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⋮
Covid-19

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, **2022**

Copyright ©

, 2022.

. All rights reserved.

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Covid-19

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Covid-19.

Covid-19

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ProQOL 5.

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(83%)

(83,4%)

Covid

Covid.

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(
(Covid).

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Abstract

Background: For the past two years or so, the presence of the Covid-19 pandemic has put countries and health systems globally in a state of extreme uncertainty. The impact of the pandemic, however, is related to the management that took place at national level and consequently to the state of preparedness that every country was found at the beginning of it. In addition, during the same period there are strong changes in the way and intensity of work, especially for health workers.

Purpose: The main purpose of the research is to investigate the knowledge of employees about the state of preparedness of health structures and their skills in dealing in relation with the Covid-19 pandemic. Another goal is to record the quality of professional life during the Covid-19 pandemic period in order to investigate its impact on health professionals.

Material and Methods: The research is a quantitative descriptive study with synchronous design. In order to achieve the objectives of the research, data were collected using a questionnaire on the employees of the Argolida General Hospital. The tools used to investigate employees' knowledge of preparedness plans and how to deal with the pandemic came from a corresponding World Health Organization survey on influenza pandemic and ProQOL 5 for measuring quality of working life.

Results: The vast majority of employees (83%) know that their hospital is following a pandemic preparedness plan, but it largely ignores other issues related to the status of preparedness plan. Age, length of service and occupation are significantly related with their knowledge. They are also aware that the hospital has an emergency plan for public health risks (83.4%) but not a lot of other issues. Age, occupation, level of education, administrative position, working in a Covid clinic and contacting Covid patients are significantly related with their knowledge. Finally, the quality of work life is moderate for all three aspects of compassion satisfaction (determinant of years of service), burnout (determinant of management position) and secondary traumatic stress (determinant of contact with Covid patients).

Conclusions: The research identifies significant shortages of public health workers' knowledge of pandemic preparedness plans and capabilities, and highlights the need for better planning and information. In addition, the pandemic seems to affect the

working quality of life of health workers, which makes it imperative to monitor and intervene where possible to improve it.

Keywords: National preparedness plan, Pandemic, Quality of working life, Health workers

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1:	í í í í í í í í í í í í í	38	
2:	í í í í í í í í ..	41	
3:	í í í í í .	43	
4:	í í í í í í í í í í í í í ..	47	
5:	- í í .	49	
6:	-		
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7:	- í í í í í í í í .	54	
8:	- í í í ..	55	
9:	ó í í í í í í í í í .	55	
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12:	ó í í í í í í í í .í í í .	57	
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14:	- í í í í í ..	58	
15:	ó í í í í í í í í í í ..	58	
16:	ó í í í í í í í .	59	
17:	- ..í	59	
18:		ó	
	í .	60	
19-30:	x^2	í í í í í	61
31:	ó í í í í í í í í ..	69	
32:	ó í í í í í í í í í í .	69	
33:	ó Covidí í í í í í	70	

1:	ó í í í í í í í í í í í í í ..	40
2:	õ	
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3:	õ öí í í í í í í í	52
4:	õ	
öí	í .	53

Covid-19

2019,

2020.

2021,

66

1,3

630

14,5

(European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 2021).

1918

50

(Rosenwald, 2020).

Covid-19,

2020 -

14%

2019 (Eurostat, 2020).

(European Commission, 2020).

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ö (OECD, 2020).

Covid-19,

Covid-19

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, (1-4)
(5-7) · ,
Covid-19

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Covid-19



Covid-19

2015

Covid-19



Covid-19,

(430-426 . . .)

25%

(Littman, 2009).

Olson et al. (1996),

165-180 . . . ,

(Sabbatani & Fiorino, 2009).

(Fears, 2004).

1/3

(Sabbatani & Fiorino, 2009).

(Yersinia pestis),

6 . . .

541

. . . 600 . . .

40%.

50 % (Horgan, 2014).



1334 . . .

1347 . . .

. . . 5

1400 . . .

