
**Description of Housewife Behavior About the Covid 19 Incidence
in the Work Area of the Suka Mulia Community Health Center,
Darul Makmur District, Nagan Raya Regency**

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Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic event is a global outbreak that disrupts the respiratory system caused by the corona virus, with the most common symptoms of COVID-19 being fever, dry cough and feeling tired. Based on data from the health center, the number of COVID-19 sufferers in 2020 is 1 positive and died. This study was to determine the behavior of housewives regarding the incidence of COVID-19 which was carried out in the work area of the PUSKESMAS Suka Mulia, Darul Makmur District, Nagan Raya Regency in August 2020 for several informants, analyzed using qualitative methods. So it is known that the level of knowledge of housewives that is already good is obtained from various media while the attitude is known that not all housewives care about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 and the actions of housewives have not implemented prevention properly according to health protocols because they think that all can contract the disease if it's not healthy. The conclusion is that the behavior of housewives is still not good because in terms of attitudes and actions that have not been properly implemented according to health protocols, it is recommended that the government be able to supervise housewives in behaving and acting according to health protocols.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Action

Introduction

The end of 2019 was a bad start in starting 2020. The world was shocked by the case of the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic in Wuhan, China which has claimed lives and resulted in a global economic crisis. The corona virus is a pandemic that is easily spread contagiously. Knowledge, attitudes and actions are very influential on the behavior of people who are targeted in providing educational information with more innovative methods (Moudy *et al.*, 2020)

The COVID-19 corona virus pandemic continues to occur around the world. There is no sign yet when this pandemic will pass. Countries in the world take various ways to break the chain of spreading the corona covid-19 virus. The methods taken include imposing total area quarantine, which is to prevent the spread of COVID-19, which is most effective in breaking the chain of transmission of Covid-19. such as in Italy, China, Spain and France (Qian & Zheng, 2018). There are also those who take as many tests as possible to find out the map of the distribution of the corona covid-19 virus, so that further steps can be taken. The method was chosen by South Korea. In addition, the community is also advised to limit activities outside the home as much as possible. The work from home policy has been implemented in various regions, as well as studying at home and worshipping at home. WHO and the government have conveyed various appeals in anticipation of the spread of the corona virus. This appeal was conveyed because of the many factors that cause massive human-to-human transmission of the COVID-19 corona which is often done by mistake (Huang *et al.*, 2020).

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. In humans, it usually causes respiratory infections, from the common cold to serious illnesses

such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). A new type of coronavirus that was discovered in humans since the outbreak occurred in Wuhan China, in December 2019, was then named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV2) and causes Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) (Van *et al.*, 2020). Common symptoms include fever $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$, dry cough, and shortness of breath. If there are people who within 14 days before the symptoms appear, have traveled to an infected country, or have cared for/had close contact with a person with COVID-19, then that person will be subjected to further laboratory tests to confirm the diagnosis. The death rate for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) or the Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in Aceh is 3.51% following the National mortality rate which is around 3.45%. Meanwhile, Aceh's recovery rate is 73.60% and the National is 79.19%. There were 78 people reported to have recovered, and only 79 confirmed cases. Accumulative COVID-19 Aceh, as of March 27 2020. The accumulative number of COVID-19 cases in Aceh has reached 6,844 people. Currently, there are 1,567 patients being treated, 5,037 people have recovered, and 240 people have died (KEMENKES, 2020)

Secretariat of the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 of the Nagan Raya Regency Government The latest number is 5 people who are now undergoing independent isolation. With this addition, the total number of positive residents was 137 people. According to him, residents who are increasing the number of COVID-19 are people without symptoms and undergoing independent isolation. Five residents who tested positive for COVID-19 and two of them died were residents of the Multipurpose Village. So far, this village is a place of interaction around the traditional market which is the center of buying and selling for community members from a number of villages in Darul Makmur. This qualitative research was conducted on several housewives as informants who happened to be available, willing to be interviewed and the head of the puskesmas as supporting informants to find out the behavior of housewives regarding the incidence of COVID-19 in the work area of the PUSKESMAS Suka Mulia, Darul Makmur District, Nagan Raya Regency (PUSKESMAS, 2020).

Result

The level of knowledge of housewives that is already good is obtained from various media while the attitude is known that not all housewives care about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 and the actions of housewives have not implemented prevention properly according to health protocols because they think that all can contract the disease if it's not healthy. The behavior of housewives is still not good because in terms of attitudes and actions that have not been properly implemented according to health protocols, it is recommended that the government be able to supervise housewives in behaving and acting according to health protocols.

