

Appendix 1. Survey Questions about Medical Students' Professionalism during COVID-19 Outbreak

I. Questions about medical professionalism in relation to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

□ Medical professionalism attributes

The following questions ask your medical professionalism traits. Please answer the following survey questions honestly.

Strongly agree (7) ----- Neutral (4) ----- Strongly disagree (1)

1. I tend to consistently exert efforts to become better than average.
2. I lean towards respecting the choices and rights of others.
3. I am inclined to understand and communicate from the perspective of others.
4. I empathize with the suffering of others and am easily moved by their efforts to overcome it.
5. I am straightforward and honest.
6. I excel in fulfilling personal, familial, and societal responsibilities.
7. I prioritize the interests of others.

□ Self-assessed changes in medical professionalism attributes after COVID-19 outbreak.

The following questions evaluate your self-assessed changes in medical professionalism traits after COVID-19. Please answer the following survey questions honestly.

Changed very much (7) ----- Stayed the same (4) ----- Changed very much in the opposite direction (1)

1. Since the onset of COVID-19, I have found myself making even more sustained efforts to surpass the norm.
2. Post-COVID-19, I have developed a deeper respect for the choices and rights of others.
3. Following COVID-19, I have endeavored to understand and communicate from the perspective of others even more diligently.
4. In the aftermath of COVID-19, I have become more empathetic towards the suffering of others and have been even more deeply moved by their resilience.
5. Since COVID-19, I have exerted greater efforts to be honest and sincere.
6. Post-COVID-19, I have strived to fulfill personal, familial, and societal responsibilities to a greater extent.
7. Since COVID-19, I have endeavored to prioritize the interests of others.

II. Evaluation of knowledge, practices toward COVID-19 and attitudes toward COVID-19 preparedness

The following questions will assess your knowledge, practices, and attitudes toward COVID-19 as future physicians. Please answer the following survey questions honestly.

□ Knowledge

Please respond with "yes" or "no" for the following knowledge about COVID-19.

1. Major symptoms of COVID-19 include the following:

Fever	Headache	Muscle pain
Loss of smell	Sore throat	Runny nose
Sneezing	Diarrhea	Cough

2. Wildlife consumption or contact can lead to infection with COVID-19.
3. Individuals infected with COVID-19 do not transmit the virus to others if they do not have a fever.
4. The COVID-19 virus is transmitted through the respiratory droplets of an infected person.
5. To prevent COVID-19 virus transmission, general practitioners may wear regular medical masks.

6. There is no need to take measures to prevent COVID-19 virus infection in children or young adults.
7. To prevent COVID-19 infection, individuals should avoid taking trains or going to crowded places such as train stations.
8. Isolating and treating individuals infected with COVID-19 is an effective way to reduce virus transmission.
9. Those who have been in contact with individuals infected with the COVID-19 virus should be promptly isolated in appropriate locations.
10. The usual observation period is 14 days.

□ Practices

Please respond with “yes” or “no” for the following questions.

11. Have been in a crowded place with more than 50 people within the past week.
12. Have not worn a mask when going out within the past week.

□ Attitudes toward COVID-19 preparedness

Please respond with 7-points Likert for the following questions.

Strongly agree (7) ----- Neutral (4) ----- Strongly disagree (1)

13. COVID-19 will ultimately be successfully controlled.
14. I am confident that Korea will prevail in the fight against the COVID-19 virus.
15. Representatives of the School of Medicine at Kyungpook National University, including the dean, are confident in effectively controlling the COVID-19 pandemic.
16. Professors at the School of Medicine at Kyungpook National University are confident in effectively controlling the COVID-19 pandemic.
17. Observing the response to the COVID-19 outbreak in the Daegu region has instilled pride and confidence in me as a future physician.
18. Observing the crisis of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Daegu region has created anxiety about the identity of being a future physician.
19. I have confidence that I will effectively cope with the COVID-19 pandemic as a future physician.
20. If there are educational programs on coping with pandemics like COVID-19 in the future, I would like to participate.
21. I aspire to take on a leadership role within the group of future physicians in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic in the future.
22. In the event of a serious COVID-19 outbreak, I have personal, peer, and family-level response plans.
23. If the COVID-19 outbreak worsens, I plan to share my devised personal, peer, and family-level response plans with those around me.
24. In the event of a serious COVID-19 outbreak, I can explain my role to others, including peers and the media.
25. If the COVID-19 outbreak worsens and there is a shortage of healthcare personnel, I would like to volunteer as a future physician.

□ Attitudes towards career after graduation regarding pandemic (for a 4th-year medical student)

Strongly agree (7) ----- Neutral (4) ----- Strongly disagree (1)

1. I am adequately prepared to dive into the frontlines of patient care during a pandemic as an intern after graduation.
2. I am capable of enhancing my skills to be able to engage in frontline pandemic patient care after graduation.
3. The current preventive measures taken by hospitals and schools are sufficient to mitigate pandemic outbreaks.
4. I am willing to offer support if there is a need for healthcare professionals to work in the public sector in the future.

□ Attitudes towards duty to care during pandemic

Strongly agree (7) ----- Neutral (4) ----- Strongly disagree (1)

1. In the event of a shortage of healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic, medical students may be encouraged to volunteer for clinical service voluntarily.
2. In the event of a shortage of healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic, retired healthcare professionals may be encouraged to

volunteer for clinical service voluntarily.

3. Medical students have a moral obligation to volunteer for clinical service voluntarily during the COVID-19 pandemic.
4. If volunteers are lacking during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is justified for the government to impose clinical service obligations on healthcare professionals.
5. If medical students refuse to comply with government policies requesting pandemic clinical service obligations, penalties and sanctions may be necessary.
6. If faculty members at medical schools refuse to comply with government policies requesting pandemic clinical service obligations, penalties and sanctions may be necessary.