

State of Knowledge on Sexually Transmitted Infections among Health Professionals and Health Sciences Students in France

Supplementary Table S1. Percentage of responses checked per item out of all applicants in the questionnaire

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Global (Health Professionals and Students)</u>
Gender	
- Male	23% (279)
- Female	77% (934)
Are you?	1211
- Professional	69,6% (843)
- Student	27,1% (328)
- Other	3,3% (40)
Exclusion from the investigation	82
- Others	40
- Did not answer seriously	5
- Another curriculum	10
- Other profession	25
- Physiotherapy student	1
- Pharmacy technician student	1
Total inclusion	1129
- Student	27,8% (314)
- Professional	72,2 % (815)
What are the STIs that are to be reported?	10,1% (114/1129)
- Gonococcal infection	15.1 % (172)
- Chlamydia Infection	11,1% (126)
- Syphilis	58,8% (668)
- Acute hepatitis A	37% (420)
- Acute hepatitis B	51,8% (588)
- Hepatitis C	44,3% (503)
- Herpes	2,7% (31)
- Papillomavirus	9,7% (110)
- HIV	84,3% (958)
Which of these STIs are caused by bacteria?	62,7% (708/1129)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gonococcal infection - Chlamydia infection - Syphilis - Acute Hepatitis A - Acute hepatitis B - Hepatitis C - Herpes - Papillomavirus - HIV 	<p>95,5% (1095)</p> <p>88,9% (1010)</p> <p>72,7% (826)</p> <p>2,9% (33)</p> <p>2,5% (28)</p> <p>1,9% (22)</p> <p>3,4% (39)</p> <p>2% (23)</p> <p>0,7% (8)</p>
<p>HIV/AIDS infection is transmitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By unprotected sexual intercourse - By blood - Through saliva - By mosquito bites - For the use of public toilets - From the contaminated mother to the baby 	<p>71,4 % (806/1129)</p> <p>99,6% (1131)</p> <p>99,5% (1130)</p> <p>8,4% (95)</p> <p>4,2% (48)</p> <p>0,6% (7)</p> <p>81,3% (924)</p>
<p>The clinical manifestations of HIV infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fever, body aches, headache, muscle pain - Rash - Diarrhoea - Shingles - Tuberculosis - No symptoms 	<p>14.3% (161/1129)</p> <p>75,7% (860)</p> <p>60,1% (683)</p> <p>44,9% (510)</p> <p>43,5% (494)</p> <p>42,4% (482)</p> <p>59,9% (680)</p>
<p>The diagnosis of HIV infection is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An ELISA blood screening test - An ELISA blood screening test + a Western-Blot confirmation test - A blood TROD HIV - An HIV blood self-test 	<p>84,5 % (954/1129)</p> <p>10,8% (123)</p> <p>92,9% (1055)</p> <p>4,1% (47)</p> <p>5,9% (67)</p>
<p>Triple therapy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helps increase the survival of the infected person - Helps cure the infected person - Helps reduce the risk of transmission of infection to sexual partners - Is always well tolerated 	<p>78% (881/1129)</p> <p>96,1% (1092)</p> <p>1,8% (20)</p> <p>82,4% (936)</p> <p>0,8% (9)</p>
<p>Prevention of HIV infection can be done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By using a condom - By the PEP if prescribed before 48 hours 	<p>31.3% (353/1129)</p> <p>99,8% (1134)</p> <p>67,9% (771)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By a vaccine - By continuous PrEP - By the use of sterile equipment using drugs - By the TPE if it is prescribed after 48 hours 	<p>0,1% (1)</p> <p>44,7% (508)</p> <p>93,7% (1064)</p> <p>2,9% (33)</p>
<p>Hepatitis A is transmitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through oral-anal sex - By feces - By blood - Through urine - Through saliva - Through the use of injecting drugs 	<p>27.6% (312/1129)</p> <p>56% (636)</p> <p>82% (931)</p> <p>29% (329)</p> <p>9% (102)</p> <p>19,5% (221)</p> <p>21,1% (240)</p>
<p>The clinical manifestations of hepatitis A can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fever, body aches - Jaundice - Diarrhea, nausea - Discolored stools - No symptoms 	<p>15% (170/1129)</p> <p>75,1% (853)</p> <p>83,1% (944)</p> <p>77,2% (877)</p> <p>63,6% (722)</p> <p>22,9% (260)</p>
<p>Screening for hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A blood test - A urine test - A saliva test 	<p>91.7% (1035/1129)</p> <p>96% (1091)</p> <p>4,1% (47)</p> <p>3,3% (37)</p>
<p>Hepatitis A can progress to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spontaneous healing - A cure thanks to antivirals - Chronic hepatitis - Liver cancer - Cirrhosis - Fulminant hepatitis 	<p>24% (271/1129)</p> <p>71,9% (817)</p> <p>28,3% (322)</p> <p>39,4% (448)</p> <p>24,9% (283)</p> <p>30,2% (343)</p> <p>60,5% (687)</p>
<p>There is a vaccine against hepatitis A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - True - False 	<p>74.3% (839/1129)</p> <p>74,2% (843)</p> <p>25,8% (293)</p>
<p>Hepatitis B is transmitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By unprotected sexual intercourse - By blood - Through saliva - Through urine - By mosquito bites 	<p>15% (170/1129)</p> <p>90,8% (1032)</p> <p>97,1% (1103)</p> <p>25,1% (285)</p> <p>7,1% (81)</p> <p>4,7% (53)</p>

