Supplementary Materials: Survey of Jellyfish Sting Knowledge among Naval Personnel in Northeast China

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Jellyfish Envenomation Knowledge Questionnaire

We are conducting a survey regarding naval personnel's knowledge about jellyfish envenomation. We ask if you could please spend 10 min to help fill out this questionnaire. The information you provide is completely confidential and will be only used for academic research. Therefore, your participation and the truthful answers based on your own condition are important for us. Thank you for the support.

No. Options/Answers **Questions-Stems** A.1. $\ \square \ Male \quad \square \ Female$ What is your gender? How old are you? What is your nationality? A.3. How many years on duty? What is your unit? What is your military rank? A.7. What is your post of duty? $\ \square$ Bachelor's degree or above $\ \square$ College degree $\ \square$ What is the highest education level that you have A.8. Vocational degree ☐ High school diploma ☐ Junior high obtained? school diploma or below Have you ever worked in medical or healthcare A 9 \square Yes \square No filed? Is there any medical staff in your family, relatives or A.10. □ Yes □ No

Table S1. Socio-demographic information.

Table S2. Knowledge about jellyfish envenomation.

No.	Questions-Stems	Options/Answers
B.1.	How would you rate your knowledge about treatment measures for jellyfish sting?	□ 5-expert □ 4-High □ 3-Moderate
		□ 2-Low □ 1-None (If you choose "none", please skip
		to B.3.)
B.2.	Where did you obtain the knowledge about jellyfish sting?	\square Military medical education \square Television \square
		Books/Magazines/Newspapers □ Internet □
		Families/Friends 🗆 Others:
В.З.	Have you or your companions ever experienced jellyfish sting?	□ Yes (Number of times:)
		□ No (If you choose "no", please skip to B.5.)
B.4.	What was your first reaction when you or your companions suffered jellyfish sting?	□ Too nervous to do anything
		□ Call for surgeon or medical corpsmen
		☐ Take simple interventions immediately
B.5.	Which part of jellyfish would cause envenomation?	□ Body □ Tentacles □ Oral arms
B.6.	What are the symptoms of mild envenomation? (You	□ Local Itching □ Burning pain
	can tick more than one option)	□ Hoarseness □ Chest distress □ Pallor
B.7.	What would you do with the wound if someone suffered	□ Go ashore and clean with sea water
	jellyfish sting?	□ Go ashore and clean with fresh water
B.8.	After jellyfish sting, which of the following situations	□ Older than 65 years □ Obesity
	indicates the patient should be sent to hospital	□ Allergic constitution □ Having a cold
	immediately to prevent exacerbation? (You can tick	□ Cardiac diseases history □ Large stung area
	more than one option)	□ Body temperature ≥ 38°C □ Local Itching
B.9.1.	Jellyfish could cause envenomation even if they are	□ True □ False
	separated or dead.	
B.9.2.	Jellyfish would not attack people actively unless they are	□ True □ False
	provoked.	

B.9.3	The nematocyst that remained in skin should be pulled out with bare hands.	□ True □ False
B.10.	Which of the following are high-incidence periods of jellyfish sting? (You can tick more than one option)	 □ Noontime □ Nighttime □ After the rain □ July and August in summer □ March and April in spring
B.11.	Please list measures that could prevent jellyfish envenomation as many as possible. (Such as setting up warning signs in sea training sites)	
B.12.	Which of the following bites or envenomation are common in your unit?	□ Sea snakes □ Spiders □ Mosquitoes □ Scorpions □ Bees □ Centipedes □ Jellyfish □ Dogs □ Others:

Thank you very much for your help in completing this questionnaire!



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