

Gambaran Pengetahuan, Sikap, Persepsi Risiko, dan Perilaku Pencegahan COVID-19 Pada Mahasiswa S1 Universitas Indonesia Angkatan 2020 = Knowledge, Attitude, Risk Perception, and Behavior of COVID-19 Prevention Among Undergraduate Student of University of Indonesia Batch 2020

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, persepsi risiko, dan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 pada mahasiswa S1 Universitas Indonesia angkatan 2020. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain studi cross-sectional. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik purposive sampling yang diikuti sebanyak 118 responden dengan mengisi kuesioner daring menggunakan Google Form. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan responden tentang pencegahan COVID-19 sudah tinggi, tetapi masih rendah mengenai jaga jarak dan kontak erat. Responden pada umumnya memiliki sikap positif dalam mencegah COVID-19, tetapi masih terdapat 28% responden yang takut ketika ingin melakukan tes PCR. Sebagian besar responden mempersepsikan COVID-19 sebagai penyakit yang serius dan khawatir ketika mendengar informasi tentang COVID-19. Responden telah melakukan sebagian besar perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 dengan baik, seperti etika batuk, memakai masker ke luar rumah saat pandemi dan di tempat keramaian, menjaga jarak di tempat keramaian, dan mencuci tangan dengan sabun setelah dari tempat keramaian, sebelum makan, dan sesudah makan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19. Perlu meningkatkan edukasi atau sosialisasi yang efektif dan konsisten dan menguatkan penerapan perilaku pencegahan yang masih kurang, terutama menjaga jarak dan mencuci tangan dengan sabun minimal 40 detik.

.....This research explained about the description of knowledge, attitude, risk perception, and behavior of COVID-19 prevention among undergraduate students of University of Indonesia Batch 2020. This research used the quantitative method with cross-sectional study. Sampling was carried out by purposive sampling technique that were joined by 118 respondents with filling out an online questionnaire based on Google Form. The results showed that the respondent's knowledge about COVID-19 prevention was high, but still low regarding physical distancing and close contact. In general, respondents have a positive attitude in preventing COVID-19, but there are still 28% who are afraid to do a PCR test. Most of the respondents perceived COVID-19 as a serious disease and were worried when they heard information about COVID-19. Respondents have done most of the prevention of COVID-19 well, such as cough etiquette, wearing masks outside the house during pandemic and in crowded places, maintaining distance in crowded places, and washing hands with soap and after going to crowded places, before and after eating. The results showed that there was no significant association between knowledge, attitude, and behavior of COVID-19 prevention. It is necessary to increase effective and consistent education or socialization and strengthen the implementation of prevention behavior that still lack, especially maintaining distance and washing hands with soap for at least 40 seconds.