- By injecting drug use	79,6% (904)
The clinical manifestations of hepatitis B can be:	19,4% (217/1129)
- Fever, body aches	74,6% (848)
- Jaundice	84% (954)
- Digestive	69,3% (787)
- Dark urine	57% (647)
- No symptoms	34,9% (397)
Screening for HBV infection is based on:	95.3% (1076/1129)
- A blood test	99% (1125)
- A urine test	1,6% (18)
- A saliva test	1,2% (14)
Hepatitis B can progress to:	8% (91/1129)
- Spontaneous healing	43,3% (492)
- A cure thanks to antivirals	52,6% (597)
- Chronic hepatitis	93,6% (1063)
- Fulminant hepatitis	59,9% (680)
- Liver cancer	73,1% (830)
- Cirrhosis	75,9% (862)
There is a vaccine against hepatitis B:	97.7% (1103/1129)
- True	97,6% (1109)
- False	2,4% (27)
Hepatitis C can be transmitted:	12% (136/1129)
- By unprotected sexual intercourse	77,8% (884)
- By blood	95,1% (1080)
- Through tattoos, piercings	80,8% (918)
- Through urine	4,8% (54)
- By mosquito bites	4,3% (49)
- Through the use of injecting drugs	81,6% (927)
The clinical manifestations of hepatitis C can be:	24.4% (276/1129)
- Fever, body aches	73,2% (831)
- Jaundice	79,3% (901)
- Diarrhea, nausea	63,7% (724)
- Asthenia	84,2% (957)
- No symptoms	37,1% (421)
Screening for HCV infection is based on:	96.3% (1087/1129)
- A blood test	98,7% (1121)
- A urine test	2,2% (25)

- A saliva test	2% (23)
Hepatitis C can progress to:	6.5% (74/1129)
- Spontaneous healing	35,4% (402)
- A cure thanks to antivirals	58,9% (669)
- Chronic hepatitis	89,6% (1018)
- Fulminant hepatitis	55,7% (633)
- Liver cancer	72,7% (826)
- Cirrhosis	73,9% (839)
There is a vaccine against hepatitis C:	88% (994/1129)
- True	12% (136)
- False	88,1% (1001)
Syphilis can be transmitted:	39.4% (445/1129)
- By unprotected sexual intercourse	99,6% (1132)
- By penile-oral sexual contact	80% (909)
- Through tattoos, piercings	9,9% (113)
- Through urine	3,7% (42)
- By skin or mucous contact	56,2% (638)
- By injecting drug use	15,7% (178)
The clinical manifestations of syphilis can be:	4.2% (48/1129)
- Fever, body aches	58,3% (662)
- Digestive disorders	20,4% (232)
- Rash	74,9% (851)
- Cancer	90,9% (1033)
- Hearing problems	27,6% (314)
- No symptoms	20,7% (235)
Syphilis screening is based on:	84% (949/1129)
- A blood test	90,8% (1032)
- A urine test	13,8% (157)
- A saliva test	3,3% (37)
Syphilis can progress to:	7.2% (82/1129)
- A cure thanks to antivirals	24% (273)
- Cardiac complications	52,1% (592)
- Cancer	8,1% (92)
- Dementia	60,2% (684)
- Renal complications	48,4% (550)
- Possible recontamination after healing	68,3% (776)
There is a vaccine against syphilis:	98.2% (1108/1129)
- True	1,9% (22)
- False	98,1% (1114)