100-150

60%

(DeWitte, 2014).



20 ,

1918-1920

H1N1.

10% - 20%.

1/4

50-100

, (Flecknoe et al., 2018).

1960-1980

(Almond, 2006).

SARS

(SARS)

21

2003

10

10%

SARS

(Smith, 2006). SARS

25-70

(WHO, 2003).



(H1N1)

2009

H1N1

2016, 30.000 11.325 .
 (Lee & Nishiura, 2017).

2015,
 , 2015
 Guillain-Barré. 2016

86
 (Kindhauser et
 al., 2016).

2015 ,
 2.000 30 (Albuquerque et al.
 2018).

Covid-19

2019,
 (Wuhan) .

2020, Covid-19
 (WHO, 2020). COVID-19
 coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2),
 2019-nCoV.

Covid-19 betacoronavirus

(SARS),

(ICTV)

2 (SARS-CoV-2) (WHO, 2020).

(MERS), betacoronavirus,
Covid-19 (Lu et al., 2020).

RNA

Covid-19.

Covid-19

(Perlman, 2020).

, Covid-19

SARS-CoV-2

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(. .

(WHO, 2020).

2021,

233

5

(Havers et al., 2020).

(Meyerowitz et

al., 2021).

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(Chagla et al., 2021).
Covid-19,
6
, Covid-19
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2

COVID-19

Covid-19

Covid-19

COVID -19

Covid-19

(social distancing),

(Blundell et al., 2020).

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Covid-19

(Gautam & Hens, 2020).

Covid-19 28 2020
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lock down
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(, . .),
·
2020

(Parlapani et al., 2020).

(Anastasiou & Duquenne, 2020).

Covid-19

Covid-19

Covid-19,
10%

(WHO, 2020).

(Guest et al., 2020).

(Raina et al., 2020).

(Kopacz et al, 2019).

(Maslach et al., 2001).

(Maslach & Leiter, 2016).

, ,
(Wallace et al., 2009). ,

(Labrague & de Los Santos, 2021).

Covid-19,

(Muller et al., 2020).

,
,
(Liu et al.,
2020). ,
:
(26%), (25%), (35%), (40%),
(32%) (3-16%) (Luo et al., 2020).

(Belfroid et al., 2018).

Covid-19, (. .)

(Qiu et al., 2020). ,

,
(Dubale et al., 2019).

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(Martel & Dupuis, 2006).

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ö (Robbins,

2013:207)

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ö (Sirgy et al., 2001: 242).

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ö (Daubermann & Tonete, 2012: 278).

(Brooks & Anderson, 2005).

(Chan & Wyatt, 2007).

(Cole et al., 2005).

(Sirgy et al., 2001).

(Efraty et al., 1991), (Saad et al.,
2008), (Permarupan et al., 2013),
(Beh & Rose, 2007), (Lee et al., 2013),
(Dolan et al., 2008) (Stefano et al., 2014).

(Lees &
Kearns, 2005).

(Ramstad, 2009),
(Singh & Srivastav, 2012),
(Lau, 2000)
(Lee et al., 2015).

(Grunfeld et al., 2005).

. , Attridge & Callahan (1990)
i) , ii)
, ii) , iv)
, v) ,
vi) . Brooks (2001)

O'Brien-Pallas et al. (1994). : i)
- , ii) , iii)
iv) . Hsu & Kernohan (2006)

: i) -
, ii) , iii) , iv)
v) .
, Van Laar et al. (2007)

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i)
, ii) , iii)
, iv) , v)
vi) . Webster et al. (2009)

i)

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, iv)

v)

Vagharseyyedin et al. (2011)

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Mosadeghrad et al. (2011)

õ

ö (Delphi method).

Almalki et al. (2012)

Quality of Nursing Work Life Scale (QNWL)

Brooks (2001).

Lee et al. (2013)

Quality of Nursing Work Life Scale (C-QNWL)

Brooks (2001). C-QNWL

Opollo et al. (2014)

WRQoL Van Laar et al. (2007).

