

Supplementary material:

- **HBV-related Knowledge Questionnaire**
- **HBV-related Knowledge Questionnaire With Answers**
- **HCV-related Knowledge Questionnaire**
- **HCV-related Knowledge Questionnaire With Answers**
- **Supplementary material 1 (Factor Analysis of Categorical and Qualitative Variables)**

HBV-related Knowledge Questionnaire

A person with no symptoms of HBV infection cannot infect others.

- True
- False
- I do not know

There is no laboratory test to distinguish between an acute and chronic HBV infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

If a pregnant woman becomes infected with HBV, it is not possible to prevent the transmission of the virus to the baby.

- True
- False
- I do not know

The symptoms of the disease usually develop 48 hours after the exposure to HBV.

- True
- False
- I do not know

HBV cannot induce malignant liver disease.

- True
- False
- I do not know

HBV can be transmitted through a contact (for example, by handshake).

- True
- False
- I do not know

HBV can be transmitted through contact with open wounds and cuts.

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True
False
I do not know

HBV can be transmitted through infected blood and bodily fluids.

True
False
I do not know

HBV cannot be transmitted through non-sterile syringes, needles or surgical instruments.

True
False
I do not know

HBV can be transmitted through sexual contact without protection.

True
False
I do not know

Vaccination cannot prevent HBV infection.

True
False
I do not know

There is no laboratory test to prove HBV infection.

True
False
I do not know

A post-exposure prophylaxis for HBV exists.

True
False
I do not know

Chronic HBV infection cannot be treated.

True
False
I do not know

Acute HBV infection is always symptomatic and requires a hospital admission.

True
False
I do not know

An acute HBV infection always transforms into a chronic infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Younger people are more likely to develop chronic HBV infection after an acute HBV infection, in comparison to older people.

- True
- False
- I do not know

HBV infection in the first year of life will result in chronic infection in approximately 90% of cases.

- True
- False
- I do not know

HBV infection in adulthood will result in the development of chronic infection in about 90% of cases.

- True
- False
- I do not know

HBV can be contracted by using a toothbrush of a person infected with HBV.

- True
- False
- I do not know

HBV is often transmitted by breastfeeding.

- True
- False
- I do not know

It is possible to contract HBV by hugging.

- True
- False
- I do not know

People living with those infected with HBV are at an increased risk of an infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Health care professionals are at greater risk of HBV infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

In case of exposure to HBV, it is possible to prevent the development of the infection by vaccination within 24 hours.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Once recovered from HBV infection, a person cannot get infected again.

- True
- False
- I do not know

There is no effective way to prevent HBV.

- True
- False
- I do not know

A vaccine for HBV still doesn't exist.

- True
- False
- I do not know

It is dangerous to receive HBV vaccine if someone has been vaccinated previously.

- True
- False
- I do not know

After exposure to HBV, a post-exposure prophylaxis can be provided by vaccination or by administration of hepatitis B immunoglobulin.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Health care professionals should be tested to determine if they have sufficient immunity to HBV.

- True
- False
- I do not know

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If insufficient immunity in adulthood has been determined, it is not possible to receive an additional dose of vaccine to develop immunity.

True
False
I do not know

HBV vaccine cannot be received at the same time as other vaccines.

True
False
I do not know

HBV vaccine is the only way to prevent the development of infection after exposure to infected blood.

True
False
I do not know

HBV vaccine usually also protects against HCV (hepatitis C virus).

True
False
I do not know

HCV vaccine is more effective and safer than HBV vaccine.

True
False
I do not know

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HCV-related Knowledge Questionnaire

The infection becomes chronic in more than 75% of people infected with HCV.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Acute HCV infection usually occurs within 6 months from exposure to HCV.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Some people do not develop a chronic form of the HCV infection, even though they have not received any form of therapy.

- True
- False
- I do not know

It is not possible to contract HCV by using infected syringes.

- True
- False
- I do not know

A mother infected with HCV cannot transmit the infection to a child during a childbirth.

- True
- False
- I do not know

It is possible to contract HCV by using an infected toothbrush.

- True
- False
- I do not know

It is possible to contract HCV by getting a tattoo.

- True
- False
- I do not know

It is not possible to contract HCV through sexual contact.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Blood transfusion recipients are at an increased risk of HCV infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Blood clotting factor recipients are at an increased risk of HCV infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

An HCV infected mother will infect her child during childbirth in more than 50% of cases.

- True
- False
- I do not know

It is possible to contract HCV from a bite of the mosquito that previously sucked the blood of an infected person.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Symptoms of an acute HCV infection occur 48 hours after the exposure to the virus.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Symptoms that appear 10 weeks after the exposure to HCV are considered to be a chronic infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Most people with an acute HCV infection do not develop symptoms.

- True
- False
- I do not know

A person with no symptoms cannot infect others.

- True
- False
- I do not know

Chronic HCV infection can induce failure of the liver function, malignant liver disease and death.

- True
- False
- I do not know

HCV infection is easily transmitted through breastfeeding, so all infected mothers should refrain from breastfeeding.

- True
- False
- I do not know

There is no laboratory test that could detect if someone has been infected with HCV.

