

## **The Influence Of Knowledge And Attitude To Community Compliance With Covid-19 Protocols In Watulimo Village Trenggalek District**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. The disease is mainly spread between people through respiratory droplets from coughs and sneezes. This virus can survive up to three days with plastic and stainless steel SARS CoV-2 can last up to three days, or in aerosols for three hours (Gorbalenya, 2020). The research design was an observational quantitative study with a cross sectional approach with the focus of the research being aimed at analyzing the influence of knowledge and attitudes of transmission on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency with a population of 164 respondents and a sample of 115 respondents who were drawn using the simple random sampling technique. The findings show that hNearly half of the respondents had moderate knowledge of 47 respondents (40.5%). Nearly half of the respondents had a moderate attitude as many as 47 respondents (40.5%). Most of the respondents did not comply with the health protocol as many as 84 respondents (73.3%). The results of the study used the test *Multiple linear regression* shows that with a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , H1 is accepted, so it can be concluded that simultaneously it exists the influence of knowledge and attitudes of transmission on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency with a magnitude of influence of 80.1%. It is hoped that the community can comply with health protocols as appropriate which must use standard masks, maintain distance and be diligent in washing hands with soap. That way it can reduce the risk of spreading the Covid-19 virus.

**Keywords :** Attitude, Compliance, Knowledge

### **INTRODUCTION**

Coronavirus 2019 or COVID-19 is a pandemic that has resulted in high mortality rates in various parts of the world. Good knowledge about the COVID-19 pandemic and clean and healthy living habits as an effort to prevent transmission of COVID-19 is important to apply. The COVID-19 pandemic (Coronavirus Disease 2019) caused by the SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2) virus is an event that threatens public health in general and has attracted worldwide attention. On January 30, 2020, WHO (World Health Organization) has designated the COVID-19 pandemic as a public health emergency of international concern (Güner, Hasanoğlu, & Aktaş, 2020).

Corona virus is a new type of virus that has now shocked the world community (Mona, 2020). The problem is this virus has managed to infect thousands of millions of people globally in a very short time (Li et al., 2020). Even humans without showing symptoms of being infected with the Corona virus can also spread it to other humans (Kumar & Dwivedi, 2020).

Anticipating an increase in the spread and number of infections, the public is encouraged to adopt a new healthy lifestyle according to health protocols during the Corona

virus pandemic. One form of this protocol is to maintain cleanliness and not to have direct contact with patients who are positive for Corona virus (Izzaty, 2020). Then, use a face mask when traveling or outside the home (Howard et al., 2020). Furthermore, maintaining cleanliness by washing hands or using a handsanitizer (Lee et al., 2020). Lastly is the application of social distancing by keeping a distance of 1 meter and covering the mouth when coughing or sneezing using the arm (Hafeez et al., 2020).

Some examples of these health protocols are of course very necessary for the community to implement during the Corona virus pandemic. Even social distancing protocols such as self-isolation have been announced by the government through circular number HK02.01 / MENKES / 202/2020. In addition to avoiding Corona virus infection, the process of suppressing the spread and infection of Corona virus can be carried out. Based on this, this study was written with the intention of analyzing the level of public awareness in implementing health protocols during the Corona virus pandemic. The absence of a specific antiviral as a vaccine is the biggest reason for the application of health protocols during the pandemic (Gennaro et al., 2020). This health protocol serves as a prevention for the spread of Corona virus infection to the wider community.

Face protective masks are a form of self-protection during the Corona virus pandemic. This statement has also been strengthened by the World Health Organization (WHO) through interim guidelines announced on April 6, 2020 regarding the recommendation to increase masks (World Health Organization, 2020b). Face protective masks are very important to use because they not only function as protection, but also prevent the spread of Corona virus infection (Shen et al., 2020). Through the use of face masks, the spread of the Corona virus can also be controlled (Cheng et al., 2020).

Maintaining personal hygiene during the Corona virus pandemic, such as washing hands, is one of the steps that people need to take. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also explained that maintaining hand hygiene has been able to save human lives from Corona virus infection (World Health Organization, 2020d). However, washing hands cannot be done carelessly by the community. Washing hands properly within 20 seconds or more using running water and liquid soap is an effective method that is recommended and really needs to be applied by the community (Khedmat, 2020). Through the act of washing hands, the transmission cycle and the risk of spreading the Corona virus between 6% and 44% can be reduced (Chen et al., 2020).