Nowrouzi et al. (2015)

(, 2019)

Covid-19,

4

Covid-19. ,

Covid-19 .

Covid-19

(Chan, 2009).

Covid-19,

-

(Lynch, 2020). ,

(out of pocket payments).

40%

(, 2017). ,

,

· ,

(IMF, 2020).

Covid-19.

(Lynch & Okachi, 2020).

Covid-19,

(Mao, 2020).

50%

(West, Dyrbye & Shanafelt, 2018).

Covid-19.

(Cooch, 2020).

Covid-19

(Sani, 2020).

(Kim,

Kim & Lee, 2018). , 50%

(Fink-Miller & Nestler, 2018).

Covid-19,

(Lai, 2020).

(Bao, Sun & Meng, 2020).

3/4

2030

63%

2013 (European Commission, 2021).

70%

(NHS), 30%

(Taylor, Pettinicchio, & Arvanitidou, 2019).

(42%) (53%),

(49%), (31%) (WHO, 2020).

Covid-19.

40%

50%

(Deloitte, 2020).

2021-2025,

2021

Covid-19.

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" (leave no one behind)

3.2

COVID-19õ (, 2021).

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Covid-19

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Covid-19

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Covid-19.

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«Behavioral

Insights»

2020,

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SARS-CoV-2õ.

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(& , 2020).

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Covid-19.

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(3%)
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SARS-CoV-2,

- 1) , :
- 2) ,
- 3) (),
- 4) , (öburned-outö).

Covid-19,

,
[Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)] 2003
[Middle East Respiratory
Syndrome (MERS)] 2012 . ,
(),
90.000 . ()
220.000
(2016).

Covid-19.

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ó ó . .).

(,)

SARS-CoV-2,

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Covid-19

Covid-19

100

Covid-19 (, 2020).

(WHO, 2020).

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lock down ,
(, . .).
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Covid-19

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1,5
Covid-
19 138 (6.5%
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1/3

Covid-19

Covid-19

Covid-19

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« , » , ð ð
ö. ð
Covid-19
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Covid-19. ,
Covid-19

Covid-19



235
, 344 ,
68,3%.

IBM SPSS Statistics Version 25.

p= 0,05.

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(GDPR).

6

235

(, , .) .

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1: « _____ »

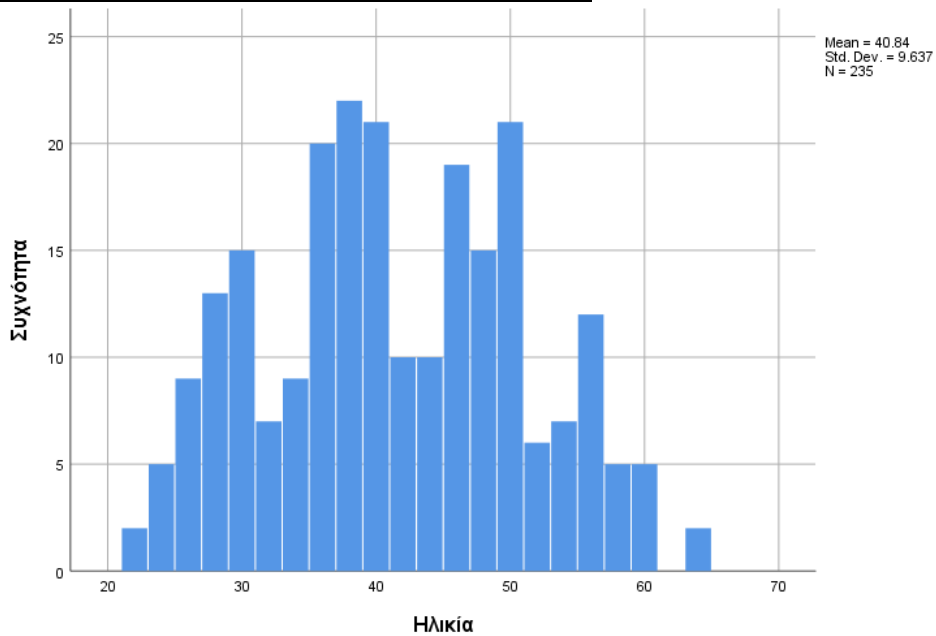
	(%)
•	59 (25,1%)
•	176 (74,9%)
	40,84 (9,637)
()	11,58 (9,598)
•	39 (16,6%)

