

GAMBARAN PEGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN COVID-19 DI KECAMATAN TERNATE UTARA KOTA TERNATE

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pandemi Covid-19 menjadi masalah kesehatan di dunia, tidak terkecuali di Indonesia karena penyebaran penyakit ini sangat cepat. Penerapan hidup bersih dan sehat merupakan cara untuk mencegah penularan Covid-19. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, masyarakat harus mempunyai pengetahuan tentang Covid-19 agar mampu melakukan pencegahan melalui penerapan protocol Kesehatan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan dan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 di Kecamatan Ternate Utara Kota Ternate.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan rancangan deskriptif dengan waktu pengumpulan data selama 3 minggu. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu masyarakat yang berusia 20-60 tahun dengan teknik *accidental sampling* didapatkan sampel sebanyak 87 orang. Alat pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan dan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis univariat.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan responden tentang COVID-19 berada dalam kategori baik (62,1%) dan memiliki perilaku buruk dalam pencegahan COVID-19 (52,9%).

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan responden tentang COVID-19 sudah baik namun memiliki perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 yang buruk.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, perilaku, COVID-19

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DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR OF COVID-19 PREVENTION IN THE DISTRICT OF UTARA TERNATE, TERNATE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Covid-19 is the health issue worldwide, including Indonesia. Covid-19 have high contagious and can transmitted to other easily. Therefore, the public must have knowledge about the disease in order to be able to prevent it through the behavior of implementing the COVID-19 health protocol.

Objective: To describe the knowledge and behavior of preventing COVID-19 in North Ternate District, Ternate City.

Methods: The study used a quantitative method with a descriptive design. The population in this study, were people aged 20-60 years, accidental sampling technique obtained a sample of 87 people. The data were collected using COVID-19 knowledge and behavior prevention questionnaire. The data analysis used is univariate analysis.

Results: The results showed that respondents' knowledge of COVID-19 was in the good category (62.1%) and had bad behavior in preventing COVID-19 (52.9%).

Conclusion: Respondents' knowledge about COVID-19 is good but has poor COVID-19 prevention behavior.

Keywords: Knowledge, behavior, COVID-19

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