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The COVID-19 epidemic in Israel

Background: The wave-like morbidity created an over-load of epidemiological investigations, which led to delays and protected the healthcare system. The finding present a dual picture of cooperation and mutual respect, side by side with contradictions and conflicts. The military personnel had to study the system. As soon as they became familiar with it, they were no longer asked for advice, and control was given to the IDF. The findings also show that military was mobilized as a crisis expert in order to assist with the IDF’s action-based approach.

Aim: Israel decided to mobilize the military for this purpose, less than successful efforts to prevent infection. For this reason, creating a forced cooperation between the Ministry of Health and the IDF personnel in different roles at various levels towards the healthcare system. The isostrain can affect employees in the tourism sector. Social support should be promoted among workers to ensure good mental health.

Conclusions: A total of 226 workers were included. The mean age was 38.2 years. The sex ratio was 2.7. The majority of employees (64.8%) were working at workplace during COVID-19 lockdown. The prevalence of isostrain was 5.4%. Isostrain was reported by 5.7% of women (p = 1). All workers older than 50 down. The prevalence of isostrain was 7.6% of employees with a university education (p = 0.53). Experience (p = 0.4), 4.8% of married employees (p = 0.7), found among 6.6% of workers with less than 5 years of work experience (p = 0.4), 4.8% of married employees (p = 0.7), 19.2% of men (p = 0.31), and 13.3% of women (p = 0.31).

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A study on determinants of COVID-19 knowledge and preventive practices among Polish schools teachers

Method: A Molas-Biesiada, M Gańczak, D Biesiada, P Kalinowski, J Michalska, K Piechowicz, M Stoliński, J Komorzycka

Key messages: During the pandemic there was a change in occupational mental health of intensivists during a pandemic. Organizational and financial efforts are necessary to protect the health of intensivists during a pandemic. The protection of healthcare workers is a priority. Preventive practices among Polish schools teachers.
Background:
Sufficient knowledge and preventive practices are crucial to control the spread of SARS-CoV-2. To date, some data regarding these issues have been reported among different professions, whereas such information is inaccessible in teachers.

Methods:
An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted between May-June 2021 in 3 randomly selected Polish provinces, in 26 schools. An anonymous, self-administered questionnaire which included 10 questions related to COVID-19 knowledge and 13 questions about preventive practices was used. Each correct answer to the question about COVID-19 knowledge was given 1 point and question about preventive practices was given 1 to 3 point (max. 11 and 39 points respectively). Bi- and multivariable logistic regression models were fitted to identify the predictors of COVID-19 knowledge; simple/multiple linear regression analyses were done for factors associated with practices.

Results:
464 teachers were included (response rate was 55%), 92% females, mean age 45.6±10.2 years. The average COVID-19 knowledge score was 6.6±3.76 points; in 77% of teachers the knowledge level was >50%. The mean of preventive practices score was 13.8±1.78 points; 204 (55.1%, 95% CI 50.0% to 60.2%) respondents scored above the mean score of preventive practices. Wearing a mask (β: 0.09 95%CI 0.00-0.03), washing hands (β: 0.09 95%CI 0.00-0.02), avoiding crowds (β: 0.12 95%CI 0.01-0.07), and avoiding visiting relatives (β: 0.10 95%CI 0.00-0.07) were significantly associated (p < 0.05) with knowledge about COVID-19. Knowledge was the strongest predictor of avoiding crowds (β coefficient = 0.12).

Conclusions:
Significant number of school teachers had inadequate COVID-19 knowledge and were poorly engaged in COVID-19 preventive practices. As knowledge level strongly influences adequate preventive behavior, additional educational intervention is urgently needed for teachers to help them better manage the pandemic at the school setting.

Key messages:
- This study assessed COVID-19 knowledge and preventive practices, as well as related determinants among primary school teachers.
- This study assessed the attitudes of primary school teachers towards the Covid-19 pandemic.