•	143 (60,9%)
•	32 (13,6%)
•	7 (3%)
• ó	14 (6%)
•	1 (0,4%)
•	39 (16,6%)
• /	133 (56,6%)
• MSc	62 (26,4%)
•	21 (9%)
•	214 (91%)
()	
•	4 (19%)
•	1 (4,8%)
•	11 (52,4%)
•	1 (0,4%)
•	4 (19%)
Covid	
•	29 (12,3%)
•	206 (87,7%)
Covid (Covid)	
•	88 (42,7%)
•	118 (57,3%)
Covid-19	
•	24 (10,2%)
•	211 (89,8%)
Covid-19	
•	228 (97%)
•	7 (3%)
()	
• /	7 (100%)

()

1, 3/4
 1/4 , 40.8
 11,6 ,
 (60,9%) (16,6%),
 (13,6%), (6%)
 (3%).
 (56,6%) 1 4
 9%
 1 5
 , 12,3% Covid
 42,7% Covid. ,
 1 10 Covid 97%
 Covid. 3%

1: -



(Test of Normality, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Sig.=0.021 &

Sig.=0.000).

2

2: « _____ »

	(%)
•	195 (83%)
•	2 (0,9%)
•	38 (16,2%)
• 2010	1 (0,4%)
• 2010	130 (55,3%)
•	104 (44,3%)
• ;	118 (50,2%)
•	14 (6%)
•	103 (43,8%)
• 2010	5 (2,1%)
• 2010	117 (49,8%)
•	110 (46,8%)
•	110 (46,8%)

• ,	16 (6,8%)
• ,	2 (0,9%)
• ,	6 (2,6%)
•	101 (43%)
5	
• ,	124 (52,8%)
• ,	4 (1,7%)
•	31 (13,2%)
•	76 (32,3%)

2 83% 16%

• , 55,4% 2010 44,3% . ,

43,8%

2010 46,8%

• , 46,8% , 10,5% 43%

(52,8%), (1,7%), (13,2%) (32,3%).

3 , -

3: « _____ »

	(%)
•	196 (83,4%)
•	1 (0,4%)
•	38 (16,2%)
(), , ,	
•	21 (8,9%)
•	4 (1,7%)
•	210 (89,4%)
•	46 (19,6%)
•	2 (0,9%)
•	187 (79,6%)
•	78 (33,2%)
•	3 (1,3%)
•	154 (65,5%)
) (
•	112 (47,7%)
•	3 (1,3%)
•	120 (51,1%)
•	159 (67,7%)
•	3 (1,3%)

•	73 (31,1%)
•	176 (74,9%)
•	6 (2,6%)
•	53 (22,6%)
•	184 (78,3%)
•	7 (3%)
•	44 (18,7%)
•	44 (18,7%)
•	3 (1,3%)
•	188 (80%)
•	146 (62,1%)
•	7 (3%)
•	82 (34,9%)
•	187 (79,6%)
•	3 (1,3%)
•	45 (19,1%)
•	196 (83,4%)
•	3 (1,3%)
•	36 (15,3%)
•	213 (90,6%)
•	3 (1,3%)
•	19 (8,1%)

3,

- ,

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, 9 10

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, 8 10

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9 10

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83,4%.



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30

Likert (, , , ,).

Satisfaction), (Burnout) : (Compassion
Traumatic Stress). (Secondary

4

ö 37,4%

. , ð
6,8%

55,8%.

õ

ö, 74,9%

, 17,9%

7,3%

.

