

## عنوان مقاله:

.Investigating the relationship between health literacy and Covid-19 preventive behaviors : A cross-sectional study in Hormozgan, Iran

محل انتشار: فصلنامه سواد سلامت, دوره 7, شماره 4 (سال: 1402)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 12

نویسندگان:

.Nahid Shahabi - Student Research Committee, Faculty of Health, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran

Shokrollah Mohseni - Social Determinants in Health Promotion Research Center, Hormozgan Health Institute, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran

Sara Dadipoor - Social Determinants in Health Promotion Research Center, Hormozgan Health Institute, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran.

Roghayeh Ezati rad - Student Research Committee, Faculty of Health, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran

.Akhtar Sayadi - Student Research Committee, Faculty of Health, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran

Hesamaddin Kamalzadeh Takhti - Department of Community Medicine, School of Medicine, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran

Fatemeh Noruziyan – Social Determinants in Health Promotion Research Center, Hormozgan Health Institute, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran.

.Saeed Kashani - Anesthesiology, Critical Care and Pain Management Research Center Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran

teamur Aghamolaei - Cardiovascular Research Center, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran

## خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objective: A massive amount of formal and informal information about Covid-1% has become a challenge during the pandemic. Therefore, health literacy (HL) development is more important than ever to prepare society for emergent conditions. This study aimed to determine the relationship between health literacy and Covid-1% preventive behaviors in Hormozgan, Iran.Material and Methods: The present cross-sectional study was conducted on participants over 1% years of age who resided in Hormozgan Province, Iran. A total number of 1,1% valid answers were obtained from participants selected through a convenience sampling during December  $7 \cdot 71$ -January  $7 \cdot 77$ . The data were collected using reliable and valid questionnaires including: The Health Literacy Instrument for Iranian Adults (a common standard questionnaire in Iran) and the researcher-made Covid-1% preventive behaviors questionnaire. Pearson's correlation coefficient and multiple linear regression analysis were used for data analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics\*, version  $75 \cdot \cdot$ . Results: The mean age of participants was  $75 \cdot 74 + 1 \cdot .7\%$  years and their age ranged between 1% and 9 for years. Among all participants,  $76 \cdot 7\%$  had a high HL and 9 for year proted to have good Covid-1% preventive behaviors. The results showed a significant relationship between behavior and health literacy with age, gender, marital status, education level and source of information. The multiple linear regression findings showed that health literacy was a predictor of the preventive behaviors (p-value <  $\cdot \cdot \cdot 1$ ).Conclusion: The present study showed that HL is a predictor of Covid-1% preventive behaviours. Also, HCWs were regarded as the most widely used sources of Covid-1% information. Monitoring is also recommended to improve the quality of online

.health-related information and increase the HL of content producers

کلمات کلیدی: Health Literacy, Preventive Behavior, COVID-۱۹, Iran

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:



https://civilica.com/doc/1586051