

Original Research Article

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT COVID 19 AND BEHAVIOR IN MAINTAINING HEALTH PROTOCOLS IN X HOSPITAL SIDOARJO

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Abstract

Background: Coronavirus 2019 or commonly called Covid-19 is a new type of RNA virus that has caused respiratory infection. This disease attacked Indonesia in early 2020. This disease can spread quickly between human contact.

Objectives: The purpose of this research is to find out the relationship of knowledge of Covid-19 and behavior in maintaining health protocols in X hospital Sidoarjo.

Methods: The design used in this research is observational analytic with cross sectional approach. This research was conducted on 5 - 16 July 2022. The sample in this study were all visitors to the outpatient polyclinic who were taken by chance using the accidental sampling technique. The research instrument uses a questionnaire to identify the level of knowledge about COVID-19 and behavior in implementing health protocols. The data that has been collected is then tabulated and tested using the Spearman rank test with a significance level of $p < 0.01$.

Results: Based on the results of this study, it showed that respondents who had good knowledge about COVID-19 were 77.78%, while respondents who had good behavior in maintaining health protocols were 76.19% with p -value 0.001.

Conclusion: This research show that there is sufficient relationship strength between knowledge about Covid-19 and behavior in maintaining health protocols.

Keywords: Behavior, Covid-19, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus 2019 or commonly called Covid-19 is a new type of RNA virus that has caused respiratory infection. This virus can be isolated from animals that is thought to have originated in bats and then moved to humans. The spread of this virus is very fast with contact between humans. The incidence of this disease continues to increase until March 11, 2022, the

World Health Organization (WHO) finally determines that Covid-19 is a pandemic disease in the world.

The peak of Covid-19 cases has occurred in January and July, 2021. The daily cases reaching 14.000 in January and 51.000 in July with the number of deaths 2.000 people per day.

On October 11 2021, the number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia reached \pm 4 million cases

(Burhan, 2022). On October 21, 2022, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia reported that the number of confirmed patients with Covid 19 was 6,464,962 (WHO, 2022). In February 2022, there were 411,648 positive cases of Covid-19 with 357,828 recoveries and 29,792 deaths (Jatim Tanggap Covid-19, 2022). The number of Covid-19 cases in Sidoarjo Regency in April 2022 was 44,541 people with 41,426 recovered cases and 1,004 deaths (Information and Communication Center for Covid-19 Sidoarjo Regency, 2022).

COVID 19 is an acute infection with an incubation period of 5 days. This disease begins with the emergence of nonspecific symptoms such as fever, cough, and fatigue. Signs and symptoms that often appear include fever, cough, and dyspnea. There are about 15% of patients experiencing fever, cough, and shortness of breath (Wu, 2020). Droplets containing this virus can spread 1-2 meters, settle on the surface, and can remain alive on the surface for several days in suitable environmental conditions. Transmission of this disease occurs after inhaling droplets containing the virus, touching contaminated surfaces and then touching the nose, mouth and eyes (Singhal, 2020). To break the chain of transmission of the COVID 19 disease, the government has launched the five M program, include using masks, washing hands, keep distance to other people, reducing mobility and away from crowds.

The purpose of this research is determined the relationship between knowledge of Covid-19 and behavior in maintaining health protocols of outpatient room visitors in X Hospital Sidoarjo.

METHODS

Study Design

This research is correlational study that used cross sectional approach.

Setting

This research was conducted on 5 - 16 July, 2022 at X Hospital Sidoarjo.

Research Subject

The population in this research are all students in X Hospital Sidoarjo. An accidental sampling has used in this research and the sample was selected based on coincidence that researcher encountered. The number of the sample is 63 respondents.

Instruments

The instrument used for the knowledge level variable is questionnaire that consisted of 13 questions. The instrument used for behavior variable in maintaining health protocols is questionnaire that used 24 statement items.

Data Analysis

Statistical test used in this research was Spearman's rank with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.01$.

Ethical Consideration

Researcher asked the respondent's agreement to fill out a form containing their availability to participate as a respondent before carrying out data collections. After respondents agreed, researcher began distributing the questionnaire. This research has also been approved from Poltekkes Kerta Cendekia Sidoarjo.

RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	f	%
Age		
≤20 years	29	46.03
21 – 30 years	24	38.10
31 – 40 years	4	6.34
≥ 40 years	6	9.53
Total	63	100
Educational Level		
Elementary	5	7.94
Junior High School	3	4.76
Senior High School	18	28.57
Bachelor	37	58.73
Total	63	100
Occupational		
Nor Work	37	58.73
Laborer	2	3.17
Private employee	21	33.33

Characteristics	f	%
Government Employee	3	4.76
Total	63	100
Gender		
Male	11	17.46
Female	52	82.54
Total	63	100
Knowledge About COVID 19		
Lack of knowledge	3	4.76
Enough knowledge	11	17.46
Good knowledge	49	77.78
Total	63	100
Behaviour in Maintaining Health Protocols		
Lack of behavior	1	1.59
Enough behavior	14	22.22
Good behaviour	48	76.19
Total	63	100

Table 1 showed that the age of the most respondents are > 20 years old, the gender is female, with the educational level is bachelor. The Most of respondents have good knowledge of covid 19 and have good behavior in maintaining health protocols.

Table 2. The Relationship between The Level of Knowledge and Behavior in Maintaining Health Protocol

Correlations				
		Behavior		Knowledge
Spearman's rho	Behavior	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.395**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
		N	63	63
	Knowledge	Correlation Coefficient	.395**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
		N	63	63

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Table 2 showed that p value 0.001, ($\alpha \leq 0.01$), it means that there is the relationship between the level of knowledge and behavior in maintaining health protocols.

DISCUSSION

The demographic data in this study shows that the majority of respondents are female (82.52%). Based on a study conducted by Srichan (2020) in Thailand, it shows that women's knowledge is 2.52 times higher than

that of men (95% CI = 1.36 – 4.68). Most of the respondents aged <30 years (53%). Respondents who are younger will find it easier to find sources of information so that their level of knowledge is also getting better. Based on research conducted by Dkhar (2020) it shows that social media can be the best alternative for health promotion targeting young people to adults. Judging from the level of education, as many as 58.73% of respondents are students at tertiary institutions. Research conducted by Anam and Muflichati (2022) shows that education has a positive and significant relationship with behavior that can increase the risk of transmission of Covid-19. The higher the education, the better the behavior shown to prevent transmission of Covid-19.

Based on the results of this study, it showed that respondents who had good knowledge about COVID-19 were 77.78%, while respondents who had good behavior in maintaining health protocols were 76.19% with p-value 0.001. In research conducted by Simanjorang (2021) showed that as many as 70.8% of respondents who had good knowledge about Covid-19 had good attitudes and behaviors in preventing Covid-19. According to Notoadmodjo (2010), someone who has good health behavior will be preceded with a good level of knowledge and attitude.

Another factor that influences good behavior in maintaining health protocols is due to government policies that require people to comply with health protocols in carrying out their daily activities. However, this government program will be difficult to implement without being balanced with adequate public knowledge about COVID 19. The government also continues to make efforts to socialize 5 M (using masks, washing hands, keep distance to other people, reducing mobility and away from crowds) to the public both through posters and the mass media. Knowledge is the basis of the formation of behavior in a person. Communities who have sufficient knowledge are expected to be able to apply the 5M behavior with awareness which can break the chain of transmission of COVID-19 disease.

CONCLUSION

In this research found that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge about Covi9-19 and behavior in maintaining health protocols of outpatient polyclinic visitors at X hospital Sidoarjo with sufficient relationship strength.

SUGGESTIONS

Further research is needed with a larger number of respondents and analyzing all question items on the knowledge level variable so that it can be followed up by providing counseling related to question items that many respondents answered with inaccurate answers.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTEREST

The Researchers stated that there was no conflict of interest in conducting this research.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Author 1:

Literature review, design of the work, analysis and interpretation data, and drafting the work

Author 2:

The acquisition data, analysis preliminary data, and drafting the work.

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