4: «

»

	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
/ .	0.4	6.4	37.4	36.2	19.6
.	0.9	2.6	19.1	43.8	33.6
.	0.4	1.3	13.6	44.3	40.4
	7.2	23.4	38.7	20.9	9.8
.	31.9	43.8	18.7	3.4	2.1
.	6.8	18.3	34.5	26.8	13.6
∅ .	2.6	5.1	33.2	35.7	23.4
	11.5	26.8	38.7	14.5	8.5
/	4.7	20.0	49.8	15.7	9.8
	18.3	31.1	37.4	9.4	3.8
.	28.9	35.7	20.0	11.9	3.4
	55.3	36.6	6.8	0.9	0.4
/ .	34.9	42.6	17.4	3.4	1.7
.	10.2	22.1	41.3	18.3	8.1
,	8.1	25.1	50.6	10.6	5.5
.	0.4	2.6	22.6	42.1	32.3
	16.6	41.7	34.5	6.4	0.9

	26.0	44.7	23.4	4.7	1.3
	0.0	2.1	23.8	44.7	29.4
	0.9	2.6	38.7	41.3	16.6
	0.0	3.0	20.0	45.1	31.9
/ - .	0.0	1.3	28.1	38.7	31.9
/	0.4	1.3	34.5	37.4	26.4
ø	0.4	2.1	19.6	43.4	34.5
/	0.9	5.1	35.3	37.9	20.9
	1.7	6.0	37.9	37.0	17.4
	34.5	40.4	17.9	6.0	1.3
	0.0	0.4	16.6	43.4	39.6
, ,	47.7	36.6	10.6	4.3	0.9
õ ö	0.9	5.1	28.5	39.1	26.4
	0.9	3.4	34.0	43.8	17.9
	36.6	37.9	19.6	5.5	0.4
	0.0	0.0	13.2	46.4	40.4
	1.7	5.1	20.0	36.2	37.0

(5).

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5: «

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	39.4043	26.6766	23.1915
	.30156	.25470	.29030
	40.0000	27.0000	23.0000
	42.00	28.00	23.00
	4.62278	3.90453	4.45029
	21.370	15.245	19.805
	22.00	13.00	11.00
	50.00	38.00	38.00

,

(

22),

(

23 41)

(42),

6. ,

2-4

.

6:

-

	(%)	(%)	(%)
	1 (0,4%)	37 (15,7%)	107 (45,5%)
	151 (64,3%)	198 (84,3%)	128 (54,5%)
	83 (35,3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

(Compassion Satisfaction)

=39,4.

(64,3%)

1 3

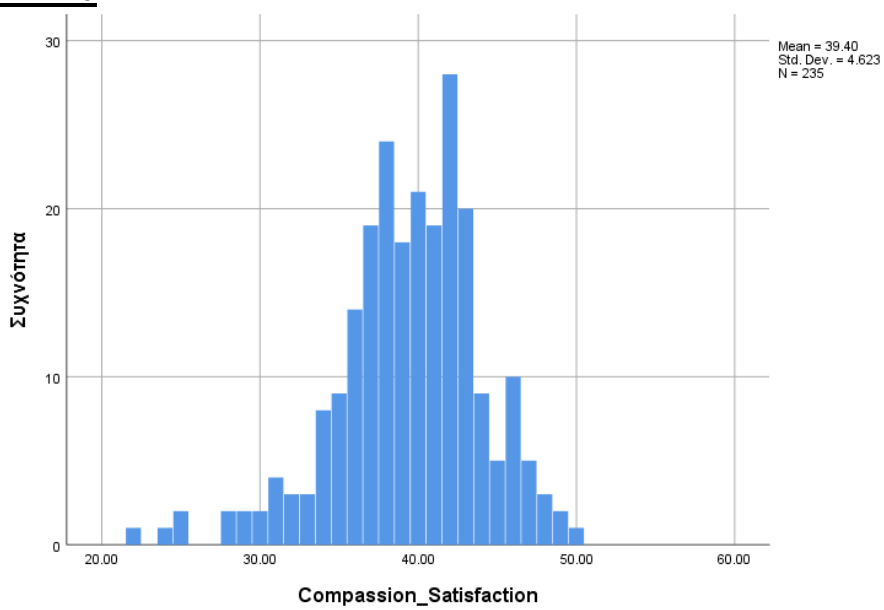
23,

(=0,88).

