Description Of Public Knowledge About The Covid-19 Pandemic In Semakata Medan 2020

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: *Public knowledge,* *pandemic* *covid 19*	*Covid-19* is an emerging respiratory disease caused by the coronavirus. This disease is highly contagious, and its main symptoms include fever, dry cough, fatigue, myalgias, and dyspnea. Therefore, people need knowledge about Covid-19 and understand how to deal with this disease. The purpose of this study was to find out the description of public knowledge about the Covid 19 pandemic in Sempakata Village. The research design used was a correlational design with a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in Sempakata Village. The number of samples in this study were 91 people using the total sampling technique. The results of this study obtained data that the community's knowledge about Covid -19, namely knowledge in the good category was 56 people (61.5%) and knowledge in the sufficient category was 35 people (38.5%). so that it can be said that the public's knowledge of Covid-19 is good.
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1. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people perceive a particular object. Sensing of objects occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch alone. At the time of sensing to produce this knowledge is strongly influenced by the intensity of perceptual attention to objects. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Nursalam, 2015).

The factors that influence knowledge are internal factors and external factors. Internal factors consist of education, work and age. While external factors consist of environment and socio-culture (Nursalam, 2015). One's knowledge of an object contains two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. These two aspects will determine a person's attitude, the more positive aspects and certain objects. One form of health object can be described by knowledge obtained or obtained from one's own experience without any help from others (Notoatmodjo, 2012). A pandemic is an outbreak that spreads simultaneously everywhere,

In Indonesia, cases of Covid-19 were first confirmed on March 2, 2020, with two cases (Nurani, 2020). In May 2020, the death rate continued to occur even though it was offset by the number of recovered patients. Globally, there have been 4,170,424 cases of Covid-19 with 287,399 deaths (WHO Report, 2020). In Indonesia, the number of confirmed cases continues to increase, where in May there were still 10,551 cases with 800 deaths (Kompas.com), however, as of December 16 2020 cases had increased significantly to 40,400 cases with 2231 deaths. death (RI Ministry of Health, 2020).

According to Brooks, et al (2020) the psychological impacts during the pandemic include post-traumatic stress disorder, confusion, anxiety, frustration, fear of infection and excessive anxiety. The Covid 19 pandemic is a non-natural disaster that impacts the wider community. This condition has a physical and psychological impact on every individual, especially people who are experiencing isolation or quarantine due to Covid 19. People have to stay in special quarantine hospitals because they are considered unable to carry out independent quarantine at home and have the potential to spread Covid 19. This can cause emotional disturbances in the form of excessive anxiety due to responses from the surrounding community (Ministry of Health RI, 2020).

The results of Devi's research (2020) concerning "The Relationship Between Community Knowledge and Compliance with Using Masks as an Effort to Prevent Covid-19 Disease in Ngronggah" can be seen that shows that the most respondents are the Ngronggah people who have

good knowledge about Covid-19 disease as many as 43 respondents (69, 35%) compared to respondents with poor knowledge of Covid-19 disease as many as 19 people (30.65%).

The results of Yanti's research (August 2020) on "Description of Public Knowledge About Covid-19 and Community Behavior During the Covid-19 Pandemic" The results of the analysis of obtaining public knowledge about the COVID-19 pandemic are in the good category, namely 70%. The distribution of community behavior shows that the community has complied with health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic. Most of the community case categories were in the low risk case category (85.33%).

The results of Mourine's research (July 4, 2020) on "Description of Community Perceptions About Prevention of Covid-19 in Talikur Utara Village, North Kawangkoan District." reduce the value of the government itself. In addition to maintaining health, it is also important for us to maintain a healthy heart so we don't worry too much about the actions we are taking at this time because it really helps us to minimize sufferers of Covid-19.

Based on the initial survey and interviews conducted with village heads in the Sempakata Subdistrict, Medan, many people still do not know the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic and there are ± 100 people who have confirmed Covid 19 in neighborhood V starting in May-January. The results of observations made by researchers in the community are that there are still many people who do not wear masks, still gather in groups and have not followed the health protocol.

2. METHOD

The type of research design used in this study was a correlational descriptive design using a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was the community in Sempakata Village in neighborhood V as many as 988 people. In this study the sample was selected using*Simple Random Sampling*random or random sampling(Nursalam, 2014).The sample in this study were Level II Nursing Study Program students at STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan, with a total of 988 respondents.