- True
- False
- I do not know

There is no laboratory test to detect the ongoing HCV infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

HCV antibodies in blood indicate there is an ongoing HCV infection.

- True
- False
- I do not know

After exposure to HCV, antibodies usually appear in the blood after 48 hours.

- True
- False
- I do not know

A laboratory test for detection of HCV RNA (PCR) is usually positive on the same day a person has been exposed to HCV.

- True
- False
- I do not know

In a person with normal liver enzyme values (ALT, AST), the possibility of chronic HCV can be excluded.

- True
- False
- I do not know

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When it comes to acute HCV infection, a targeted therapy is usually not recommended alongside symptomatic treatment.

True
False
I do not know

A therapy for chronic HCV exists, however only 20% of people are cured.

True
False
I do not know

The HCV vaccine is as effective as the HBV vaccine.

True
False
I do not know

In Croatia, every person born after 1993 was vaccinated against HCV.

True
False
I do not know

In case of exposure to HCV, there is a safe and effective post-exposure prophylaxis.

True
False
I do not know

Following a needlestick exposure to HCV positive blood, the risk of HCV infection is less than 2%.

True
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I do not know

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Supplementary material 1



Fig 1. Factor analysis of mixed data conducted on all questions from the HCV- and HBV-related knowledge questionnaire, overall knowledge score and the information of year of study, gender, and Internal Medicine and Occupational Diseases in Dentistry course completion. **A)** Graph of variables for the HCV-related knowledge questionnaire. **B)** Graph of variables for the HBV-related knowledge questionnaire.

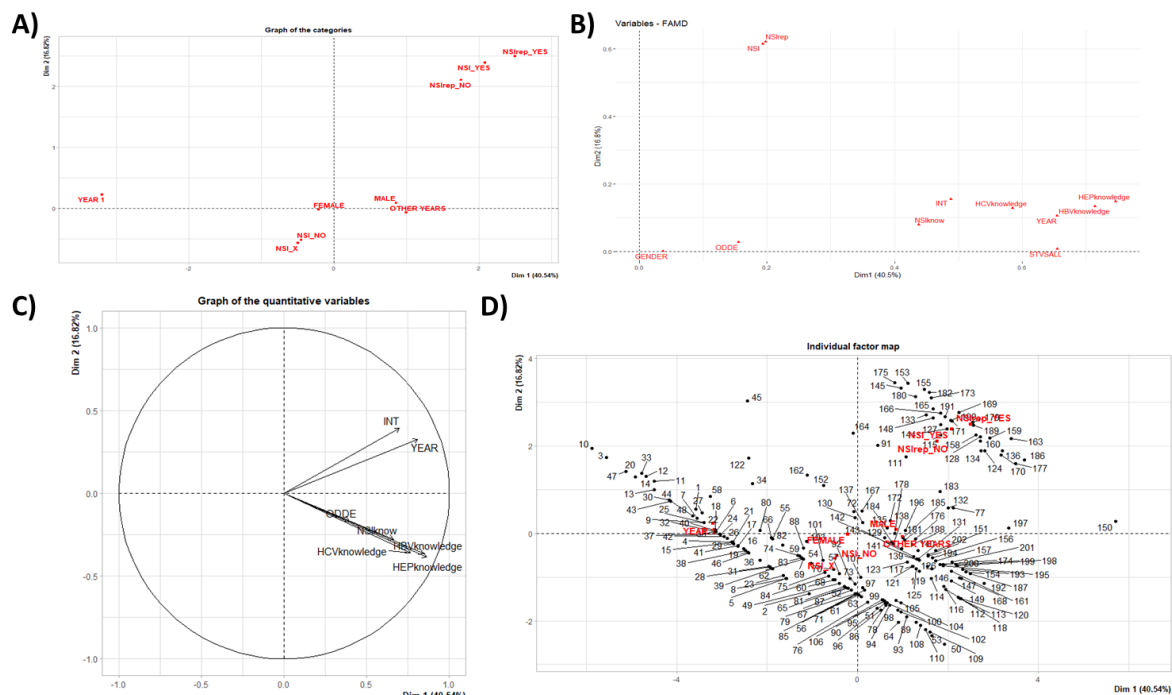


Fig 2. Factor analysis of mixed data for categorical and quantitative variables. **A)** Graph of categories representing spatial relationship of variables in the context of the first and second informational dimension. **B)** A graph of variables demonstrating spatial relationship of both quantitative and categorical variables in the context of first two informational dimensions. **C)** Primary component analysis of quantitative variables. **D)** Graph of individual students in regards to the descriptive categorical information. **YEAR1** – 1st year students; **OTHER YEARS**- students enrolled in all other years; **NSI_X/NSI_NO** – students who didn’t sustain a needlestick injury; **NSI_YES** – students who sustained a needlestick injury; **NSIrep_YES** – students who sustained and reported a needlestick injury; **NSIrep_NO** – students who sustained, but didn’t report a needlestick injury; **INT** – Internal Medicine Exam; **ODDE** – Occupational Diseases in Dentistry Exam; **NSI_knowledge** – needlestick injury-related knowledge; **HEPknowledge** – overall hepatitis-related knowledge.