2:

ö

ö



(Burnout)

=26,7.

84,3%.

23,

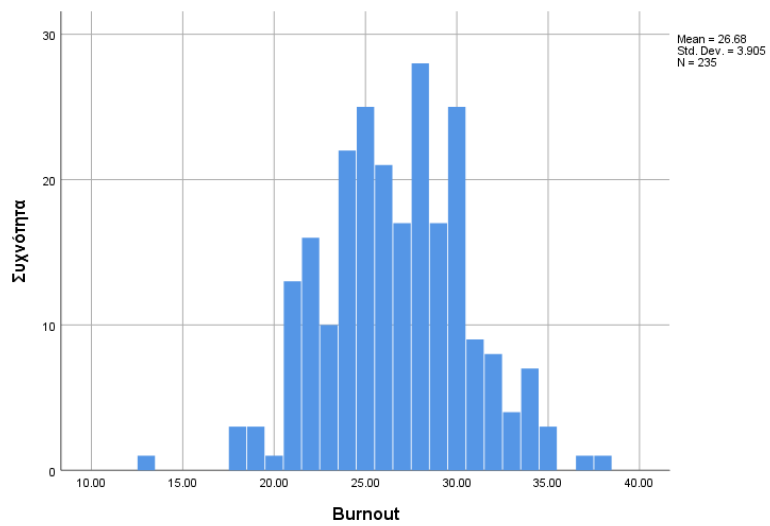
41,

(=0,75).

3:

ö

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(Secondary Traumatic Stress)

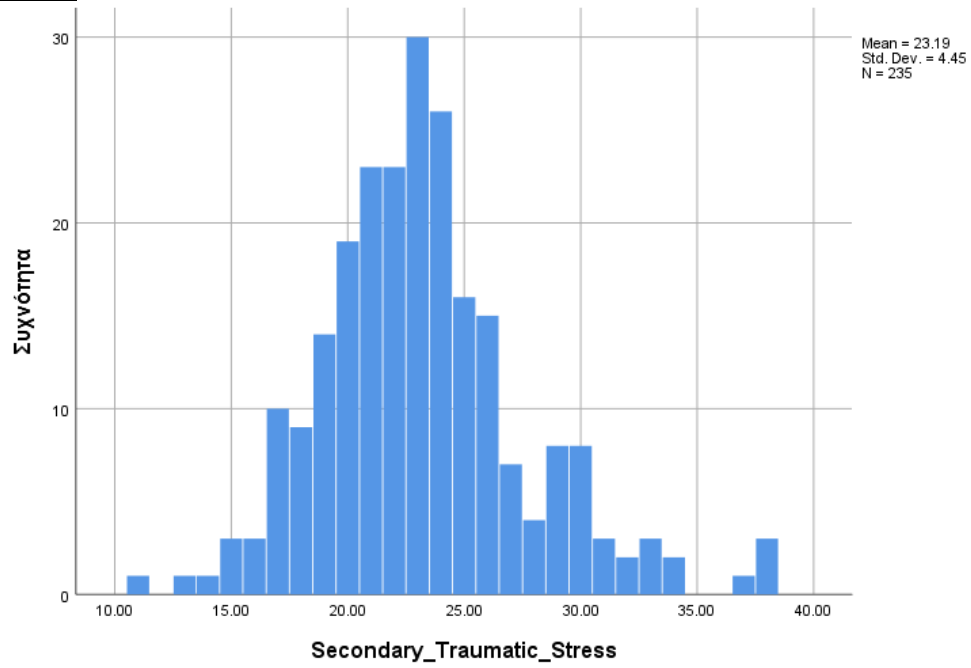
, =23,2. (45,5%) (54,5%) ,

Vicarious Traumatization.

(=0,81).

41,

ö



Kolmogorov-Smirnov

(Sig<0.005).

