

Description Of Behavior About Covid-19 In Students High School (SMAN I) Meureubo Barat Aceh District

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Abstract: The number of COVID-19 cases, which is increasing day by day, on May 15, 2021, the death rate due to Covid-19 in Indonesia is 2.76 percent. Meanwhile, the percentage of cases of death due to Covid-19 in the world is 2.07 percent compared to the period of February 2021. The purpose of this study was to determine knowledge, attitudes and actions towards COVID-19 among high school students during the period of rapid increase in the COVID-19 pandemic. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive study. A survey obtained information from various sources with direct/in-depth interviews with informants, namely students, teachers and principals at high schools to obtain information about students' knowledge, attitudes and actions about COVID-19. Health protocol. From several informants interviewed, it is known that knowledge about COVID-19 is very good, while the attitude shown is still ordinary and actions that have not fully followed the Health protocol. The conclusion shows that appropriate and useful health education for students to encourage an optimistic attitude and maintain safe actions about COVID-19 among other students in the future.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Action, COVID-19, Students

Introduction

Humans are awakened from the hustle and bustle of the world by the emergence of a new type of virus, known as the corona virus. Coronaviruses (CoV) are part of a family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the flu to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). The disease caused by the corona virus, otherwise known as COVID-19, is a new type that was discovered in 2019 and has never been identified to attack humans before (C. R. f. W. H. O. World Health Organization, 2020). Furthermore, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared an International emergency on 30 January 2020 followed by a declaration as a 'pandemic' on 11 March 2020 (C. R. f. W. H. O. World Health Organization, 2020). There is currently no treatment or vaccine available for COVID-19, it is still in the process of developing a vaccine.

The number of people infected and those who died is increasing day by day. The increase in the number of COVID-19 cases is quite heavy and has already spread outside the Wuhan area and other countries (World Health Organization, 2020). As of February 16, 2020, globally, 51,857 confirmed cases were reported in 25 countries with 1,699 deaths (CFR 3.2%) (World Health Organization, 2020). The country details and the number of cases are as follows: China 51,174 confirmed cases with 1,666 deaths, Japan 53 cases, 1 death and 255 cases on

cruise ships in Japanese ports. Thailand 34 cases, South Korea 29 cases, Vietnam 16 cases, Singapore 72 cases, and the United States 15 cases (World Health Organization, 2020).

Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the task force for the acceleration of handling COVID-19 in Indonesia on September 16, 2020, there were 228,993 confirmed cases, 164,101 cases recovered and 9,101 cases died. Statistical data on COVID-19 cases were obtained in almost all regions, some of which are DKI Jakarta with 82,190 cases, East Java with 45,748 cases, West Java with 25,662 cases, Central Java with 24,913 cases and in other areas. The Special Region of Yogyakarta ranks 23rd with 2,607 confirmed cases, 1,856 recovered cases and 67 deaths (Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020).

Transmission of the Corona virus (SARS-Cov2) in the human body causes symptoms of pneumonia and flu-like symptoms in general. These symptoms include cough, fever, fatigue, shortness of breath, and no appetite (Ministry of Health, 2020). However, unlike influenza, the corona virus can develop rapidly, resulting in more severe infections and organ failure and death. This emergency condition mainly occurs in patients with previous health problems (Mona, 2020). This is what makes COVID-19 so dangerous and can cause death.

The results of a preliminary study conducted by interviewing 12 students at the State High School 1 Meureubo, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency, showed students that they already knew that someone who had symptoms and had a risk of contracting COVID-19, and all students had shown protective attitudes. themselves against the spread of the disease. Observations made to students indicate that some students have not fully complied with health protocols. Some of them do not use masks, do not wash their hands with soap, do not keep their distance and often touch the face area with unwashed hands.

The increase in the number of cases of COVID-19 occurred in a very fast time so that it requires immediate treatment. Corona virus can easily spread and infect anyone regardless of age. Efforts to break the chain of spread of COVID-19 require good understanding and knowledge from all elements, including the community. Knowledge about COVID-19 disease is very important so as not to cause an increase in the number of cases of COVID-19 disease. Knowledge of COVID-19 patients can be interpreted as the result of knowing from patients about their illness, understanding their disease, ways of prevention, treatment and complications (Mona, 2020).

Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears of certain objects. In addition to knowledge from the community, the knowledge, attitudes and actions of community leaders or the government are able to describe their behavior to encourage the community in prevention efforts. So that people can behave properly. Behavior is part of a person's actions that can be learned and observed. One of the factors that influence human behavior or society is the level of knowledge (Donsu, 2019). Based on the preliminary study and the description above, this study aims to determine the behavior of students studying at school during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiono, qualitative research is research in which researchers are placed as key instruments, data collection techniques are carried out in combination and data analysis is inductive (Sugiono, 2010), qualitative research produces and processes descriptive data, such as interview transcripts and observations. Kirk and Miller (in Moloeng) define qualitative research as a way to make direct observations of individuals and relate to these people to obtain the data they have extracted (Moleong, J.L. 2002).

The rationale for using this method is because this research wants to know about existing phenomena and in natural conditions, not under controlled, laboratory or experimental conditions. In addition, because researchers need to go directly to the field with the object of research so that this type of qualitative research would be more appropriate to use.

In accordance with the problems that are the focus of this study, namely a descriptive description of the dynamics of resilience in students at the State Senior High School 1 Meureubo, the researchers used a qualitative approach by describing the data that the researchers obtained as a result of a study. Using this method, the researcher will get the data in its entirety and can be described clearly so that the results of this study are truly in accordance with the conditions in the field.

