

ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE WITH COVID-19 PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN MAUK TIMUR VILLAGE, TANGERANG, BANTEN

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ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE WITH COVID-19 PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN MAUK TIMUR VILLAGE, TANGERANG, BANTEN

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ABSTRACT

This virus first appeared in the province of Wuhan, China at the end of 2019.15 April 2020, there were 1,544,863 confirmed cases with 117,021 deaths (6.3%). This virus has spread to 213 infected countries and 181 countries with local transmission. In Indonesia, this virus has spread in 34 provinces and Banten into the top 5 provinces with 162 positive cases, 36 deaths, and 31 recoveries. Quantitative research methods with a cross-sectional research design and a sample of 302 respondents. The analysis used chi-square. The aim of the research is the relationship between education and knowledge and COVID-19 prevention behavior in Mauk Timur Village, Tangerang, Banten in 2020. The results showed that 266 respondents behaved well (78.1%). The results of the chi-square test showed a relationship between education (p-value = 0.008, OR = 2.619), knowledge (p-value = 0.043, OR = 0.379) with COVID-19 prevention behavior. Continue to improve behaviors to prevent transmission of COVID-19 and not forget health protocols being followed.

Keywords: Education, Knowledge, Prevention of COVID-19.

I. BACKGROUND

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Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) ¹⁰ an infectious disease caused by a new type of Coronavirus. This disease began with ¹⁰ the emergence of a pneumonia case of unknown etiology in Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. On January 7, 2020 ⁸ the Chinese Government then announced that the cause of the case was a new type of Coronavirus which was later named SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2). This virus comes from ⁵ the same family as the viruses that cause SARS and MERS. Even though they come from the same family, SARS-CoV-2 is more contagious than SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV (China CDC, 2020). The crude mortality rate varies by country and depends on the population affected the progression of the outbreak in a country, and the availability of laboratory tests.1

COVID-19 is transmitted through the eyes, nose, mouth (direct splash contact when people cough / talk) by contracting COVID-19. Everyone can get Covid-19, but some groups are at high risk, namely the elderly, pregnant/nursing women, toddlers, and people who have a history of chronic disease.2 COVID-19 is declared a world pandemic by WHO and designated by the Government as a non-natural disaster in the form of a disease outbreak that requires integrated countermeasures including the involvement of all components of society.3 The COVID-19 virus has spread to 213 infected countries and 181 countries with local transmission, 5 countries with the highest COVID-19 cases in the world to date based on data compiled by the Johns Hopkins University Research Center: United States (555,313 cases, 32,988 recovered, and 22,020 died), Spain: (153,222 cases,

62,391 recovered, and 17,209 died), Italy: (156,363 cases, 34,221 recovered, and 19,899 died), France: 33,670 cases, 27,469 recovered, and 14,4 died, Germany: (127,854 cases, 60,300 recovered, and 3,022 died) Indonesia reported its first case of COVID-19 on March 2, 2020, and the number continues to grow until now. As of 30 June 2020, the Ministry of Health reported 56,385 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 2,875 cases died (CFR 5.1%) in 12 provinces. 51.5% of cases occurred in men. Most cases occurred in the age range of 45-54 years and the least occurred in the age range 0-5 t year. The highest mortality rate was found in patients aged 55-64 years.1

Banten Province is among the top 5 provinces with the highest incidence of COVID-19 cases. 162 cases were confirmed positive and 36 were declared dead and 31 were declared cured. Tangerang Regency occupies the top 3 regions with the number of COVID-19 cases in Banten province with 54 cases recorded, 8 cases declared cured and 4 declared dead. As of April 17, 2020, Mauk District currently has 1 case of a person under monitoring and 3 people under surveillance.4The transmission of COVID-19 cases can be prevented by paying attention to risk factors that can cause transmission, Implementing a clean and healthy lifestyle can be done to prevent the transmission of COVID-19. Some preventive behaviors that can be done are frequent handwashing with soap, wearing a mask, consuming balanced nutrition, exercising diligently and getting enough rest, and careful contact with animals.5

Research conducted by Sulaeman and Supardi in 2020 on Increasing the Knowledge of Jelantik Village Communities in Facing the Corona Virus Diseases-19 (Covid-19) Pandemic stated that in addition to equipping the public with knowledge about Covid-19, it is also necessary to provide knowledge about important keys to avoid the transmission/transmission of the corona-19 virus, namely knowledge of health and hygiene and healthy living habits (PHBS). Providing material on the environment and health as well as a clean and healthy lifestyle will help people avoid Covid-19 and other infectious diseases. Health education will also increase public awareness and knowledge of the importance of protecting the environment and oneself to stay healthy.6 Also, research conducted by Syadidirahmah 2020 on the Physical Distancing Behavior of UIN SyarifHidayatullah Jakarta Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic stated that 55.9% of students have implemented good physical distancing behavior. The results showed that the factors related to physical distancing behavior were gender, knowledge related to physical distancing, and family support.7Most of the residents of the Mauk area are factory workers located outside the MaukTimur Village, TangerangBanten, and still interact with other people.