ñ

;ñ

χ^2
(Sig=0.012)

4

7,

7: « - »

	ñ		
			;ñ
30	31	0	13
	70.5%	0.0%	29.5%
31-40	61	2	16
	77.2%	2.5%	20.3%
41-50	69	0	6
	92.0%	0.0%	8.0%
51	34	0	3
	91.9%	0.0%	8.1%

Kruskal-Wallis

8,

8: «

-

»

õ	N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig
;	195	122.87	6.077	0.048
;	2	112.75		
;	38	93.28		
()	235			

(sig=0.049).

9

9: «

ó

»

	õ		
	36	0	3
	92.3%	0.0%	7.7%
	112	1	30
	78.3%	0.7%	21.0%
	27	0	5
	84.4%	0.0%	15.6%
	7	0	0
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ó	13	1	0
	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%

õ

;ö

² (sig=0.003).

10,

2010.

10: « - »

	õ ;ö		
	2010	2010	
30	0	16	28
	0.0%	34.4%	63.6%
31-40	0	37	42
	0.0%	46.8%	53.2%
41-50	1	51	23
	1.3%	68.0%	30.7%
51	0	26	11
	0.0%	70.3%	29.7%

11,

11: « - »

õ		N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig
()	õ				
	2010	1	198.00	11.546	0.003
	2010	130	130.28		
		104	101.88		
	235				

(Sig=0.000).

12,

2010.

12: « ó »

	ó		
	2010	2010	2010
	0	30	9
	0.0%	76.9%	23.1%
	0	67	76
	0.0%	46.9%	53.1%
	1	20	11
	3.1%	62.5%	34.4%
	0	1	6
	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%
ó	0	12	2
	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%

ó

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(Sig=0.022).

13,

13: « - »

	ó		
	2010	2010	2010
30	14	2	28
	31.8%	4.5%	63.6%

31-40	35	7	37
	44.3%	8.9%	46.8%
41-50	46	3	26
	61.3%	4.0%	34.7%
51	23	2	12
	62.2%	5.4%	32.4%

14,

14: « - »

õ	N	Mean Rank	Kruskal-Wallis H	Sig
()	118	128,44	7,214	0,027
	14	128,86		
	103	104,56		
	235			

(Sig=0.000).

(15).

15: « ó »

	õ		
	29	3	7
	74.4%	7.7%	17.9%
	55	10	78
	38.5%	7.0%	54.5%
	21	0	11
	65.6%	0.0%	34.4%
	1	0	6
	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%

ó	12	1	1
	85.7%	7.1%	7.1%

õ

;ö

(Sig=0.001).

16

2010

16: «

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	õ ;ö		
	2010	2010	
	29	3	7
	74.4%	7.7%	17.9%
	55	10	78
	38.5%	7.0%	54.5%
	21	0	11
	65.6%	0.0%	34.4%
	1	0	6
	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%
ó	12	1	1

õ

;ö

(Sig=0.009).

17,

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	õ		;ö		
		,	,	,	
	26	4	0	0	9
	66.7%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%
	57	8	2	5	71
	39.9%	5.6%	1.4%	3.5%	49.7%
	16	3	0	0	13
	50.0%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	40.6%
	0	0	0	0	7
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
ó	11	1	0	1	1
	78.6%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%

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5

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(Sig=0.010).

18

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	5			
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	,	,		
	26	1	5	7
	66.7%	2.6%	12.8%	17.9%
	65	2	22	54
	45.5%	1.4%	15.4%	37.8%
	21	1	1	9
	65.6%	3.1%	3.1%	28.1%
	0	0	2	5
	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%
ó	12	0	1	1
	85.7%	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%

õ

;ö

19

Covid-19 (

-7

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(40)

19: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{\sigma}$	$\tilde{\sigma}^*$	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
		0.833
		0.000
		0.001
		0.532
		0.014
		0.116
		0.917
	Covid	0.193
	Covid, Covid	0.401
	Covid-19	0.053
	Covid-19	0.000

$\tilde{\sigma}$

(),

$\tilde{\sigma}$

Covid-19 (20).

