Relationship Knowledge about Covid-19 with Hand Washing Habits in Indrasari Village Martapura District Banjar Regency South Kalimantan Province in 2021

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The spread of Covid-19 can be prevented by various efforts. The one management that must be applied by all communities in various settings is diligently washing hands using soap in running water. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between public knowledge about Covid-19 and hand washing habits in Indrasari Village, Martapura District, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province in 2021.

Method: The research design used in this study was descriptive analytic with a correlational study and a cross sectional approach with the research population, as many as 6,567 people. The sampling technique used is Accidental Sampling with a total sample of 377 respondents.

Result: The results of the research conducted through the spearman rank test showed a value of $r = 0.000 \ p < \alpha$ (0.05) which indicates that there is a relationship between public knowledge about Covid-19 and hand washing habits. It is hoped that health workers will continue to carry out continuous counseling about the importance of implementing good and correct hand washing habits.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between public knowledge about Covid-19 and the habit of washing hands in Indrasari village, Martapura district, Banjar district, South Kalimantan province in 2021.

Keywords: Knowledge; Covid-19; Hand Washing
Introduction

Public health problems in Indonesia are still a concern for the government. Public awareness of the importance of health is still low. Community behavior that is still unhygienic coupled with the absence of environmental facilities and infrastructure that supports the impact on health. Many public health problems may arise due to community behavior and environmental conditions that do not pay attention to health (Mitra, 2012).

Recently, the Covid-19 pandemic has received worldwide attention, since its emergence at the end of 2019 in the Wuhan province of China. Covid-19 is caused by Coronaviruses (CoV) which is in the same family as the viruses that cause flu, MERS-CoV and SAR-CoV. Initial symptoms are found the same as the common cold such as cough, fever, fatigue, shortness of breath and no appetite. The rapid development of the corona virus causes more serious infections, organ failure and death (Sari, 2020).

Based on the latest data reported by the WHO (World Health Organization) on July 2, 2020, there were 10.7 million confirmed cases with an additional 164,000 cases worldwide. Indonesia became one of the largest contributors with the addition of 1,385 confirmed cases on the same day (WHO, 2021). Based on the presentation of the Expert Team of the Task Force for the Acceleration of the Handling of Covid-19 on June 30, 2020, South Kalimantan was in the 6th highest number of cases after.

West Java province with 3,148 confirmed cases and increased to 3,223 the following day. Since the beginning of the emergence of Covid-19 cases in South Kalimantan, the city of Banjarmasin and Banjar Regency have always dominated the addition of the highest cases every day. From the report of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Controlling the Handling of Covid-19 in South Kalimantan Province, Banjar Regency is in the top position after the city of Banjarmasin with 342 confirmed cases on July 2, 2020.

The number of Covid-19 patients is increasing every day. Anticipatory and preventive steps are needed to overcome these problems. The main spread of the virus that is currently a pandemic occurs through droplets. In other words, we are at great risk of being infected with the virus if we are exposed to droplets of saliva from an infected person. However, the virus can also survive on surfaces and cause cross-contamination of people who touch them. Therefore, WHO (World Health Organization) urges us to
avoid objects that are often touched by many people, such as doorknobs and tables and to be diligent in washing hands with soap in a disciplined manner (WHO, 2021).

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers using an interview method on July 13, 2020 in the Sekumpul area as many as 10 people, it was found that 7 out of 10 people said they did not know about Covid-19 and rarely did good and correct hand washing. The spread of Covid-19 can be prevented by various efforts. Providing in-depth knowledge about the symptoms, transmission and prevention of the virus is important for the public to know. Growing people's motivation about the importance of maintaining cleanliness and physical fitness must also be improved (Zahrotunnimah, 2020).

Public awareness is very much needed in recognizing, studying and understanding all aspects of the Covid-19 case including signs and symptoms, causes, triggers and management. Knowledge has a close relationship with the decisions that will be taken because with knowledge a person has the basis for making choices in the prevention and handling of Covid-19(Sari, 2020).

Method

The research design used in this research is descriptive analytic with a correlational study and a cross sectional approach, namely by collecting data at one time with the aim of finding the relationship between public knowledge about Covid-19 and hand washing habits in Indrasari village, Martapura district, Banjar province, South Kalimantan in 2021. The population in this study is the entire community in Indrasari village, Martapura sub-district, Banjar district, South Kalimantan province, amounting to six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven people (6,567) in 2020. The sampling technique that will be used in this study is by accidental sampling which is part of non-probability sampling, namely this form of sampling is based on chance, meaning that anyone who happens to meet the researcher and is considered suitable to be a data source will be the sample in this study.

