

Faktor-faktor Penanganan Sampah Spesifik Rumah Tangga Pada Karakteristik Pasien Penyintas COVID-19 Yang Melakukan Isolasi Mandiri (Isoman) Dirumah Dengan Kejadian COVID-19 Klaster Keluarga Di Kota Cimahi 2022 = Factors on the Household Specific Waste Handling Characteristics of COVID-19 Survivors Patients Self-Isolating (Isoman) at Home With Family Cluster COVID-19 Incidences in Cimahi City 2022

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Sampah merupakan masalah di beberapa negara berkembang, salah satunya Indonesia. Pada bulan Desember 2019, terjadi wabah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh COVID-19, Kota Cimahi merupakan salah satu kasus tinggi isolasi mandiri COVID-19 di rumah di Kota Cimahi tahun 2022. Tujuan: untuk mengetahui penularan COVID-19 berdasarkan penanganan sampah khusus rumah tangga yang dihasilkan oleh pasien survivor COVID-19 yang telah melakukan isolasi mandiri (isoman) di rumah dengan terjadinya klaster keluarga di Kota Cimahi Tahun 2022, Untuk menganalisis sebaran kasus kejadian COVID-19, pengetahuan, sikap, sosio-demografi. Bagaimana hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, sosial demografi terhadap penularan COVID-19 di klaster keluarga serta menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap sampah spesifik setelah dikendalikan oleh variabel sosial demografi penularan pada klaster keluarga di Kota Cimahi 2022. Metodologi: adalah kuantitatif, desain penampang. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 237 orang. utama. Hasil : menunjukkan ada hubungan sikap dengan kasus penularan klaster keluarga ($p = 0,025$), ada hubungan pendidikan dengan kasus penularan klaster keluarga ($p = 0,014$), ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan penularan setelah dikontrol oleh variabel pengganggu pendidikan dan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap dan penularan setelah dikendalikan oleh variabel pengganggu usia dengan kejadian klaster keluarga COVID-19 di Kota Cimahi Tahun 2022. Kesimpulan: Tidak ada penyebaran COVID-19 yang masif di klaster keluarga , sikap buruk pada pasien survivor COVID-19, Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap terhadap kasus penularan klaster keluarga, Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pendidikan dengan kasus penularan klaster. Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan kejadian penularan klaster keluarga yang dikendalikan oleh variabel perancu pendidikan.

.....Background: Waste is a problem in several developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. In December 2019, there was an outbreak of disease caused by COVID-19, Cimahi City is one high cases of COVID-19 self-isolate at home in Cimahi City 2022. Purpose: to know the transmission of COVID-19 is based on the handling of household-specific waste produced by COVID-19 survivor patients who have been self-isolating (isoman) at home with the occurrence of a family cluster in Cimahi City 2022, To analyze the distribution of cases of COVID-19 incidence, knowledge, attitudes, socio-demography. How the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, socio-demography to the transmission of COVID-19 in family clusters and to analyze relationship knowledge and attitudes of specific waste after controlled by socio-demographic variables transmission in the family cluster in Cimahi City 2022. Methodology: is Quantitative, cross sectional design. The sample of this research is 237 people. primary. Results: showed

that there was a relationship between attitudes and family cluster transmission case ($p = 0.025$), there was a relationship between education and family cluster transmission case ($p = 0.014$), there is a significant relationship between knowledge and transmission after being controlled by the confounding variable education and there is a significant relationship between attitudes and transmission after being controlled by confounding variable age with the incidence of family cluster COVID-19 in Cimahi City 2022. Conclusion: There is no massive spread of COVID-19 in family cluster, bad attitudes in COVID-19 survivor patients, There is a significant relationship between attitudes to family cluster transmission case, There is a significant relationship between education and cluster transmission case. There is a significant relationship between knowledge and the incidence of family cluster transmission which is controlled by the educational confounding variable.