90%

10%

20: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{\delta}$	δ^*	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
		0.007
		0.006
Covid,	Covid	0.012

$\tilde{\delta}$

δ^*

21,

80%.

21: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{\delta}$	δ^*	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
		0.001
		0.012
		0.003
		0.019
	Covid	0.014
Covid,	Covid	0.001

$\tilde{\delta}$

δ^*

22

65%.

22: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{\sigma}$	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
	0.002
	0.006
	0.003
Covid, Covid	0.001

$\tilde{\sigma}$ ()

; $\tilde{\sigma}$

23

50%

50%

23: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{\sigma}$	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
	0.000
	0.016
Covid, Covid	0.021

$\tilde{\sigma}$

; $\tilde{\sigma}$

24

70%

30%

24: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{0}$	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
;ö *	0.002
	0.019
	0.012

$\tilde{0}$;ö

. , 75%

20% .

25: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{0}$	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
;ö *	0.003

$\tilde{0}$,

;ö

26 .

80%

20% .

26: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{0}$;ö *	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
		0.032
		0.005
Covid,	Covid	0.048
Covid-19		0.001

õ

;ö

80%

20%

27: «

x²

»

õ	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
;ö *	0.003
	0.028

õ

;ö

28

60%

35%

28: «

x²

»

õ	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
;ö *	0.005
	0.045
Covid-19	0.000

õ

;ö

29,

80%

20%

65

29: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{\sigma}$	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
;ö *	0.009

$\tilde{\sigma}$

;ö

30.

15%

80%

30: « χ^2 »

$\tilde{\sigma}$	Sig Pearson Chi-Square
;ö *	0.015
Covid-19	0.008
	0.038

$\tilde{\sigma}$

;ö

(, ,)

(Compassion Satisfaction)

(Sig=0.011)

31

(21)

31:

ó

	ó		ö
0-10	0	96	39
	0.0%	71.1%	28.9%
11-20	1	34	19
	1.9%	63.0%	35.2%
21	0	21	25
	0.0%	45.7%	54.3%
	1	151	83
	0.4%	64.3%	35.3%

(Burnout)

,
 (Sig=0.033).
 32,
 ()

32: ó

	ö		
	35	179	214
	16.4%	83.6%	100.0%
	2	19	21
	9.5%	90.5%	100.0%
	37	198	235
	15.7%	84.3%	100.0%

(Secondary Traumatic Stress)

Covid-19
 (Sig=0.039)
 Covid
 33, Covid,
 Covid.

33:**ó****Covid**

Covid	Covid		
	ó	ö	ö
	60	58	118
	50.8%	49.2%	100.0%
	32	56	88
	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
	92	114	235
	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%

235

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(Johns Hopkins University Covid-19 Dashboard,

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Covid-19,

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2019.

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2020,

Covid-19,

104

88%

2010

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(WHO,

2019).

(WHO, 2019).

(2020)

Covid

83%

(2020)

75,9%.

1 7

(2020).

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1 13

(2020).

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8

10

(2020)

6

10.

9%

(2020)

(BO) 23,2

39,4

(CF), 26,7

(STS).

2021).

CF=34.7, BO=25.7 STS=24.7 (Wong et al.,

Ruiz&Fernández et al. (2020)

CF=39,3, BO=24,7 STS=29.3

Buselli et al. (2020)

CF=38.2, BO=19.8

STS=18.

Covid-19

Covid-19,

(Hunsaker et al.,

2015).

Covid-19

(González-Sanguino et al., 2020)

(Wang et al., 2020).

Covid -19

(Mortier et al., 2021).

Covid-19

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Covid-19 ,

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Covid-19

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A) Δημογραφικά στοιχεία

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- Δεν έχει ανοίξει ακόμα η πλατφόρμα για την κατηγορία μου
- Δεν εμπιστεύομαι / φοβάμαι τα εμβόλια
- Δεν έχω κανέναν να με μεταφέρει στο εμβολιαστικό κέντρο
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