

Gambaran Perilaku Orang Tua dalam Pencegahan Penularan COVID-19 Pada Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus di Yayasan Tumbuh Kembang Al-Fatih Center Jakarta Timur Tahun 2021 = Overview of Parental Behavior in Preventing the Transmission of COVID-19 in Children with Special Needs at the Al-Fatih Center, East Jakarta in 2021

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Abstrak

Di awal pandemi, anak-anak dikategorikan sebagai kelompok sulit terpapar virus COVID-19. Namun pendapat ini terbantahkan dengan kasus COVID-19 di Indonesia pada anak cukup tinggi. Kurangnya kesadaran orang tua bahwa pencegahan COVID-19 pada anak penting, terutama anak berkebutuhan khusus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran perilaku pencegahan penularan COVID-19 pada anak berkebutuhan khusus di Al-Fatih Center Jakarta Timur tahun 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan rancangan penelitian studi kasus. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode wawancara mendalam kepada informan kunci serta informan utama dengan pemilihan informan menggunakan cara purposive sampling. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori domain perilaku menurut B. Bloom yang membagi perilaku menjadi pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik/tindakan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan informan utama sudah cukup baik, berada di tingkatan aplikasi (application), sikap informan utama sudah baik, berada di tingkatan penghargaan (valuing) dan organisasi (organizing), serta tindakan informan utama sudah cukup baik, berada di tingkatan respons yang diarahkan (guide respons) dan mekanisme (mechanism). Perlu peningkatan pada praktik mencuci tangan, namun untuk praktik memakai masker, aktivitas bepergian keluar rumah, dan langkah yang telah dilakukan untuk mencegah COVID-19 termasuk asupan makanan yang bergizi sudah dilakukan dengan baik. Secara keseluruhan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 yang dilakukan informan utama sudah cukup baik.

.....At the beginning of the pandemic, children were categorized as a group difficult to be exposed to the COVID-19. However, this opinion is refuted by the high number of cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia in children. Lack of awareness of parents that prevention of COVID-19 in children is important, especially children with special needs. This study aims to describe the behavior of preventing transmission of COVID-19 in children with special needs at the Al-Fatih Center, East Jakarta in 2021. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study research design. This study used in-depth interviews with key informants and key informants with the selection of informants using purposive sampling. The theory used is the behavioral domain theory according to B. Bloom which divides behavior into knowledge, attitudes, and practices/actions. The results showed that the main informant's knowledge was quite good, at the application level, the main informant's attitude was good, at the valuing and organizational level, and the main informant's actions were quite good, at the response level. directed (response guide) and mechanism (mechanism). There is a need for improvement in the practice of washing hands, but for the practice of wearing masks, for traveling outside the house, and the steps that have been taken to prevent COVID-19 including the intake of nutritious food have been carried out properly. Overall, the COVID-19 prevention behavior carried out by key informants was quite good.