Result

Based on the results of research conducted using questionnaires and google form on 377 respondents, this study obtained the following results:
1. Knowledge About Covid-19

Table 1 Frequency Distribution Based on Respondents Knowledge in Indrasari Village in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretty Good</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Good</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>377</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the results of the study, it is known that most of the respondents in this study have knowledge in the good category with a percentage of 92.6% while the rest are in the sufficient category as much as 6.1% and the less category with a percentage of 1.3%.

2. The Habit of Washing Hands in the Community

Table 2 Frequency Distribution Based on Handwashing Habits of Respondents in Indrasari Village in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand Washing Habits</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>84.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretty Good</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Good</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>377</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the results of the study, it is known that most of the respondents in this study have the habit of washing their hands in the good category with a percentage of 84.1% while the rest with a sufficient category of 12.2% and a poor category with a percentage of 3.7%.

3. The Relationship of Public Knowledge about Covid-19 with Hand Washing Habits

Table 3 The Relationship of Public Knowledge About Covid-19 With the Habit of Washing Hands in Indrasari Village in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Score p</th>
<th>Rho</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Pretty good</td>
<td>Not Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(87.2%)</td>
<td>(9.4%)</td>
<td>(3.4%)</td>
<td>(100.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pretty Good</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(47.8%)</td>
<td>(52.2%)</td>
<td>(0%)</td>
<td>(100.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Not Good</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(40.0%)</td>
<td>(20.0%)</td>
<td>(40.0%)</td>
<td>(100.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>317</td>
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<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(84.0%)</td>
<td>(12.3%)</td>
<td>(3.7%)</td>
<td>(100.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data, 2021
Based on the results of the Spearman Rank test conducted, it shows the value of \( p = 0.000 \ p < \alpha (0.05) \), the correlation coefficient (0.285) means that there is a relationship between Public Knowledge About Covid-19 and Hand Washing Habits in Indrasari Village, Martapura District, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province. 2021. The relationship between public knowledge about Covid-19 and the habit of washing hands indicates that knowledge is the basis for realizing good hand washing habits.

**Discussion**

According to these results, it can be seen that the majority of respondents already have a good level of knowledge about Covid-19. However, some respondents still have a low level of knowledge. The level of knowledge that is not good for respondents may be due to a lack of information and counseling received by respondents or it could be because respondents received more information from less accurate sources so that respondents' understanding of the dangers of Covid-19 was not appropriate, resulting in good knowledge not being optimal. This is reinforced by research which states that the more a person obtains information, the better his knowledge. If someone gains knowledge from a trusted source of information and comes from an actual source, the better that person's knowledge will be (Hasbullah, 2013).

According to these results, it can be seen that the majority of respondents already have good hand washing habits. However, there are still some respondents who have a bad level of hand washing habits. This is in line with the knowledge of respondents who have good categories, where in forming a complete and positive attitude or habit determination, knowledge plays a very important role. However, good knowledge does not necessarily make respondents have good hand washing habits too, some respondents may know the importance of washing hands as a form of Covid-19 prevention efforts, but very few know how to wash hands properly and Correct.

The theory that strengthens this argument is found in the results of research conducted by (Syahputri, 2011), it is said that hand washing has not become a culture carried out by the Indonesian people at large. In everyday life there are still many people who wash their hands only with water when they want to eat and wash their hands with soap only after eating, even though hands are a medium that carries germs, so washing them before eating with soap is an effort to prevent the disease itself.
Washing hands with water alone is more commonly done by the community but this has proven to be less effective when compared to washing hands with soap.

According to Kholid (2012), knowledge is the most important domain for the formation of one's actions. Knowledge is needed as a psychic boost when you have to apply it in everyday life. A habit of behavior will be embedded longer if it is accompanied by knowledge. The facilities that are exemplified during the demonstration of the hand washing movement such as running water faucets, soap and tissue will provide a more realistic image as one of the media so that the knowledge is captured by the community by maximizing the five senses. The ease of delivering information will certainly speed up someone gaining new knowledge(Salsabila, 2020).

According to Notoatmodjo (2012), a person's education about health will affect health behavior, this is because the education obtained will gain knowledge and will create disease prevention efforts. The higher a person's level of education will make it easier for him to absorb knowledge, thus his insight will be wider.

Therefore, public knowledge about Covid-19 is a very important aspect in the current pandemic. The public needs to know the cause of Covid-19, the characteristics of the virus, signs and symptoms, terms related to Covid-19, the necessary examinations and the transmission process as well as efforts to prevent the disease(Purnamasari & Anisa, 2020)

**Conclusion**

The majority of people's knowledge about Covid-19 is in the good category as many as 349 respondents or around (92.6%). The habit of washing hands in the majority community with a good category as many as 317 respondents or approximately (84.1%). There is a relationship between public knowledge about Covid-19 and the habit of washing hands in Indrasari village, Martapura district, Banjar district, South Kalimantan province in 2021.

**References**


