

The Relationship between handwashing behaviour and the incidence of covid-19 disease prevention

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Jul 21, 2024

Revised Jul 29, 2024

Accepted Jul 31, 2024

Keywords:

Covid-19 Disease
Hand Washing
Preventive Behavior

ABSTRACT

Background: Pandemic diseases occur at this time, including diseases that interfere with the respiratory tract, called Covid -19, caused by a virus. The spread of disease depends on people's behavior in carrying out prevention. One way to prevent this disease is by washing your hands properly. Purpose: this study aims to determine the relationship between community behavior in carrying out good hand washing in preventing the transmission of Covid-19 disease. Methods: this study used a cross-sectional method with the chi square test technique. A sample of 40 people. Results: showed that 23 respondents had good knowledge (56.4%) and 34 respondents had good hand washing behavior (82%). Conclusion: there is a relationship between handwashing behavior and the incidence of prevention of transmission of covid -19 pValue- 0.001. Suggestions for residents to continue to practice healthy behavior habits: wash hands during the Covid-19 pandemic to stay awake from disease transmission.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is among the countries affected by Coronavirus Disease 2019. The origin of this disease has never been found in humans before (Rosyidah, 2019). This disease is caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus. WHO determined that 11 March 2020 was a pandemic case in the world.

The prevalence of confirmed positive cases in the world is around 8,708,008 patients, while in Indonesia around 45,891 confirmed positive cases (Praptomojati, 2020) (Mustakim et al., 2021). The figure in Tangerang is 525 patients under surveillance, 1,554 people in the monitoring process and 226 people in the asymptomatic category, and 99 confirmed positive cases.

The source of the spread of covid -19 disease from human to human through droplets that come out when coughing or sneezing (Apriyanthi et al., 2020) (Azhari, 2020) (Ferdian, 2021). The spread of the virus can be prevented as recommended by WHO to prevent the spread of infectious diseases by washing hands with soap or alcohol and clean water (Hasanah & Mahardika, 2021) (Pakaya et al., 2021) (Syakur & Sumarlam, 2021) (Gumayesty et al., 2022).

Hand washing behaviour or maintaining hand hygiene is one of the effective behaviours to stop the spread of infection (Saputri, 2020) (Sinaga et al., 2020) (Hasanah & Mahardika, 2021) (Irawan

et al., 2022). Therefore, researchers want to know if there is a relationship between behaviour and hand washing (Amar, 2019)(Asda & Sekarwati, 2020)(Setyobudi et al., 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research uses descriptive with cross sectional approach, the research test technique uses chi-square. The criteria are residents in the neighbourhood of Bojong Nangka Tangerang village, aged ≥ 20 years. The population was 40 respondents. Retrieval technique using a questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Results based on gender

| Gender | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| Male | 23 | 57 |
| Female | 17 | 43 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Shows that most of the respondents are male as many as 23 people (57%).

Table 2. Results by age

| Age | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|-------|---------------|----------------|
| 20-30 | 12 | 30 |
| 31-40 | 21 | 52,5 |
| 41-50 | 7 | 17,5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Shows that most of the respondents were 31-40 years old as many as 21 people (52.5%).

Table 3. Results based on education

| Education | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Not in school/Primary school | 0 | 0 |
| Junior High School | 16 | 40 |
| Senior High School | 5 | 12,5 |
| Higher Education | 19 | 47,5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Shows that most of the respondents have a higher education as many as 19 people (47.5%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 4. Knowledge about handwashing

| Knowledge | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| Good | 32 | 80 |
| Not good | 8 | 20 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Shows that most of the knowledge about hand washing is good as many as 32 people (80%).

Table 5. Hand washing behaviour

| Behaviour | Knowledge | Frequency (n) |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Good | 30 | 75 |
| Not good | 10 | 25 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Shows that most of the hand washing behaviour is good as many as 30 people (75%).

Table 6. The relationship between knowledge and hand washing behaviour in the prevention of covid-19 disease

| Knowledge | Behaviour | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----|----------|----|-------|-----|
| | Good | | Not Good | | Total | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Good | 32 | 80 | 6 | 15 | 38 | 95 |
| Not Good | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 32 | 80 | 8 | 20 | 40 | 100 |

Shows that most respondents already have good knowledge and hand washing behaviour as many as 32 people (80%). The statistical test results obtained a pValue = 0.001 can conclude that there is a relationship between knowledge and behaviour regarding the prevention of covid-19 disease.

Discussion

According to Benyamin S. Bloom says understanding is the ability to understand something needs a process of knowing/known and remembering. In accordance with the process of growth and development so that the more mature the more capable the thinking process and understanding of the information learned (Widiasworo, 2017).

Factors that also affect the thought process in digesting information include gender (Anastasha, 2020) (Islam & Handoko, 2022) (Konga & Masluhiya, 2022). According to gender, it shows that most of the respondents are male as many as 23 people (57%). According to research, men have broader knowledge because they are able to socialise well and be realistic with their surroundings.

Furthermore, based on age, it shows that most of the respondents are 31-40 years old as many as 21 people (52.5%) (Yulaikha, 2019) (Yulaikha, 2019) (Arsy & Milla, 2021). According to human development, the higher the age, the better the process of receiving information, because it is supported by a person's intellectual maturity which has an impact on thinking patterns and the ability to capture information (Budiman, 2013).

Another factor that influences a process of change in thinking is education (Somad et al., 2021) (Mukti & Rosadi, 2021) (Nurhayati & Rosadi, 2022). Shows that most of the respondents have a higher education as many as 19 people (47.5%). According to research, the higher the education, the more a person can influence the thought process in learning the information obtained, so that the person has good knowledge in other words that a person will be able to determine something good and carry out behaviour according to the information obtained properly (Achmadi, 2013).

Hand washing behaviour shows that most of the hand washing behaviour is good as many as 30 people (75%) (Zuliyanti & Rachmawati, 2020) (Irawan et al., 2022) (Torizellia et al., 2022). This is in line with (Bender, 2020) that good and correct hand washing behaviour must be applied to both children and adults. So that to improve the culture of hand washing behaviour must be done early and must be made a habit (Solikah & Sukesu, 2019).

The relationship between knowledge and hand washing behaviour in preventing covid-19 disease shows that most respondents already have good knowledge and hand washing behaviour as many as 32 people (80%). The statistical test results obtained a pValue = 0.001 can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and behaviour regarding the prevention of covid-19 disease. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Olayinka that there is a relationship between the perception of covid-19 and hand washing behaviour, because someone who has a good perception of hand washing action can prevent and the best action in breaking the chain of transmission of Covid-19 disease.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between knowledge and behaviour regarding the prevention of covid-19 disease. Suggestions for residents to continue to carry out healthy behavioural habits: washing hands during the Covid-19 pandemic in order to stay protected from disease transmission.

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