*Social distancing* is one of the policies currently implemented by the world community during the Corona virus pandemic. During the implementation of the social distancing policy, the Indonesian government has implemented several activities such as: a) Studying and working from home; b) Stay at home; c) Prohibit activities and; d) Limiting operating hours in public places (Yanti et al., 2020).

The government has been aggressively announcing recently easing of restrictions and has put out protocol for what the government calls the "new normal order". Community compliance is becoming increasingly important. Efforts to build public awareness must be increased in various ways. Among other things, first, by carrying out more effective communication down to the grassroots, through various media and methods that are suitable for the diversity of ages, education and community culture / local wisdom. Second, a clearer and more targeted campaign so that the public has the same viewpoint to carry out disease prevention and control efforts; instead of partly obedient and partly violating so that all efforts go to waste. The campaign builds optimism in Indonesia in dealing with COVID-19 also needs to be created and more strongly socialized. Third, facilitate access to health with clear and continuous information so that people can quickly take action for self-examination, treatment and isolation when infected. Fourth, consistent policies so as not to confuse the public (Almi, 2020).

However, many people do not pay attention to the existence of health protocols that should be obeyed and run properly. Based on the above conditions, the authors are interested in researching the effect of knowledge and attitudes of transmission on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency.

## METHODS

In this study, researchers used a quantitative analytic design with a cross sectional approach, namely a study to study the dynamics of regression between risk factors and effects, by approaching, observing or collecting data at once (point time approach), that is, each subject. The research was only observed once and measurements were made of the character status or subject variables at the time of examination. This does not mean that all research subjects were observed at the same time (Notoadmojo, 2012). This research will analyze the influence of knowledge and attitudes of transmission on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency with a population of 164 respondents and a sample of 115 respondents who were taken using the Simple Random Sampling technique.

## RESULTS

Table 1 Analysis Results *Linear Regression* the influence of knowledge and attitudes of transmission on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency

No.	Variable	$\beta$	SE	$R^2$	p-value
1	Constant	0.05	0.13	0.801	0.000
2	Knowledge	0.01	0.092		
3	Attitude	0.01	0.080		

### 1. Partial

#### a. The Influence of Knowledge on Compliance

Based on the results of Linear Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.001 < 0.05$ , then  $H_1$  is accepted, so it can be concluded that partially there is the influence of knowledge on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency.

#### b. The Effect of Attitude on Compliance

Based on the results of Linear Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.001 < 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, so it is concluded that partially there is the influence of attitudes on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency.

### 2. Simultaneously

Based on the results of the Multiple Linear Regression analysis, it shows that with a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ ,  $H_1$  is accepted, so it can be concluded that simultaneously there is the influence of knowledge and attitudes of transmission on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency with a magnitude of influence of 80.1%.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Knowledge Covid-19 Protocol for Communities in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency

The results showed that almost half of the respondents had moderate category knowledge as many as 47 respondents (40.5%). In addition, 41 respondents (36.2%) had low category knowledge. Meanwhile, 23 respondents (23.3%) had high category knowledge.

Knowledge is an impression in the human mind as a result of the use of the five senses. Knowledge is the result of human senses, or the result of a person's knowing of objects through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, etc.) (Notoatmodjo, 2013). According to Hendra (2013) knowledge is also influenced by information sources. Information can be obtained from various sources, namely the mass media, health workers as well as from friends and family.

The factors that influence knowledge are socio-economy, culture (culture, religion), education, experience. Education is an effort to provide knowledge so that there is increased positive behavior change. The higher a person's knowledge, the better his behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. In humans it usually causes respiratory infections, ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The disease is mainly spread among people through respiratory droplets from coughs and sneezes. This virus can survive for up to three days with plastic and stainless steel SARS CoV-2 can last up to three days, or in aerosols for three hours (Gorbalenya, 2020) This virus has also been found in feces, but until March 2020 it is not known whether transmission through the feces as possible, and the risk is estimated to be low (Van Doremalen et al, 2020)

According to researchers, knowledge is the basis for someone to do something. If the knowledge is good, what will be done will be directed, whereas if the knowledge is lacking, then what will be done tends to be unfocused. Based on the results of the study, it was found that many people who have knowledge of health protocols are still in the poor category, which can be seen from the wrong view of the community about Covid-19. The community considers that the health protocol does not need to be taken into account where when using the health protocol it actually makes it difficult for the community, especially in the economic sector. So that people tend to have inaccurate knowledge about Covid-19 and the existence of health protocols.