Instruments used inresearch using a questionnaire, in this study referring to the parameters that have been adopted by the authors in accordance with the research to be conducted (Polit & Back, 2012). The instrument used by the author is a questionnaire, the questionnaire used in the research is a knowledge questionnaire
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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will describe the results of research on the Description of Public Knowledge about the Covid 19 Pendemic in the Sempakata Village, Medan. The number of respondents in this study is 91 people.

This research was conducted in February 2021 in the Sempakata Village, Medan. Sempakata sub-district is a sub-district in Medan Selayang sub-district, Indonesia. Sempakata sub-district consists of 5 neighborhoods and I conducted research in neighborhood 5 with a population of 988 people.

Table 1. Distribution of frequency characteristics of respondents toCommunity Knowledge About the Covid 19 Pendemic in the Sempakata Village, Medan. Based on age, gender, religion and last education. (n= 91)

Characteristics	f	%
Age		
31–40 years	10	11.0
41 – 50 years	52	57,1
>50 years	29	31,9
Total	**91**	**100**
Gender		
Woman	47	51,6
Man	44	48,4
Total	**91**	**100**
Religion		
Catholic	21	23,1

Christian Protestant	56	61.5
Islam	14	15,4
Total	**91**	**100**
Education		
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	48	52,7
Bachelor	43	47,3
Total	**91**	**100**

Based on table 1 above, the data shows that the majority of respondents are female, namely 47 people (51.6%). Based on the age of the majority of respondents aged 41-50 years as many as 52 people (57.1%). Based on religion, the majority of respondents were Protestant, as many as 56 people (61.5%) and based on recent education, the majority were high school students, 48 people (52.7%).

Table 2.   Frequency distribution of the characteristics of the respondents toCommunity Knowledge About the Covid 19 Pendemic in the Sempakata Village, Medan. (n = 91).

No.	Knowledge	f	%
1.	Good	56	61.5
2.	Enough	35	38.5
Total		**91**	**100**

Based on table 2 above, data is obtained that the majority of respondents have knowledge in the good category, namely 56 people (61.5%) and 35 people (38.5%) are sufficient..

According to Wawan and Dewi (2014) there are three factors that influence knowledge, namely education, employment, and age. Education is needed to obtain information such as things that support health so as to improve the quality of life. Education can affect a person, including one's behavior towards lifestyle, especially in motivating attitudes to participate in development, in general, the higher one's education and the easier it is to receive information.

Knowledge is very closely related to education, the higher a person's education, the better his knowledge. Higher education will help someone in developing insight to achieve the desired goals, especially in the health sector to improve a better quality of life. In achieving knowledge that a person is required not only to know, but must understand and be able to apply in life. This is consistent with the results of the study, where the majority of respondents had a high school level of education, namely 52.7%. Age also affects the level of one's knowledge, the more mature the level of maturity and one's strength will experience changes in the physical and psychological aspects of thinking and working. This is also in accordance with the results of the study,

This is supported by Ni Putu Emy Darma Yanti's research (2020) on "Description of Public Knowledge About Covid-19 and Community Behavior During the Covid-19 Pandemic" in his research showing that public knowledge about the COVID-19 pandemic is in the good category, namely 70% and less category 30%.

This is supported by Izzatun Nidaa's research (2020) on "Description of Pekalongan Community Knowledge About Covid-19". 2% of respondents have less knowledge level.

This is supported by Yehuda Imanuel's research (2020) regarding "Level of Knowledge and Behavior of Citizens in Implementing Health Protocols in the New Normal Period of the Corona Pandemic" in his research showing that the level of public knowledge about Covid-19 is included in the high category (52%) and there are 48 % of people who are in the medium category.

This is supported by Dyah Restuning's research (2020) concerning "Analysis of Community Knowledge and Behavior in the Baru Kelurahan Kotawaringin Barat About Covid 19" in his research showing that 100% of respondents (50 people) had a good level of knowledge and as many as 23 (46%) behavior is quite good in preventing COVID-19.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research with a total of 91 respondents regarding the Description of Community Knowledge about the Covid 19 Pendemic in the Sempakata Village, Medan, it can be concluded: Community Knowledge About the Covid 19 Pendemic in the Sempakata Village, Medan, as many as 56 people (61.5%) have good knowledge.

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