

THE NETWORK: TOWARDS UNITY
FOR HEALTH & FACULTAD DE MEDICINA,
UNAM, PRESENT



THE NETWORK
TOWARDS UNITY FOR HEALTH



Facultad de Medicina



TUFH2020 MEXICO

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A PATH
TOWARDS SOCIAL JUSTICE"

SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED
RESPONSES TO COVID-19

SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2020

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Title	Evaluation of an Educational and Containment intervention about the prevention of COVID-19 in patients of a First Level Family Health Care Medical Clinic in Mexico City and in students of the Facultad de Medicina, UNAM.
Type	Oral Presentation <i>Systems and Community Based Responses for COVID 19</i>
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Content

BACKGROUND: Since there is no specific treatment for COVID-19, the most important thing is to know prevention actions based on knowledge of the transmission mechanism. **METHODS:** Educational Intervention (EI) with measurement before and after, of Self-assessment of Knowledge about COVID-19 (SKC) and Self-perception of Fear (SF), with an 8 questions survey. **STUDY POPULATION:** 22 students of the Facultad de Medicina in their second year, 14 women and 8 men, average age 19.7+0.8, and 55 patients, 37 women and 18 men, \bar{x} 46+19.8 years old. **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:** The results were analyzed with paired t test. **RESULTS:** In the SKC variable, 66% of patients had a regular or high level of knowledge (\bar{x} 7.38 \pm 1.6), after the intervention the percentage increased to 94% (\bar{x} 9.08 \pm 1), p=0.0001 statistically significant. In the application of the first questionnaire, 5% of the students showed a high level of knowledge (\bar{x} 7.5 \pm 0.8), after the intervention the percentage increased to 47% (\bar{x} 8.31 \pm 0.7), p=0.007. In the SF variable, patients in the first questionnaire had an \bar{x} 8.18 \pm 2.5, after the intervention, it decreased to \bar{x} 6 \pm 3, p=0.006. In student the first questionnaire had an \bar{x} 5.56 \pm 2.1, after the intervention it decreased \bar{x} 4.44 \pm 2, p=0.009. **CONCLUSIONS:** The evaluation of the educational intervention showed a statistically significant increase in the SKC, and the evaluation of the SF before and after the educational intervention decreased statistically significantly in the students and in the patients.



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