

Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Praktik Pencegahan COVID-19 pada Mahasiswa S1 Reguler Universitas Indonesia = Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of COVID-19 Prevention in Undergraduate Students of Regular Program Universitas Indonesia

Salsabila Al-Azhar, author

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Abstrak

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) merupakan penyakit yang sangat menular dan telah menimbulkan banyak korban jiwa di seluruh dunia. Penularan COVID-19 dapat dicegah dengan melaksanakan praktik pencegahan COVID-19. Beberapa studi di berbagai negara menunjukkan bahwa masih rendahnya praktik pencegahan COVID-19 yang baik pada mahasiswa. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran serta hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik pencegahan COVID-19 pada mahasiswa S1 reguler Universitas Indonesia dengan menggunakan desain studi cross sectional. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 415 orang dengan teknik pengambilan sampel, yaitu purposive sampling dan convenience sampling. Pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik pencegahan COVID-19 diukur menggunakan kuesioner adaptasi dari survei Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) terkait COVID-19 secara online menggunakan Google Form. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, sikap yang positif, dan praktik pencegahan COVID-19 yang baik. Hasil uji chi square menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap ($p\text{-value} = 0,011$), sikap dengan praktik ($p\text{-value} = <0,001$), dan tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan praktik ($p\text{-value} = 0,229$). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, maka diperlukan suatu program edukasi terkait COVID-19, khususnya mengenai faktor risiko dan pencegahan COVID-19 untuk meningkatkan sikap positif dan penerapan praktik pencegahan COVID-19 yang baik pada mahasiswa Universitas Indonesia.

.....Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a highly contagious disease that has caused a lot of victim around the world. The transmission of COVID-19 can be prevented by implementing COVID-19 prevention practices. Several studies in various countries show that good COVID-19 prevention practices in college students are still low. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the description and relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and practices of COVID-19 prevention in undergraduate students of Regular Program Universitas Indonesia using a cross sectional study design. The number of samples in this research were 415 people with sampling techniques consist of purposive sampling and convenience sampling. Knowledge, attitudes, and prevention practices for COVID-19 were measured using an adaptation questionnaire from the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) survey related to COVID-19. Data collection is carried out online using Google Forms. The results showed that students had good knowledge, positive attitudes, and good COVID-19 prevention practices. The results of the chi square test showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and attitude ($p\text{-value} = 0.011$), attitude and practice ($p\text{-value} = <0.001$), and there was no relationship between knowledge and practice ($p\text{-value} = 0.229$). Based on the results of the study, an educational program related to COVID-19 is needed, especially regarding risk factors and prevention of COVID-19 to increase positive attitudes and apply good COVID-19 prevention practices to University of Indonesia students.