

7. Symptoms of influenza are the same as those of the common cold, e.g., high fever, muscle aches, cough, sore throat, runny nose, difficulty breathing, vomiting and diarrhea.
 yes no
8. If you become sick with influenza, you don't need to take a break or stop studying.
 yes no
9. People should see a doctor if the fever has not reduced after 48 hours of presenting flu symptoms.
 yes no
10. People with medical conditions such as lung disease, asthma and diabetes need to see a doctor immediately if they have a cold.
 yes no
11. Maintaining good health by exercising regularly, eating healthful food, and getting sufficient rest can help prevent influenza.
 yes no

Part 4 - Factors associated with influenza vaccination.

Direction: Please answer each question based on your perceptions and experiences on influenza vaccination.

1. Are you aware that the heart disease and/or diabetes you have can cause you to be re-hospitalized or have an increased risk of death from the onset of the disease?
 yes no
2. Are you aware of the advantages of seasonal influenza vaccination, such as preventing severe complications when influenza flare-ups occur?
 yes no
3. Are you aware of the disadvantages/side effects of receiving the vaccine? For example, it may cause allergies, fever, chills, muscle pain at the vaccination site, etc..
 yes no
4. Are you afraid of vaccine complications, such as side effects from getting the influenza vaccine?
 yes no
5. Did you know that you have the right to receive free vaccination?
 yes no
6. Do you need to be vaccinated against the flu?
 yes no
7. Have you received a seasonal influenza vaccine in the past few years?
 yes no

Table S1. Patients' knowledge score on influenza (n = 150)

Knowledge score on influenza	Patients with correct answer		<i>p</i> -value
	Vaccinated (n = 68) n (%)	Not vaccinated (n = 82) n (%)	
1. People who experienced influenza will be able to spread the disease from the onset of symptoms.	61 (89.7)	69 (84.1)	0.346
2. Influenza is mainly spread from person to person through droplets produced while coughing or sneezing.	65 (95.6)	76 (92.7)	0.512
3. Influenza can be spread by sharing items with others, such as bath towels, hand towels, food spoons, straws etc.	62 (91.2)	73 (89.0)	0.787
4. Influenza cannot be contacted by touching hands, mucus, saliva and contaminated items such as doorknobs, handrails, telephones, tables, chairs etc.	55 (80.9)	61 (74.4)	0.434
5. Transmission of influenza can be prevented mainly by wearing a face mask.	66 (97.1)	81 (98.8)	0.590
6. Frequent hand washing with soap and water can help prevent influenza.	65 (95.6)	78 (95.1)	1.000
7. Symptoms of influenza are the same as those of the common cold, e.g., high fever, muscle aches, cough, sore throat, runny nose, difficulty breathing, vomiting and diarrhea.	48 (70.6)	50 (61.0)	0.233
8. If you become sick with influenza, you don't need to take a break or stop studying.	52 (76.5)	57 (69.5)	0.364
9. People should see a doctor if the fever has not reduced after 48 hours of presenting flu symptoms.	67 (98.5)	76 (92.7)	0.128
10. People with medical conditions such as lung disease, asthma and diabetes need to see a doctor immediately if they have a cold.	66 (97.1)	77 (93.9)	0.457
11. Maintaining good health by exercising regularly, eating healthful food, and getting sufficient rest can help prevent influenza.	67 (98.5)	80 (97.6)	1.000
Influenza knowledge score (total of 11)	9.91 ± 1.23	9.49 ± 1.40	0.056
Score 10/11	49 (72.1)	47 (57.3)	0.087
Score <10	19 (27.9)	35 (42.7)	