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Submission date: 31-Mar-2023 11:30AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2051729315

File name: Jurnal_International_juli_22_ASLL_T5.pdf (112.8K)

Word count: 1649

Character count: 8923

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS OF HOUSEWIVES' SOAP-USE ACTION WHILE WASHING HANDS

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Abstract

Corona is a new type of virus that has been found in humans since an extraordinary event appeared in Wuhan, China in December 2019. This virus causes a global pandemic of Covid-19 in almost all over the world. The purpose of the study was to determine the behavior of housewives in the application of hand washing with soap. The type of this research is descriptive research which was conducted in April-May in Sidomulyo Village, Gading Cempaka District, Kota Bengkulu. The sample consisted of 97 people who were taken randomly, using the Slavin formula. This research was started in April-May and was conducted in the household of Sidomulyo Village, Gading Cempaka District, Kota Bengkulu. The results showed that there were a small number of respondents who had sufficient knowledge, and some were in the supportive category, and the rest were in a good category. Housewives are expected to be able to provide counseling about proper and proper hand-washing steps and the dangers of COVID-19 to housewives.

Keywords: COVID-19, Washing Hands with Soap, knowledge, attitudes, and actions

INTRODUCTION

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. In humans, it usually causes respiratory tract infections through the flu, usually to serious diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). A new type of coronavirus found in humans since an extraordinary event appeared in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 was later named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SARS-COV2) and spread the Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19), (Ministry of Health, 2020).

The Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/Menkes/247/2020 concerning guidelines for the prevention and control of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) it needs to be adjusted to the scientific and technical development of service needs, where this disease causes public health emergencies and non-natural disasters which do not only cause death but also cause considerable economic impact. Then, in order to provide a reference in the prevention and control of COVID-19, guidelines are needed for the government and facilities or health care workers so that the services provided

the community are more standardized, effective, and efficient (Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

A total of nine sub-districts in Bengkulu City, there are four sub-districts are included in the red zone category, namely Selebar District, Singgaran Pati, Gading Cempaka, and Ratu Agung. Four other sub-districts have orange zone status in Teluk Segara, Muara Bangkahulu, Sungai Serut, and Kampung Melayu sub-districts furthermore, one sub-district that is still in the yellow zone is Ratu Samban District. Currently, Bengkulu City is included in 43 regions in Indonesia that are required to implement PPKM (DINKES, 2021).

The spread of COVID-19 in Bengkulu City is currently still relatively high, based on data from the Bengkulu City Health Office, cumulatively the highest distribution of COVID-19 is in Gading Cempaka District. This was conveyed by the Head of the Bengkulu City Service, Susilawaty some time ago after holding a meeting with the Bengkulu City DPRD to discuss the vaccination program to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in Bengkulu City (Covid DATA 07 October 2021, n.d.).

Based on the description above with the current COVID-19 case, although vaccination has been implemented, it is still important to continue to apply good and correct hand washing. Therefore, this study wants to conduct a study on how the community implements a good and correct hand washing system, especially for housewives in the midst of a pandemic like now in Bengkulu City, and also because housewives are also the most important factor in maintaining health in the house both in terms of preparing food and cleaning the house. The purpose of this study was to determine the behavior of housewives in the application of hand washing with soap in the distribution of knowledge, attitudes, and actions.

METHODS

Research Design and Subject

The type of this research is descriptive research which was conducted in April-May in Sidomulyo Village, Gading Cempaka District, Kota Bengkulu. The sample consisted of 97 people who were taken randomly. This research was started in April-May and was conducted in the household of Sidomulyo Village, Gading Cempaka District, Kota Bengkulu.

Instruments and Data Analysis Procedures

The data were analyzed by using the Slavin formula.

FINDINGS

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Housewives' Knowledge in Implementing CTPS During the Pandemic Period in Sidomulyo Village, Bengkulu City

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good (76%-100%)	35	36,1%
2	Enough (56%75%)	46	47,4%
3	Good enough ($\leq 55\%$)	16	16,5%
Total		97	100%

Table 1 shows that less than half (47.4%) of respondents have sufficient knowledge.

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Housewives' Attitudes in Applying CTPS During the Pandemic Period in Sidomulyo Village, Bengkulu City

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Favorable	43	44%
2	Unfavorable	54	56%
Total		97	100%

Based on table 4.3, it is found that more than half (56%) of respondents' attitudes are included in unfavorable (not supportive).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Housewives' Actions in Implementing CTPS During the Pandemic Period in Sidomulyo Village, Bengkulu City

No	Catagory	Frekuensi	Percentage (%)
1	Good (100%)	10	10%
2	Not Good ($\leq 100\%$)	87	90%
Total		97	100%

Based on table 4.4, the results are a small percentage of 10% (mothers have good actions in implementing CTPS).

DISCUSSION

Respondents regarding general knowledge of COVID-19 and how to wash hands obtained 36.1% good results, 47.4% sufficient, and 16.5% less. Because some of the mothers did not know what COVID-19 was and did not know what kind of virus COVID-19 was, there were also some mothers who claimed to have never heard of COVID-19 counseling and Health Protocols so that their knowledge Mother is lacking in knowledge.

The research which amounted to 97 respondents regarding attitudes shows that the data obtained are 44% favorable and 56% not supporting unfavorable. This happened because according to the women, the implementation of Prokes was no longer implemented because the number of COVID-19 cases in Bengkulu City had begun to decline, such as the practice of washing hands with soap and wearing masks now starting to decrease.

Mothers carry out handwashing actions well while almost of housewives take actions that are not good. The lack of understanding and knowledge of housewives about the steps for washing hands with soap is one of the factors that cause the actions of housewives to be less.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The results showed that there were a small number of respondents who had sufficient knowledge, and some were in the unsupportive category, and the rest were in a good category. Housewives are expected to be able to provide counseling about proper and proper hand-washing steps and the dangers of COVID-19 to housewives.

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