## **B. Attitude Covid-19 Protocol for Communities in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency**

The results showed that almost half of the respondents had a sufficiently categorized attitude as many as 47 respondents (40.5%). In addition, a number of 40 respondents (35.3%) had a poor attitude. Meanwhile, 28 respondents (24.1%) had a good attitude.

An individual is very closely related to their respective attitudes as their personal characteristics. Attitude in general is often defined as an action taken by an individual to respond to something. The definition of attitude is explained by Saifudin Azwar (2010). Attitude is defined as a reaction or response that arises from an individual to an object which then raises the individual's behavior towards that object in certain ways.

Gerungan (2014) also describes the notion of attitude or attitude as a reaction to an individual's views or feelings towards certain objects. Even though the object is the same, not all individuals have the same attitude, it can be influenced by individual circumstances, experiences, information and different needs of each individual. A person's attitude towards objects will shape individual behavior towards objects.

Human attitudes are not formed since humans are born. Human attitudes are formed through social processes that occur during their lifetime, where individuals get information and experience. This process can take place in the family, school and community environment. When a social process occurs, there is a reciprocal relationship between the individual and his surroundings. The existence of these interactions and relationships then forms a pattern of individual attitudes with their surroundings.

Saifudin Azwar (2010) describes the factors forming attitudes, namely: strong experience, influence of other people who are considered important, cultural influence, mass media, educational institutions and religious institutions, the influence of emotional factors.

Attitude is the response of someone who is still closed to a stimulus or object. The manifestation of attitude cannot be immediately seen, but can only be interpreted first from closed behavior. Attitudes will be more easily formed if these personal experiences occur in situations that involve emotional factors. Based on the research results, it was found that most of the respondents had a fairly good attitude, but there were still many respondents who had a lack of attitude. The lack of respondent's attitude was caused by the lack of a misunderstanding of the public's view of the Covid-19 virus outbreak and the function of carrying out health protocols. Because of this misunderstanding, people prefer to ignore everything related to health protocols.

### **C. Obedience Covid-19 Protocol for Communities in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency**

The results showed that most of the respondents did not comply with the health protocol as many as 84 respondents (73.3%). Meanwhile, a total of 31 respondents (36.7%) complied with the health protocol.

Compliance or obedience (compliance / adherence) is the level of a person carrying out activities and behaviors that have been suggested or determined (Konis, 2012). Compliance is a term to describe obedience or surrender to a predetermined goal.

Wesker (2014) argues that the factors that affect the level of compliance are anything that can have a positive effect so that the sufferer is no longer able to maintain adherence, until he becomes less obedient and disobedient.

No one follows instructions if he misunderstands the instructions given to him. Sometimes this is due to a professional failure to provide complete information and to provide a lot of instructions that a person should remember. The level of education can increase compliance, as long as it is an active education that is obtained independently, through certain stages. Suparyanto (2010) states that the older a person is, the better his mental development process, but at certain ages, this mental development process is not as fast as when he was a teenager. Thus it can be concluded that the age factor will affect a person's level of knowledge which will peak at certain ages and will decrease the ability to accept or remember something as age gets older. This is supported by the existence of a low level of education.

The personalities between obedient people and people who fail are different. A person who is disobedient is a person who is depressed, has anxiety, is very concerned about his health, has weaker ego power and has a more social life, is focused on himself. The power of the ego is more marked by a lack of mastery over the environment. Demographic variables are also used to predict non-compliance (Wilujeng, 2015).

According to researchers, compliance is the level of a person carrying out activities and behaviors that have been suggested or defined. Compliance is a term to describe obedience or surrender to predetermined goals. Likewise in the community, most people do not obey when given instructions by the government or related agencies because people easily accept all negative information rather than positive information, so news that is not true is very easy to spread in the community and people believe it. So that the result of the large amount of information on goax causes people to tend to ignore and not comply with the health protocol instructions from the government.

