

**“Enhancing Interprofessional
Collaboration and Learning for
Strengthening Primary Health Care”**

July 21-23, 2021

Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing
Universitas Gadjah Mada
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

TUFH THE NETWORK:
2021 TOWARD UNITY
FOR HEALTH

Supported by:



TUFH 2021 ABSTRACTS

Title	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REASONING SKILLS OF HEALTH-RELATED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARD CORONA VIRUS INFECTION IN ITS EARLIER ONSET
Type	Oral Presentation <i>What can we learn from your Primary Health Care Practice and Experiences?</i>
1st Author	ABDULLA BIN-GHOUTH
Co-Authors	
Country	YEMEN
Abstract N ^o	TUFH647
Content	<p>Background: Medical students receiving a lot of controversial data from different sources and they have a lot of questions regarding the current novel corona virus disease 19 interpreting the epidemiological data to more conclusive information. Objective: to assess the epidemiological reasoning skills of medical students of Hadramout University in Yemen toward the current novel corona virus diseases. Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted among a convenience sample of Hadramout University medical students. Results: Most of student's answers about the incubation period is more than 7 days (45%) but most of students did not know the exact period of communicability of students recognized that the main route of transmission is air droplet and the susceptibility is universe (72%). Most of students know that nor specific vaccine for COVID19 (77%). Most of students consider COVID 19 is epidemic (50%); the transmission is from person to person (81%), the causative agent is new ag (46%) and mode of transmission is already known but they consider the geographic distribution of the current diseases is worldwide (54%). As the data were collected in February 2020; and according to their knowledge and reasoning skills, students expect that the disease will continue up to months (69%), will spread globally (57%) and the deaths will be increasing (77%), they expected the spread of the disease will affect negatively on the international trade (96%) and on the international tourism (95%) Conclusion: University students have good epidemiological reasoning skills if provided with updated knowledge.</p>