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Factors associated with preventive behaviors of Coronavirus disease: Applying the Health Belief Model

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Abstract

Due to the outbreak and pandemic of COVID-19, the following of recommended preventive guidelines and health behaviors in community is important, in order to further control this disease. Therefore, the present study was conducted among oil industry shift workers, as a high-risk group, to investigate the determinants of prevention behaviors against COVID-19 disease based on HBM. This cross-sectional research was performed among 250 onshore shift workers who were randomly selected from the oil field southern Iran. Data collection tools were a questionnaire that included demographic characteristics, HBM and prevention behaviors questionnaires. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS 24. Correlation analysis showed positive correlations between the behavior and the perceived benefit, self-efficacy, perceived severity, and perceived susceptibility, while negative correlation was observed between the behavior and perceived barrier. Designing educational interventions based on HBM, in future studies, can be considered as a suitable framework to adherence and follow the health behaviors of COVID-19 and also to correct the individuals' beliefs.

Keywords: “Coronavirus” “Health Belief Model” “Protective behaviours”