### **D. The Effect of Knowledge on Compliance with the Covid-19 Protocol in Communities in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency**

Based on the results of Linear Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is

0.001 < 0.05, then H1 is accepted, so it can be concluded that partially there is the influence of knowledge on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency.

In today's world, Covid-19 is a pandemic case since March 11, 2020. Covid-19 is a disease caused by the corona virus. Coronaviruses (CoV) are part of a family of viruses that cause illnesses ranging from the flu to more severe illnesses 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 as attacking humans before (Widiyani, 2020).

The corona virus case appeared and attacked humans for the first time in the province of Wuhan, China. Early appearance is thought to be pneumonia, with symptoms similar to flu in general. These symptoms include coughing, fever, fatigue, shortness of breath, and no appetite. 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).

Compliance is a term used to describe people's behavior in wearing masks. Compliance is positive behavior shown by society when people use masks. Factors that affect compliance depend on many factors, including knowledge, motivation, attitudes, and beliefs about disease control and prevention efforts, environmental variables, quality of health instructions, and the ability to access existing resources (Sinuraya et al., 2018). Meanwhile, non-compliance is a condition when an individual or group wishes to comply, but there are a number of factors that hinder adherence to health advice given by health workers (Prihantana et al, 2016).

According to researchers, compliance goes straight with how high a person knows the dangers of Covid-19. When a person tends to have high knowledge, he will be more obedient to carrying out health protocols and vice versa when someone doesn't know much about Covid-19 and even has wrong knowledge, he will tend to not comply with health protocols. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of knowledge on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency

#### **E. The Influence of Attitudes Toward Compliance with the Covid-19 Protocol on Communities in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency**

Based on the results of Linear Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is 0.001 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that partially there is the influence of attitudes on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency

Corona virus is a new type of virus that has now shocked the world community (Mona, 2020). The problem is this virus has managed to infect thousands of millions of people globally in a very short time (Li et al., 2020). Even humans without showing symptoms of being infected with the Corona virus can also spread it to other humans (Kumar & Dwivedi, 2020).

Anticipating an increase in the spread and number of infections, the public is encouraged to adopt a new healthy lifestyle according to health protocols during the Corona virus pandemic. One form of this health protocol is to maintain cleanliness and not to have direct contact with patients who are positive for Corona virus (Izzaty, 2020). Then, use a face mask when traveling or outside the home (Howard et al., 2020). Furthermore, maintaining cleanliness by washing hands or using a handsanitizer (Lee et al., 2020). Lastly is the application of social distancing by keeping a distance of 1 meter and covering the mouth when coughing or sneezing using the arm (Hafeez et al., 2020).

Coronavirus is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system. In most cases, this virus causes only mild respiratory infections, like the flu. However, this virus can also cause severe respiratory infections, such as lung infections / pneumonia. (Dr. Merry Dame Cristy Pane 2020). As a result of this pandemic, anxiety arose from all people, including residents at the Hanudnas Education and Training Center. One of the factors for the emergence of anxiety from the community is because they do not know whether the people around them are healthy or not so they also avoid crowds or gatherings that invite large numbers of people. And they fear themselves whether they are bringing the virus to those around them. This is due to a lack of information and fake news about COVID-19 which likes to circulate carelessly.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, many major changes have occurred in various aspects of our lives. One of the most felt is the necessity to apply *physical distancing* and reduce travel outside the home when there is no urgent need to break the chain of transmission Corona virus. Faced with this new, which is arguably unpleasant, can lead to confusion and an unacceptable attitude for the general public, especially if it is not explained why this new rule happened suddenly without any socialization, as a result they can interpret the outside world and strangers as something scary and will have a negative impact on his health.

## CONCLUSION

1. Nearly half of the respondents had moderate knowledge of 47 respondents (40.5%).
2. Nearly half of the respondents 47 respondents (40.5%) had sufficiently categorized attitude.
3. Most of the respondents 84 respondents (73.3%) did not comply with the health protocol.
4. There is the influence of knowledge on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency
5. There is the influence of attitudes on compliance with the Covid-19 protocol in the community in Watulimo Village, Trenggalek Regency

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