Result

State High School 1 Meureubo, having its address at JL.H. Dariah Paya Peunaga Km. 6 , Paya Peunaga, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency, Aceh Province has 178 students consisting of 74 male students and 104 female students who are cared for and educated by 28 teachers. school activities are carried out in the morning for 6 days with 12 class study rooms and other facilities such as laboratories, libraries and sports facilities. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Aceh Barat district government has issued a regulation to carry out school learning in shifts, namely for three days a week with students divided into two to study on different days in one class.

Main informant

The results of interviews with students as the main informants found that knowledge about the transmission of COVID-19 was well known which was conveyed by teachers at schools and obtained from other media sources, both television and social media, which always conveyed about how to transmit and prevent the current COVID-19 is spreading in the surrounding environment.

It is also known to students that their attitude is still lacking in response to the COVID-19 pandemic which has been endemic in the area and students only feel afraid of the COVID-19 pandemic and say they are happy to choose to stay at home with more time at home can play with cellphones for games and social media.

The actions of students who were observed based on observations at their school were all students wearing masks and washing their hands and sitting one meter apart in the classroom while studying, but outside the classroom they did not keep their distance when it was time to go out to play but masks were still used even though there were some students taking off masks with scroll down when eating snacks they bought in the school canteen.

Key informants

Likewise, the results of interviews with teachers as key informants revealed that they had conveyed to all students knowledge about COVID-19, how it is transmitted and how to prevent it, which is now endemic in the surrounding environment so that students avoid the impact of contagion which is increasing in number.

The attitude of the students was good, seen from all of them wearing masks and also washing their hands after contact with something according to what the school said.

The actions of students while studying at school in shifts have complied with the health protocol as recommended by the government to wear masks, wash hands, sit at a distance of 1 meter, even though there are students who open masks and do not wash their hands in the provided places, they may forget because they are not used to it.

Supporting informants

Information was obtained from the principal as a supporting informant that students already knew about COVID-19 because the school had conveyed information on how it was transmitted and also how it could be prevented and prevented from each student both at school and outside school.

The attitude of students during school was very good, seen from all of them who were wearing masks, washing their hands and maintaining a distance from which the school also monitored them closely so that students did not neglect the health protocols recommended by the government.

The actions of students have also been very good because they are continuously monitored by the school in carrying out the health protocol.

These monitoring officers are picket teachers and are added by their respective homeroom teachers to see students who violate the health protocol and follow up with moral sanctions for students who violate them.

Discussion

Knowledge

Knowledge about the transmission of COVID-19 is well known which is conveyed by teachers at schools and also obtained from other media sources, both television and social media which always convey about how to transmit and prevent COVID-19 which is now endemic in all regions and the surrounding environment.

COVID-19 is one type Corona virus that is thought to have originated from bat animal. Virus that should be exists in this animal, mutated so that can live and develop in the body man. Covid-19 attacks tools human respiration, especially the lungs so that it can cause pneumonia. This virus is rapidly becoming a world pandemic because rapid spread and not seen. In Indonesia, this epidemic has impact almost all sectors people's lives, starting from the economy to education. Even now schools are still implementing distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Attitude

It was also known to students that the attitude of students was a little afraid because it could cause the death of those who were still not responding to the COVID-19 pandemic which had been endemic in the area and students only felt a little afraid of the COVID-19 pandemic and said they were happy to choose to stay at home with more time at home can play with cellphones for games and social media.

Students enough discipline to wear a mask, keep a distance, stay away from crowds, clean hands with soap or hand-sanitizer every time we come into contact with other people or public objects, it will prevent us from being infected. Changes in attitude that are more oriented to the needs of students have actually been expected for a long time. This outbreak has accelerated that hope.

Actions

The actions of students who were observed based on observations at their school were all students wearing masks and washing their hands and sitting one meter apart in the classroom while studying, but outside the classroom they did not keep their distance when it was time to go out to play but masks were still used even though there were some students taking off masks with scroll down when eating snacks they buy in the school canteen.

The teacher has supervised and conveyed to all students knowledge about COVID-19, both the mode of transmission and prevention, which is now endemic in all countries in the world

and also in the surrounding environment so that students avoid the impact of contagion which is increasing in number.

Students are good, all wearing masks and also washing their hands after contact with something according to what the school and government have said.

While studying at school in shifts they have complied with the health protocol as recommended by the government to wear masks, wash hands, sit at a distance of 1 meter, even though there are students who open masks and do not wash their hands in the provided places, they may forget because they are not used to it.

The school principal said that students already knew about COVID-19 because the school had conveyed information and students also knew for themselves through the use of social media through Android phones, namely how it was transmitted and also how to prevent it from being avoided and prevented by each student both at school. or outside of school.

The attitude of students during school was very good, seen from all of them who were wearing masks, washing their hands and maintaining a distance from which the school also monitored them closely so that students did not neglect the health protocols recommended by the government.

The actions of students have also been very good because they are continuously monitored by the school in carrying out the health protocol.

These monitoring officers are picket teachers and are added by their respective homeroom teachers to see students who violate the health protocol and follow up with moral sanctions for students who violate them.

According to Wawan and Dewi (2010) describe that knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Knowledge of various ways to achieve health care, how to avoid disease, will increase public knowledge (Priyanto, 2018). Knowledge plays an important role in determining complete behavior because knowledge will form beliefs which then in perceiving reality, provide a basis for decision making and determine behavior towards certain objects so that it will affect a person's behavior.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that students of the 1 Meureubo state high school already have good behavior about COVID-19 by implementing health protocols as government regulations regarding the prevention and control of COVID-19 in Indonesia. Appropriate and beneficial health education for students to encourage an optimistic attitude and maintain safe actions about COVID-19 among other students in the future.

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