

Perilaku Pencegahan COVID-19 pada Mahasiswa Kesehatan dan Non-Kesehatan Universitas Indonesia Ditinjau dari Teori Health Belief Model Tahun 2020 = Preventive Health Behaviours from COVID-19 Based on the Health Belief Model Theory among Students Majoring in Health and Non-Health Sciences Universitas Indonesia 2020

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 pada mahasiswa kesehatan dan non-kesehatan di Universitas Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 pada mahasiswa kesehatan dan non-kesehatan ditinjau dari teori health belief model. Variabel yang diteliti adalah perilaku pencegahan COVID-19, faktor pemodifikasi (usia, jenis kelamin, pengetahuan) dan persepsi individu (persepsi kerentanan, keparahan, manfaat, hambatan dan self efficacy). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan metode penelitian cross sectional. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 110 orang mahasiswa kesehatan dan non-kesehatan dengan menggunakan metode pengambilan sampel purposive sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 68% mahasiswa kesehatan memiliki perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 yang baik dan 31.6% memiliki perilaku pencegahan yang kurang baik. Sedangkan mahasiswa non-kesehatan yang memiliki perilaku pencegahan yang baik adalah 59.7% dan 40.3% memiliki perilaku pencegahan yang kurang baik. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis kelamin dengan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 ($p=0.020$).

.....This study discusses about the preventive health behaviours of COVID-19 among students majoring in health and non-health sciences Universitas Indonesia. The objective of this study was to look preventive health behaviour COVID-19 among students majoring in health and non-health sciences based of health belief model. Variabels in this study including preventive behaviour, modifying factors (Age, sex, and knowledge), individual perceived (perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, dan perceived barriers and self efficacy). This study using quantitative approaches and cross sectional study methods. The total samples of this study is 110 people of students majoring in health and non-health sciences with purposive sampling method. The result showed that 68% students majoring health sciences are having good preventive behaviour and 31.6% have enough preventive behaviour, while 59.7% the student majoring non-health science have good preventive behaviour and 40.3% have enough preventive behaviour. There was significant associations between sex with preventive health behaviour of COVID-19 ($p=0.020$)