Knowledge and Attitudes of Families about Covid-19 Prevention in Sipi Village, Sirenja District Donggala

Chely Veronica Mauruh[1], Resky Anjeli[2], Alfrida Semuel Ra'bung[3], Niswa Salamung[4], Fanny Metungku[5], Andi Nur Indah Sari[6]

[1,2,3,4,5,6]*Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Jaya, Palu, Indonesia*
[1]*Coresponding author:* *verionica20@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) is one of the cases of mysterious pneumonia. The source of the transmission of this case is still not known for sure, but the first case was linked to a fish market in Wuhan. The results of a preliminary survey conducted by researchers on May 16, 2020 in Sipi village, Sirenja District, Donggala, that there was one Sipi village community who was confirmed as Covid-19 due to close contact with one of the people in Tompe village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency, who was found to be positive Covid-19. The purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge and attitudes of the public about the prevention of Covid-19.

Method: This research method used descriptive methods with a population of 201 and a sample of 67. The samples were determined using the Nonprobability Sampling technique with a purposive sampling approach.

Result: The results of this study indicate that the public's knowledge of prevention Covid-19 is quite good with a presentation number of 61.8% and the public's attitude regarding the prevention of Covid-19 is still not good with a percentage of 70.1%. It is hoped that families who already have good knowledge and attitudes in preventing Covid-19 will maintain and optimize their knowledge and attitudes to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Conclusion: Family knowledge regarding the prevention of COVID-19 is in a fairly good category and family attitudes in preventing COVID-19 are in the category of not good enough.

Keywords: Knowledge; Attitudes; Prevention; Covid-19.

Introduction

Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) is one of the first cases of mysterious pneumonia reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province. The source of the transmission of this case is still not known for sure, but the first case was linked to a fish market in Wuhan. From 18 December to 29 December 2019, five patients were treated with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS). From 31 December 2019 to 3 January 2020 this case increased rapidly, marked by the report of 44 cases in less than one month, the disease has spread in various other provinces in China, Thailand, Japan and South Korea (WHO, 2020).

At first this disease was named as 2019 Novel Coronavirus (nCoV-2019), then WHO announced a new name on February 11, 2020, namely Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 virus (SARS-CoV- 2). This virus can be transmitted from person to person and has spread widely in China and more than 190 other countries and territories. On March 12, 2020, WHO announced COVID-19 as a pandemic and as of August 22, 2020 there were more than 22.5 million cases and the number of deaths worldwide was 802 thousand people (WHO, 2020).

Indonesia was first reported on March 2, 2020 when 2 people were confirmed to be infected by a Japanese national, on April 9 2020, the pandemic had spread to 34 Provinces, namely Jakarta, West Java and East Java as the most exposed provinces with total cases in Indonesia in 23 August reached 153,535 cases (Ministry of Health 2020). Data from the Central Sulawesi health office from March to August 22 2020 confirmed that the number of COVID-19 had reached 345, on August 22, 2020 new cases of COVID-19 patients recovered 206, and 8 patients died. where the Suspek cases reached 112 people, 27 Probable patients and 238 people confirmed COVID-19 (Central Sulawesi Health Office, 2020).

Covid-19 data on 23 August 2020 Toli-toli Regency totaled confirmation 18, Suspek 0, Probable 0, Donggala District Confirmation 6, Suspek 50, Sigi Suspek 8, Probable 3, Confirmation 6, Poso Suspek 8, Probable 7, Confirmation 18, North Morowali District Suspect 4, Probable 1, Confirmation 17, Buol District Confirmation 9 suspects 55 probable 0, Parigi Moutong District Confirm 1 suspect 7 probable 0, Tojo Una-una District Confirm 6 suspects 4 probable 0, Banggai District Confirm 0 suspects

9 probable 0, Regency of Banggai archipelago Confirmation 27suspek 1 probable 0, Regency of proud sea Confirmation 7 suspects probable0, District of Morowali Confirmation 84 suspects 4 probable 0 (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

This pandemic, many people affected by it have started to seek protection to prevent the transmission of the corona virus. Even though it makes panic and is considered to cause losses in the economic sector, apparently the corona virus has a good impact on society. 1) positive impact, namely due to the Corona Virus pandemic, people are required to stay at home. Wash your hands more frequently, be aware of environmental cleanliness, change your healthy diet, exercise diligently, pray (WHO, 2020). 2) Negative impact, especially in the economic sector with demands to stay at home, many employees have to be sent home and do not even have a side job to keep getting money.

