

Hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap tentang pencegahan covid-19 dengan praktik pelayanan di RSKGM FKG UI: Studi pada mahasiswa program pendidikan spesialis konservasi gigi = The relationship between knowledge and attitude about covid-19 with service practice in RSKGM FKG UI: Study on conservative dentistry specialty program student.

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia memiliki dampak besar pada praktik pelayanan kedokteran gigi. Dokter gigi memiliki risiko lebih tinggi terinfeksi COVID-19 dalam prosedur kedokteran gigi. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan tindakan pencegahan penularan COVID-19 dalam bentuk kontrol infeksi yang merupakan salah satu indikator penilaian kualitas dalam praktik pelayanan kedokteran gigi. Tujuan: Penelitian ini menjelaskan hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap pencegahan COVID-19 dengan praktik pelayanan di RSKGM FKG UI pada mahasiswa PPDGS Konservasi Gigi. Metode: Penelitian deskriptif analitik potong-lintang pada 58 mahasiswa PPDGS Konservasi Gigi FKG UI berbasis kuesioner yang dibagikan secara daring. Hasil: Berdasarkan Uji Mann-Whitney dan Kruskal Wallis, tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna secara statistik ($p > 0,05$) antara pengetahuan, sikap dan praktik pencegahan COVID-19 berdasarkan lama pengalaman kerja dan tahun angkatan pendidikan. Uji korelasi Spearman menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan ($p > 0,05$) pengetahuan dan sikap mahasiswa tentang pencegahan COVID-19 dengan praktik pelayanan kedokteran gigi. Kesimpulan: Mahasiswa PPDGS Konservasi Gigi memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, sikap positif dan praktik yang baik terkait pencegahan COVID-19. Tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap responden tentang pencegahan COVID-19 dengan praktik pelayanan di RSKGM FKG UI serta tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik pencegahan COVID-19 berdasarkan lama pengalaman kerja dan tahun angkatan pendidikan.Background: The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has had a major impact on the dental services. Dentists are exposed to a higher risk of getting infected by COVID-19 during dental procedures. Therefore, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 in the form of infection control which is one of the indicators of quality assessment in dental service practice. Objectives: This study explains the correlation between knowledge and attitudes about COVID-19 prevention with service practice at RSKGM FKG UI on Conservative Dentistry Specialty Program Student. Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive analytic study was conducted on 58 Conservative Dentistry Specialty Program Students based on questionnaires taken online. Result: Based on the Mann-Whitney and Kruskal Wallis tests, there was no statistical difference ($p > 0.05$) between knowledge, attitudes and practices of COVID-19 prevention based on length of work experience and years of education. The Spearman test showed no correlation ($p > 0.05$) between knowledge and attitudes of students about COVID-19 prevention on dental service practices. Conclusion: Conservative Dentistry Specialty Program Students have a good level of knowledge, positive attitude and good practices related to COVID-19 prevention. There is no correlation between the knowledge and attitudes of respondents about COVID-19 prevention on service practices at the RSKGM FKG UI and there is no

significant difference in knowledge, attitudes, and practices of COVID-19 prevention based on the length of work experience and years of the education