Demographic data	Number (%)
Age (Mean ± SD):	29.13 ± 5.82
<31y	293 (65.7%)
31-40 y	135 (30.3%)
>40 y	18 (4%)
Gender:	
Female	390 (87.4%)
Male	56 (12.6%)
Health care group:	
Nursing staff	374 (83.9%)
Lab technician	72 (16.1%)
Working years:	
<6 y	172 (38.6%)
6-10 y	107 (24%)
>10 y	167 (37.4%)
Department:	
Non-surgical	196 (43.9%)
Surgical	178 (39.9%)
Laboratory	72 (16%)

Table (1): Distribution of the studied nur-sing staff and lab technicians according to their socio-demographic characteristics, So-hag University Hospital, 2018/2019.

Item	Nursing staff		Lab technicians		P-value
	Incorrect answer N (%)	Correct answer N (%)	Incorrect answer N (%)	Correct answer N (%)	
It is a viral infection	54 (14.4%)	320 (85.6%)	11 (15.3%)	61 (84.7%)	0.85
Transmission through surgical instruments	27 (7.2%)	347 (92.8%)	5 (6.9%)	67 (93.1%)	0.93
Transmission through personal contact	17 (4.5%)	357 (95.5%)	9 (12.5%)	63 (87.5%)	**0.01***
Risk of transmission through NSI is 30-50%	193 (51.6%)	181 (48.4%)	37 (51.4%)	35 (48.6%)	0.97
It can lead to liver cirrhosis	62 (16.6%)	312 (83.4%)	18 (25%)	54 (75%)	0.09
It is a mutation of HBV	103 (27.5%)	271 (72.5%)	17 (23.6%)	55 (76.4%)	0.49
It increases risk of liver cancer	158 (42.2%)	216 (57.8%)	27 (37.5%)	45 (62.5%)	0.45
It can be asymptomatic	178 (47.6%)	196 (52.4%)	17 (23.6%)	55 (76.4%)	**<0.001***
Symptoms appear immediately after getting infection	125 (33.4%)	249 (66.6%)	12 (16.7%)	60 (83.3%)	**0.01***
There is a vaccine for it	235 (62.8%)	139 (37.2%)	31 (43.1%)	41 (56.9%)	**<0.001***
HCV pre-marriage tests are mandatory	102 (27.3%)	272 (72.7%)	35 (48.6%)	37 (51.4%)	**<0.001***
There is prophylactic treatment for NSI	255 (68.2%)	119 (31.8%)	35 (48.6%)	37 (51.4%)	**<0.001***
There is a pharmaceutical treatment	54 (14.4%)	320 (85.6%)	11 (15.3%)	61 (84.7%)	0.85
Positive people should restrict alcohol intake	83 (22.2%)	291 (77.8%)	25 (34.7%)	47 (65.3%)	**0.02***

Table (2): Knowledge about HCV nature, clinical picture, management among the studied nursing staff and laboratory technicians, Sohag University Hospital, 2018/ 2019.

Item	Nursing staff					Lab technicians					P-Value
	Strongly agree N (%)	Agree N (%)	Not sure N (%)	disagree N (%)	Strongly disagree N (%)	Strongly agree N (%)	Agree N (%)	Not sure N (%)	disagree N (%)	Strongly disagree N (%)	
Testing all patients for HCV before receiving health care	194 (51.9%)	168 (44.9%)	6 (1.6%)	6 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	59 (81.9%)	13 (18.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	< 0.001*
Restricting contact of positive HCWs with patients	59 (15.8%)	176 (47.1%)	24 (6.4%)	114 (30.5%)	1 (0.3%)	6 (8.3%)	43 (59.7%)	2 (2.8%)	21 (29.2%)	0 (0%)	0.21
Not having skills for dealing with HCV patients	59 (15.8%)	180 (48.1%)	91 (24.3%)	43 (11.5%)	1 (0.3%)	120 (16.7%)	44 (61.1%)	8 (11.1%)	8 (11.1%)	0 (0%)	0.14
Following infection control measures is protective against HCV	188 (50.3%)	146 (39%)	40 (10.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	31 (43.1%)	33 (45.8%)	8 (11.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.51
Low possibility of infection with HCV during hospital work	72 (19.3%)	44 (11.8%)	68 (18.2%)	153 (40.9%)	37 (9.9%)	0 (0%)	3 (4.2%)	2 (2.8%)	50 (69.4%)	17 (23.6%)	< 0.001*

Table (3): Attitude of the studied nursing staff and laboratory technicians toward HCV patients, Sohag University Hospital, 2018/ 2019.

Item	Nursing staff					Lab technicians					P-value
	Strongly agree N (%)	Agree N (%)	Not sure N (%)	Disagree N (%)	Strongly disagree N (%)	Strongly agree N (%)	Agree N (%)	Not sure N (%)	disagree N (%)	Strongly disagree N (%)	
Giving HCV patients the last appointment	57 (15.2%)	140 (37.4%)	92 (24.6%)	72 (19.3%)	13 (3.5%)	5 (6.9%)	40 (55.6%)	10 (13.9%)	15 (20.8%)	2 (2.8%)	0.03*
Delivering the same standard care for HCV patients	132 (35.3%)	149 (39.8%)	0 (0%)	72 (19.3%)	21 (5.6%)	39 (54.2%)	19 (26.4%)	0 (0%)	12 (16.7%)	2 (2.8%)	0.02*
Not spending enough time for HCV patients	11 (2.9%)	132 (35.3%)	36 (9.6%)	158 (42.2%)	37 (9.9%)	1 (1.4%)	17 (23.6%)	9 (12.5%)	33 (45.8%)	12 (16.7%)	0.18
Wear pair of gloves when dealing with HCV patients	225 (60.2%)	137 (36.6%)	0 (0%)	12 (3.2%)	0 (0%)	47 (65.3%)	25 (34.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.27
Use additional infection control measures during dealing with HCV patients	143 (38.2%)	183 (48.9%)	2 (0.5%)	46 (12.3%)	0 (0%)	28 (38.9%)	41 (56.9%)	1 (1.4%)	2 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	0.09

Table (4): Practice of the studied nursing staff and laboratory technicians toward HCV patients, Sohag University Hospital, 2018/ 2019

	Total knowledge score
Total attitude score:	
r	0.17
P value	0.00
Total practice score:	
r	0.03
P value	0.53

Table (5): Spearman correlation between total knowledge score about HCV, total attitude and practice scores toward HCV patients among the studied nursing staff and lab technicians, Sohag University Hospital, 2018/ 2019.

Item	Yes N (%)	No N (%)
Liking to deal with HCV patients	207 (46.4%)	239 (53.6%)
Willingness to treat HCV patients	339 (76%)	107 (24%)
Afraid of catching HCV infection	413 (92.6%)	33 (7.4%)
Afraid of already being HCV positive	331 (74.2%)	115 (25.8%)

Table (6): Distribution of the studied nur-sing staff, lab technicians according to their attitude, willingness to treat HCV patient

Item	Nursing staff n (%)	Lab technicians n (%)	P value
Knowledge:			
Poor	164 (43.9%)	30 (41.7%)	0.73
Good	210 (56.1%)	42 (58.3%)	
Attitude:			
Negative	151 (40.4%)	5 (6.9%)	<0.001*
Positive	223 (59.6%)	67 (93.1%)	
Practice:			
Bad	213 (57%)	27 (37.5%)	<0.001*
Good	161 (43%)	45 (62.5%)	

Table (7): Comparison between the studied nursing staff, lab technicians regarding their knowledge, attitude, and practice scores abo-ut HCV, Sohag University Hospital, 2018/ 2019.