Health problems that are becoming a hot issue in Indonesian society in 2020 are in fact closely related to cleanliness, washing hands, wearing masks, and maintaining a distance of 1-2 meters. The lack of implementation of Covid-19 prevention that is currently happening in daily activities has ultimately resulted in the emergence of infectious diseases such as COVID-19, and non-communicable diseases. Even though the application seems simple, there are still many people who ignore it (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Data obtained from the results of the survey and preliminary interviews conducted by researchers on May 16, 2020 in the village of Sipi, Sirenja, Donggala Regency, that one of the Sipi village communities was confirmed as Covid-19 due to close contact with one of the people in Tompe village, Sirenja district, Donggala district. , which was declared Positive Covid-19, from the results of interviews with 15 people about how to prevent Covid-19, 9 people answered that they did not fully know how to prevent Covid-19, and 6 people answered that they knew how to prevent Covid-19 and they could mention some of the ways to prevent it Covid-19. The attitude of the family in the Sipi village is still in the poor category, this can be seen when the researcher is making observations, and what the researchers see is that there are still many people in the Sipi village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency have not taken any precautions, but there are some who come out wearing masks, washing. hands but not using soap, and not following government recommendations to implement the lockdown.

Method

This research uses descriptive research to describe the knowledge and attitudes of families about the prevention of COVID-19. This research was conducted in Sipi Village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency in September 2020. The total population was 201 and the number of research samples was 67. Sampling in this study used the Non Probability Sampling technique with a purposive sampling approach. This study used a knowledge and attitude questionnaire. as a research instrument and the number of questions was 20 items.

Result

1. Characteristics of Respondents

    a. Age

    In this study, the respondent's ages were grouped by age group according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2009), namely 17-25 years (late adolescents), 26-35 years (early adults), and 36-45 years (late adults).

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondent's by Age

No	Age of Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Late teens	25	43.5
2.	Early adulthood	25	43.5
3.	Late adulthood	17	13
	Total	67	100

Source: Primary Data, 2020

Based on the results of data processing carried out from the results of this study. Characteristics of respondents in this study with the number of respondents as many as 67. The results of the study are based on table 1 Regarding the age of the most respondents was late adolescence and early adulthood as many as 25 (43.5%) and the least was late adulthood 17 (13%) of the 67 respondents in this study. From the data processed, the maximum value or age of the oldest respondent is 45 years with a frequency of 2 respondents and the minimum value or the easiest age is 18 years with a frequency of 2 respondents.

    b. Education

    The results of this study regarding the distribution of respondents based on the characteristics of education according to Law No. 20 of 2003 into 3 categories, namely low / basic education (SD and SMP), secondary education level (SMA), and higher education level (Perguruan Tinggi).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution by Education

No	Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Basic education	45	75,9
2.	Secondary education	22	24,1
3.	High education	0	0
	Total	**67**	**100**

Source: Primary Data, 2020

The results of the study are based on table 2 regarding the education of respondents who have the most education is basic education (75.9%) with a frequency of 45 respondents and the least highly educated (0%) with a frequency of 0 out of 67 respondents in this study.

c. Profession

The results of data collection and data processing carried out by researchers, the distribution of respondents based on work according to Notoatmodjo, 2014. Categorizing jobs as laborers, teachers, farmers, traders, civil servants, self-employed, and house wife.

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

No	Pekerjaan Responden	Frequency	Presentase (%)
1.	House wife	22	27,7
2.	Farmer	27	49,7
3.	Laborers	10	13,0
4.	Entrepreneurship	1	1,0
5.	Does not work	7	8,8
	Total	**67**	**100**

Source: Primary Data, 2020

The results of the study based on table 4.3 concerning the respondent's occupation, show that the occupation of the most respondents is farmer (49.7%) with a frequency of 27 and the least respondent's occupation is entrepreneurship (1.0%) with a frequency of 1 respondent from 67 respondents in this study.

2. Knowledge

Knowledge is the formation of associative thoughts that connect or weave a thought with reality or or with other thoughts based on repeated experiences without an understanding of true and universal causality where the value of the percentage is Good: Value: 76 - 100%, Enough: Score: 56 - 75%, Less: Value: ≤ 55%.