<p>HPV can be transmitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By unprotected sexual intercourse - By penile-oral sexual contact - Through tattoos, piercings - Through urine - By skin or mucous contact - By injecting drug use 	<p>41.1% (465/1129)</p> <p>98,8% (1122)</p> <p>66,9% (760)</p> <p>3,8% (43)</p> <p>1,7% (19)</p> <p>58,1% (660)</p> <p>4% (45)</p>
<p>The clinical manifestations of HPV can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genital warts - Molluscum contagiosum - Cervical abnormality - Lesion of the oral cavity - Cancer - Anal lesions 	<p>31.3% (353/1129)</p> <p>89,2% (1013)</p> <p>28,3% (321)</p> <p>88,6% (1007)</p> <p>59,6% (677)</p> <p>10,4% (118)</p> <p>73,5% (835)</p>
<p>The definitive diagnosis of HPV is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A blood test - A urine test - A biopsy/smear 	<p>81.6% (922/1129)</p> <p>17,2% (195)</p> <p>1,8% (20)</p> <p>95,6% (1086)</p>
<p>HPV can progress to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cure thanks to antivirals - Cervical cancer - Anal cancer - ENT cancer - Recurrent lesions - A cure thanks to antibiotics 	<p>33% (373/1129)</p> <p>23,6% (268)</p> <p>98% (1113)</p> <p>64,1% (728)</p> <p>58,3% (662)</p> <p>74,4% (845)</p> <p>4,9% (56)</p>
<p>There is a vaccine against HPV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - True - False 	<p>96.3% (1087/1129)</p> <p>96,3% (1094)</p> <p>3,7% (42)</p>
<p>Chlamydia can be transmitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By unprotected sexual intercourse - By penile-oral sexual contact - Through saliva - By mucosal contact - Through urine - Through the use of injecting drugs 	<p>31.3% (353/1129)</p> <p>98,9% (1123)</p> <p>63,7% (724)</p> <p>12,9% (147)</p> <p>63,7% (724)</p> <p>9,5% (108)</p> <p>2,8% (32)</p>
<p>Clinical manifestations of chlamydia infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urinary burns - Redness and pain in the anus - Itching around the vulva 	<p>12.2% (138/1129)</p> <p>84,1% (955)</p> <p>48,1% (546)</p> <p>78,8% (895)</p> <p>83,9% (953)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discharge from the glans - Cancer - No symptoms 	<p>12,2% (139)</p> <p>36,8% (418)</p>
<p>Screening for chlamydia infection is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A blood test - A urine test - A swab (anus, pharynx) - A vaginal sample 	<p>16.8% (138/1129)</p> <p>26,9% (306)</p> <p>43,2% (491)</p> <p>63,1% (717)</p> <p>89,2% (1013)</p>
<p>Chlamydia infection can progress to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cure thanks to antivirals - Cervical cancer - Anal cancer - Sterility - Possible recontamination after recovery - A cure thanks to antibiotics 	<p>46.3% (523/1129)</p> <p>6,3% (71)</p> <p>15,5% (176)</p> <p>10,5% (119)</p> <p>83,9% (953)</p> <p>69,9% (794)</p> <p>84,9% (965)</p>
<p>There is a vaccine against chlamydia infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - True - False 	<p>99.4% (1122/1129)</p> <p>0,6% (7)</p> <p>99,4% (1129)</p>
<p>Gonococcus can be transmitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By unprotected sexual intercourse - By penile-oral sexual contact - By blood - Through saliva - By mucosal contact - By injecting drug use 	<p>31.3% (354/1129)</p> <p>98,2% (1115)</p> <p>62,9% (715)</p> <p>10,7% (121)</p> <p>10,7% (121)</p> <p>60% (682)</p> <p>3,1% (35)</p>
<p>Clinical manifestations of gonococcal infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urinary burns - Redness and pain in the anus - Itching around the vulva - Discharge from the glans - Canker - No symptoms 	<p>8.7% (98/1129)</p> <p>85,3% (969)</p> <p>50,5% (574)</p> <p>71,5% (812)</p> <p>85,3% (963)</p> <p>13,5% (153)</p> <p>23,7% (269)</p>
<p>Screening for gonococcal infection is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A blood test - A urine test - A swab (anus, pharynx) - A vaginal sample 	<p>17% (191/1129)</p> <p>21,6% (245)</p> <p>39,6% (450)</p> <p>65,8% (748)</p> <p>81,8% (929)</p>

Gonococcal infection can progress to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cure thanks to antivirals - Cervical cancer - Anal cancer - Sterility - Possible recontamination after recovery - A cure thanks to antibiotics 	31.5% (356/1129) 4,5% (51) 9,4% (107) 9,2% (104) 54,9% (624) 68,2% (775) 86,9% (987)
There is a vaccine against gonococcal infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - True - False 	98.2% (1109/1129) 1,9% (22) 98,2% (1116)
Herpes can be transmitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By unprotected sexual intercourse - By penile-oral sexual contact - By kisses - By skin or mucous contact - Through urine - Through the use of injecting drugs 	70.7% (799/1129) 96,8% (1100) 89,7% (1019) 92,1% (1046) 91% (1034) 2% (23) 7,2%(82)
Clinical manifestations of herpes can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burns - Edema and redness - Cold sores - Vesicles in the genitals - Fever - - No symptoms 	23.2% (262/1129) 77,3% (878) 64,3% (730) 94,1% (1069) 97,4% (1106) 63% (716) 23,5% (267)
The diagnosis of herpes is based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A blood test - A urine test - A saliva test - A swab of the lesion 	47.1% (532/1129) 46,7% (530) 3,3% (37) 9,3% (106) 90,7% (1030)
Herpes infection can progress to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cure thanks to antivirals - A cure thanks to antibiotics - Disappearance of lesions du to antivirals - Recurrences with flare-ups - Sterility - Anal cancer 	42% (474/1129) 39,5% (449) 3,7% (42) 84,4% (959) 97,4% (1107) 16,2% (184) 7,2% (82)
There is a vaccine against herpes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - True - False 	96.4% (1089/1129) 3,5% (40) 96,5% (1096)