II. METHODS

The method used in this research is quantitative with an analytic survey research design with a cross-sectional approach. The research objective was to determine the relationship between education and knowledge with COVID-19 prevention behavior in MaukTimur District, TangerangBanten in 2020. The sample in this study were people who live in the RW 01 area of MaukTimur Village, TangerangBanten with a total sample of 302 respondents.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the univariate education, knowledge, and behavior of COVID-19 prevention:

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents based on Education, Knowledge, Behavior to Prevent COVID 19

Variable	n	%
Preventive Behavior		
Good	236	78.1%
Not Good	66	21.9%
Education		
High	266	88.1%
Low	36	11.9%
Knowledge		
Good	255	84.4%
Not Good	47	15.6%

From the table, it is known that 78.1% of the people have good behavior, 8.1% have higher education and 84% have good knowledge.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Transmission Prevention Behavior

Education	Preventive Behavior COVID-19				Total		OR (95% CI)	P (value)
	Good		Not Good		N	%		
High	214	80.5%	52	19.5%	266	100%	2.619	0.008
Low	52	61.1%	14	38.9%	36	100%	(1.255;5.464)	
Knowledge								
Good	194	76.1%	61	23.9%	255	100%	0.379	0.043
Not Good	42	89.4%	5	10.6%	47	100%	(0.143;1.000)	
Total	236	78.1%	66	21.9%	302	100%		

The results of the analysis show that there is a significant relationship between education, knowledge, and COVID-19 prevention behavior. From the results of the analysis, 194 respondents had high knowledge and good behavior (76.1%) and 5 respondents had bad behavior with less education (10.6%). 214 respondents behaved well with higher education (80.5%), and 14 respondents behaved badly with low education (38.9%).

The Relationship between Education and COVID-19 Preventive Behavior

According to Green's theory, education is a predisposing factor that causes behavior to occur. The high and low level of one's education is not a guarantee to behave as expected. This research is not in line with research conducted by Wulandari, 2019 which states that there is no relationship between education and prevention of COVID-19 in South Kalimantan. Community education in RW 01 can be seen directly that more people have a higher level of education, namely graduating from high school and not a few who have graduated from college, most of the neighborhoods where they live are workers.

Knowledge Level Relationship with COVID-19 Prevention Behavior

According to Green's theory which states that knowledge is a predisposing factor that causes a person's behavior to occur, someone who has good knowledge will do good behavior according to his knowledge. This research is in line with research conducted by Syadidurahman et al, regarding the physical distance behavior of UIN SyarifHidayatullah Jakarta students during the COVID-19 pandemic, which states that there is a relationship between knowledge regarding physical distance COVID-19 prevention behavior ($p = 0.007$).

Public knowledge at RW 01 MaukTimurKelurahanTangerangBanten regarding the behavior of preventing the transmission of COVID-19 is very good, the community has understood the health recommendations or protocols that must be carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, this community knowledge is also based on community education, most of whom are in RW 01 MaukTimur Village, TangerangBanten, high education. However, there are still some people who do not implement COVID-19 prevention behavior, namely:

Not leaving the house but doing homecoming / returning home as a measure to prevent COVID-19 and there are still guests or distant relatives who come to visit from outside the region.

People who go to the market are still pressed for more regardless of their distance and not all of them wear masks.

Leave the house if there is an urgent need, but do not follow health protocols.

According to Zhou, 2020. If there is limited knowledge about the risks and prevention of COVID-19, it can cause anxiety and panic among the community and worsen by various rumors, it will cause anxiety, so it is necessary to foster confidence in the government's efforts to prevent and control the outbreak.

IV. CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between education, knowledge, and behavior to prevent transmission of COVID-19 (p -value < 0.005). The community always carries out preventive behaviors from spreading COVID-19, such as wearing masks when traveling outside the house and not ignoring health protocols.

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