

The Relationship of Knowledge with the Actions of the Patients of Pulmonary Tuberculosis About the Prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan 2021

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 is the disease caused by corona virus a new type that appears at the end of 2019 the first time in Wuhan, China which is currently causing a pandemic almost all over the world. The main symptoms of the disease Covid-19 such as cough, fever, and shortness of breath. The purpose of this study is to know the relationship of knowledge with the Actions of the Patients of Pulmonary Tuberculosis about the Prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan 2021. The design of this study is descriptive by using cross sectional study approach. The population in this study are 180 peoples with the techniques of sampling accidental for 2 weeks so that the sample in this study amounted to 30 peoples. The Data used are primary data and data collection of the first by applied a test validity and reliability. The results of this study found that knowledge of the patient of pulmonary tuberculosis about the prevention of Covid-19 the majority is in the category quite are 17 respondents (56,6%), while the actions of the patient of pulmonary tuberculosis about the prevention of Covid-19 the majority are in the category quite are 16 respondents (53,3%). The value of the coefficient of the product moment correlation (r_{xy}) 0,840 are in the category of very strong relationship. Furthermore, the p value significant level of $0.00 < 0.05$, which is means the hypothesis is accepted, it's mean that there is a relationship of patients' knowledge of pulmonary tuberculosis about the prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021. Concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and action patients of pulmonary tuberculosis about the prevention of Covid-19. And this research is expected to increase knowledge and action about preventing Covid-19 by applying it in daily life, hopefully can avoid the transmission of Covid-19 for ourselves and others by obeying health protocols and avoiding complications.

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1. Introduction

Covid-19 is the disease caused by a new type of corona virus that appears at the end of 2019 the first time in Wuhan China, which is currently causing a pandemic almost all over the world. The main symptoms of the disease Covid-19 such as cough, fever, and shortness of breath (Kemkes, 2020). On 31 December 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) China Country Office reported a cluster of cases of pneumonia with the etiology (cause) is not clear in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This case continued to develop until on January 7, 2020, and finally it was known that caused of this disease is a new type of corona virus or the novel corona virus, which is the variation of a new virus which had not previously been identified in humans (Kemenkes, 2021). Based on the research of Yu Chen said that the infection of M. tuberculosis possibility of increased susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 and increased the severity of COVID-19.

The number of patients of pulmonary TB confirmed in Indonesia increased significantly from 2008 up to the peak in 2011. The World Health Organization (WHO) released that in 2015, Indonesia got the second ranked after India of TB patients are largest in the world. Pulmonary TB is estimated to have infected around one-third of the world population. As much as 95% of cases and 98 % of deaths caused by this disease occurred in developing countries (Kep. The minister of health, 2009).

The results of the research Moudy in 2021 of Knowledge related to the Prevention of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) in Indonesia stated that there is a significant relationship between knowledge with attitude ($p=0.000$) and knowledge with the actions of the individual ($p=0.000$).

Based on the first survey conducted by researcher in Rumah Sakit Haji Medan to 5 patients of pulmonary TB were treated said that don't know about the prevention of Covid-19 as many as 3 people and 2 people know about regarding the prevention of covid -19.

2. Research Methods

The study used a correlational descriptive design that aims to determine the relationship of independent variables (independent) and the dependent variable (dependent) with cross sectional

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approach. The population taken from all patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who came for treatment to the pulmonary poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan during the last 2 weeks as many as 30 people. Data collection techniques used a questionnaire and validity as well as reliability was conducted on the respondents out of a sample to be researched. The technique of the analysis of statistical tests in this study used the formula of Peorson Product Moment namely 0,840.

3. Results and Discussion

The number of respondents involved in this study amounted to 30 peoples and they are patients of pulmonary tuberculosis, both men and women. The respondents of this are a patient of pulmonary Poly of Rumah Sakit Haji Medan. The number of respondents are in accordance with the number of samples required as many as 30 peoples. More than a half of the respondents are male about 25 peoples (83,3%), such as shown on the table above, while 5 peoples (16,6%) are women. Based on age, the majority of respondents were in the age group of 41-50 years with the number of respondents are 20 peoples (66,6%). The age group of 51-60 years had the percentage of respondents which are smallest only 10 (33,3%). The majority of respondents are 17 peoples (56,6%) had sufficient knowledge about the prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021 and 9 people (30%) had good level of knowledge regarding about prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan. From the results above, there are also respondents with the level of less knowledge are 4 people (13,3%).

Based on the cases above, showed that the majority of respondents are 16 peoples (53,3%) had enough action about the prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021 and 10 peoples (33,3%) had good action about the prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021. From the results above, there are also respondents with less action are 4 peoples (13,3%).

The results of the analysis of simple correlation found that the correlation between Knowledge and Action Patients of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021 that are 0,840. This showed that there is a strong relationship between Knowledge with the actions of the Patients of Pulmonary Tuberculosis about the Prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021. While the direction of the relationship is positive because the value of r is positive, it means that the higher the knowledge of tuberculosis patients about the prevention of Covid-19 then the better the action of tuberculosis patients about the prevention of Covid-19.

From the significance test of the correlation coefficient p value ($0.000 < 0.05$), then H_0 is rejected, it's mean that there is a relationship significantly between Knowledge with the actions of the Patients of Pulmonary Tuberculosis about the Prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021. Because the Pearson correlation value is high i.e 0,840, then the knowledge had positive associated and significant impact on the actions of the Patient of Pulmonary Tuberculosis about the Prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary Poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021.

According to Mubarak (2006) said that factors which influenced to knowledge is the education, the higher education of a person, so easier to received of information so that the more knowledge he had. On the contrary the lack of education will hinder the development of one's attitude toward a new values are introduced. The age of the individual, starting from was born until his birthday. From the opinion of the researcher assumes that a lot of that influence to increase the knowledge of patients of pulmonary tuberculosis about the prevention of Covid-19 so that it is associated with complications of the corona virus that caused the SARS disease that can cause complications of pneumonia, and respiratory problems other severe if not handled quickly and appropriately respiratory failure, heart failure, liver and death. Researcher assumes that the patients of pulmonary tuberculosis patients have a high risk for occurring of transmission of Covid-19, because according to Smeltzer tuberculosis is transmitted from one person to another by the help of air. Anyone are infected through talking, coughing, sneezing, laughing, or singing the release droplets into the air and inhaled by susceptible someones.

Researcher assumes that before the knowledge domain in a person reaches the application stage which is still closed, namely attitude, this case allows someone who is already in the cognitive domain to know and understand, not necessarily able to apply something to his actions. In this case, applying his own actions about preventing Covid-19 into his own actions when someone is faced with a situation on himself.

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4. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis it was concluded that knowledge of the patient of pulmonary tuberculosis about the prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary poly Rumah Sakit haji Medan 2021 are known that the majority of respondents are 17 peoples (56.6%) had sufficient knowledge about the prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021. The action of the patient of pulmonary tuberculosis about the prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan in 2021 the majority are in the category quite are 16 peoples (53.3%) the Relationship of knowledge with the actions of the patients of pulmonary tuberculosis on the prevention of Covid-19 in Pulmonary poly Rumah Sakit Haji Medan 2021 had a positive relationship and significant with the results of the correlation of 0,840 and at significant level of p value ($0,00 < 0,05$).

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