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Respondent's Knowledge

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	11	17,5
2.	Enough	40	61,8
3.	Less	16	20,7
	Total	**67**	**100**

Source: Primary Data, 2020

Based on the results of data processing carried out in table 4, it shows that the frequency distribution of the 67 respondents with the most knowledge is sufficient (61.8%), while those with good knowledge are (20.7%) and less knowledgeable (17.5%).

3. Attitude

The respondent's attitude of all forms of respondent or family responsibility regarding the prevention of Covid-19 is in a good percentage if the respondent answers 76% -100% of the total score, it is enough if the respondent answers correctly 56% -75% of the total score, less if the respondent answers ≤55 % of the total score.

Table 5 Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Attitudes

No	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	1	1,5
2.	Enough	19	28,4
3.	Less	47	70,1
	Total	**67**	**100**

Source: Primary Data, 2020

Based on the results of research conducted in the village of Sipi, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency, table 4.5 shows that the frequency distribution of 67 respondents who had a lack of attitude (70.1%) while those who had sufficient attitudes were (28.4%) and those who had good attitudes (1.5%).

Discussion

Family knowledge about the prevention of covid-19 in the village of sipi, sirenja sub-district, donggala district. Based on the results of research conducted in the village of Sipi, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency in table 1 that the frequency distribution of 67 respondents who had the most knowledge was sufficient (61.8%), while those with good knowledge were (20.7%) and less knowledgeable (17.5%).

According to the researchers' assumptions, the knowledge of respondents in the village of Sipi, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency, there are still many categories that are quite good 40 and good 16, which is seen from the answers to the knowledge questionnaire, only 11 respondents have poor knowledge, this is related to age, so that respondents can find out about prevention of covid-19 and also based on the results of filling out the most questionnaires, namely statements about COVID-19 being an infectious disease (100%), one way to kill the corona virus is by washing hands using a

soap then rinsing with clean running water or washing using a hands), if you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing, immediately ask a traditional healer (74%), do not wash your hands before and after leaving the house (70%), avoid gathering in large numbers (66%).

In table 1 the age category whose knowledge is less dominated by the late adult age group is 13% of the 67 respondents. From the crosstable data, knowledge with age obtained knowledge of early adulthood and late adolescence with a number of respondents 25-25 respondents. Table 1 also illustrates the age category whose knowledge is less dominated by the late adult age group, which is 13% of the 67 respondents. From the crosstable data, knowledge with age obtained knowledge of early adulthood and late adolescence with the number of respondents 25-25 respondents.

Researchers assume that the knowledge of the late adolescence and early adulthood age groups is due to the increasing age of a person, the more their comprehension and mindset will develop so that the knowledge obtained is better. The theory of Huclock (1998) in Notoatmodjo (2014) which explains that the higher the age of a person, the easier it is to adapt to the environment and the more old a person is, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working.

Notoadmodjo (2017) general knowledge can be obtained from information submitted by parents, teachers, and the mass media. Education is one of the basic human needs that is indispensable for self-development. The higher a person's education, the easier it will be to accept and develop knowledge and technology. This concludes that the higher the family's knowledge is related to the respondent's education.

The attitude of the family regarding the prevention of COVID-19 in the village of sipi, sirenja sub-district, donggala district based on the results of research conducted in the village of Sipi, Sirenja Subdistrict, Donggala Regency, table 4.5 shows that the frequency distribution of 67 respondents who have less attitudes (70.1%) while those who have sufficient attitudes (28.4%) and those who have good attitudes (1.5%). Researchers assume that the respondent's attitude is not good (70.1%). This is also because the respondent's good knowledge has not shown a positive attitude regarding the prevention of COVID-19. This is due to the thoughts, beliefs, emotions and personality traits of these individuals. This is in accordance with Mednick, Higgins and

Kirschenbaum's theory that attitude formation is influenced by three factors, namely social, such as norms and culture, individual personality traits and information that has been received by individuals. 2015). Zhong's research (2020) explains that the majority of people, both Indonesia and China, have made efforts to prevent COVID-19 even though not all forms of effort have been made where a positive attitude is only 49.4%, where a negative attitude of 50.8% affects a person's belief or attitude.

Conclusions

The conclusion of this study is that family knowledge regarding the prevention of COVID-19 is in a fairly good category and family attitudes in preventing COVID-19 are in the category of not good enough.

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