (15.5)	322 (52.5)	136 (22.2)

COVID-19- coronavirus disease 2019; PPE- personal protective equipment

Data are presented as N (%)

Table S3. Practices regarding COVID-19 of the total study population (N=613).

Practices	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always
P1. I clean my hands with soap and water for at least 30 s regularly and thoroughly.	4 (0.7)	25 (4.1)	254 (41.4)	330 (53.8)
P2. I cover my mouth and nose with a tissue and/or bend my elbow when I cough or sneeze.	4 (0.7)	17 (2.8)	174 (28.3)	418 (68.2)
P3. I wash my nose with a saline solution.	223 (36.4)	194 (31.6)	147 (24.0)	49 (8.0)

P4. I wash my hands before wearing and after removing the mask.	20 (3.3)	161 (26.3)	232 (37.8)	200 (32.6)
P5. When I am leaving home, I wear a mask and change it regularly.	12 (2.0)	59 (9.6)	233 (38.0)	309 (50.4)
P6. When I am leaving home, I wear protective gloves and change them regularly.	249 (40.6)	216 (35.2)	104 (17.0)	44 (7.2)
P7. I am avoiding social gatherings.	8 (1.3)	67 (10.9)	231 (37.7)	307 (50.1)
P8. I canceled or postponed meetings with friends, and going to social and sporting events.	7 (1.1)	91 (14.9)	244 (39.8)	271 (44.2)
P9. I educated my family and friends about COVID-19 prevention measures.	3 (0.5)	26 (4.2)	271 (44.2)	313 (51.1)
P10. I regularly clean and disinfect surfaces at my workplace.	7 (1.1)	34 (5.5)	259 (42.3)	313 (51.1)
P11. I wear a mask while interacting with patients.	0 (0.0)	4 (0.7)	99 (16.2)	510 (83.2)
P12. I wear protective gloves when interacting with patients.	30 (4.9)	127 (20.7)	242 (39.5)	214 (34.9)
P13. I perform hand hygiene before and after touching the patients for examination.	1 (0.2)	10 (1.6)	128 (20.9)	474 (77.3)
P14. I practice social distancing, and keeping at least 1 m away from patients and other health care professionals.	2 (0.3)	27 (4.4)	188 (30.7)	396 (64.6)
P15. I educate my patients about preventative measures for COVID-19.	2 (0.3)	19 (3.1)	198 (32.3)	394 (64.3)

COVID-19- coronavirus disease 2019

Data are presented as N (%)

Table S4. Attitudes regarding impact of the pandemic on patients that require chronic care due to noncommunicable diseases (N=613).

Attitudes	Fully disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Fully agree
A_NCD1. During the COVID-19 pandemic, NCD patients had limited accessibility to family physicians.	122 (19.9)	130 (21.2)	54 (8.8)	247 (40.3)	60 (9.8)
A_NCD2. During the average day, family physician service is provided to lesser number of NCD patients.	195 (31.8)	229 (37.4)	39 (6.4)	103 (16.8)	47 (7.6)
A_NCD3. I have more time to devote to the NCD patient.	257 (41.9)	200 (32.6)	90 (14.7)	47 (7.7)	19 (3.1)
A_NCD4. There is decreased number of newly diagnosed NCD patients in comparison with time before the pandemic.	30 (4.9)	61 (10.0)	81 (13.2)	297 (48.5)	144 (23.5)
A_NCD5. COVID-19 pandemic aggravates the availability of necessary specialist conciliatory examinations.	15 (2.4)	44 (7.2)	59 (9.6)	295 (48.1)	200 (32.6)
A_NCD6. COVID-19 pandemic aggravates the availability of necessary diagnostic procedures.	11 (1.8)	52 (8.5)	56 (9.1)	292 (47.6)	202 (33.0)

A_NCD7. COVID-19 pandemic aggravates the availability of chronic therapy.	217 (35.4)	285 (46.5)	51 (8.3)	31 (5.1)	29 (4.7)
A_NCD8. During the COVID-19 pandemic, NCD patients experienced illness exacerbation.	62 (10.1)	162 (26.4)	230 (37.5)	117 (19.1)	42 (6.9)
A_NCD9. NCD patients died in larger numbers from their illnesses in comparison with time before the pandemic.	74 (12.1)	141 (23.0)	253 (41.3)	105 (17.1)	40 (6.5)
A_NCD10. NCD patients take their therapy less regularly and properly.	123 (20.0)	180 (29.4)	115 (18.8)	150 (24.5)	45 (7.3)
A_NCD11. NCD patients are in fear of COVID-19 infection.	7 (1.1)	11 (1.8)	43 (7.0)	328 (53.5)	224 (36.5)
A_NCD12. During the pandemic, harmful, unhealthy habits of NCD patients, such as substance addiction and unhealthy eating habits, worsened.	19 (3.1)	62 (10.1)	190 (31.0)	273 (44.5)	69 (11.3)
A_NCD13. NCD patients adhere properly to preventive epidemiological measures.	27 (4.4)	183 (29.8)	214 (34.9)	168 (27.4)	21 (3.4)
A_NCD14. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, NCD patients will have to spend more money on their disease.	48 (7.8)	126 (20.6)	182 (29.7)	206 (33.6)	51 (8.3)
A_NCD15. NCD patients will suffer from a lack of physical activity, caused by limited opportunities during pandemic.	19 (3.1)	60 (9.8)	171 (27.9)	232 (37.8)	131 (21.4)

NCD- noncommunicable disease; COVID-19- coronavirus disease 2019

Data are presented as N (%)