Discussion

Knowledge is the participant's understanding of a given topic. Knowledge is the ability to receive, retain, and use information, which is influenced by experience and skills. Most of the knowledge that a person has comes from both formal and informal education, personal and other people's experiences, the environment, and the mass media (Siltrakool, 2012).

Here are some excerpts from interviews with informants:

I1 : How do you know about the disease that has been endemic in our area?

"Penyakit corona ya, saya taunya dari televis, HP kadang dari orang lain ibu-ibu yang sering kumpul ketika kami ketemu dimana aja".

(Corona disease, I know it from television, cellphones, sometimes from other people, mothers who often gather when we meet anywhere)

I3 : Does the mother know how the symptoms are?

“Ya seperti orang-orang bilang katanya demam, batuk kering, lelah, katanya juga bisa sesak kalau sudah berat sekali”.

(Yes, like people say they have fever, dry cough, tired, they say they can also get suffocated when it's very heavy)

I5 : Do you know how it is transmitted?

“Ya, setahu saya bisa tertular kalo bersentuhan langsung dengan penderita kemudian juga bisa lewat udara kalo kita berbicara dekat-dekat dengan penderita korona”

(Yes, as far as I know, it can be contracted if we come in direct contact with a sufferer and then it can also be passed through the air if we talk closely with people with corona)

I4 : Does the mother know how to prevent it?

“untuk pencegahannya ya seperti yang dibilang ditivi jaga jarak pakai masker dan cuci tangan pakai sabun, juga kalo kita da pigi jauh-jauh katanya disuruh isolasi mandiri supaya tidak nular ma orang lain”.

(For prevention, as said on the TV, keep a distance to use a mask and wash your hands with soap, also if we go far away, he said he was told to isolate independently so that it wouldn't spread to other people)

I2 : According to the mother of anyone who can catch this disease?

“kalo saya lihat semuanya bisa kena, kan ditivi kita da lihat orang dewasa, anak-anak, orang tua bahkan ibu hamil bisa juga”

(If I see everything can be affected, right on our website we see adults, children, parents and even pregnant women)

It is known that the level of knowledge of housewives who is already good with housewives who already knows the symptoms and causes of the COVID-19 disease and how the transmission mechanism occurs in the community and also knows that COVID-19 is a threat because it has a very high risk of death. high at all ages, especially people who are in an unhealthy condition. All of this information was obtained by mothers from electronic media, social media and other promotional media, even from oral conversations between communities about Covid-19. According to Notoatmodjo, knowledge is a cognitive domain that is very influential in shaping one's actions. Acceptance of new behavior will be more lasting if it is based on knowledge, while the behavior will not last long without being based on knowledge (Silalahi, 2013).

Attitude is a response or reaction of someone who is still closed to an object, stimulus, or topic. Attitude can also be defined as a person's tendency to act, either supporting or not supporting an object. Attitude is not yet an action, but it is a predisposing factor for behavior. A complete attitude is formed by components of cognition, affection and conation (Notoadmodjo, 2014).

Here are some excerpts from interviews with informants:

I2 : How do mothers respond to diseases that have been endemic in our area?

“biasa aja, kan penyakit korona ini ada sembuh ada yang meninggal”.

(Just normal, this corona disease is healed, some died)

I3 : What if a resident or mother's family is positive for COVID-19?

“kalo kami bedoa ja karena kalo sudah sakit semua bisa kena, kalo sakit kami minum obat supaya sembuh tu aja”.

(if we just pray because when we are sick everyone can get it, if we are sick we take medicine to get better that's all)

I4 : How are mothers and families doing during the COVID-19 pandemic?

"Kami biasa saja, mau pergi kemana aja biasa , anak-anak mau pergi main biasa bahkan tidak pakai masker"

(We are just ordinary, we want to go anywhere, children want to go to play normally, they don't even wear masks)

I5 : How about prevention of COVID-19?

"untuk pencegahannya kami tidak ada yang seperti yang dibilang orang petugas kesehatan karena merasa ribet, palagi kemana-mana pakai masker, cuci tangan, lagi jaga jarak, gimana jaga jarak apa lagi dalam keluarga".

(For prevention, we don't have anything like what health workers say because we feel complicated, what else do we use masks everywhere, wash our hands, keep our distance, how to maintain any distance in the family)

IU2 : According to the mother how best to deal with COVID-19?

"Biasa ja itu kan sakit flu seperti biasa, yang penting kita berdoa, kan ini cobaan takdir Allah"

(Ordinary, it is a common cold, what is important is that we pray, this is a trial by Allah's destiny)

It is known that all housewives do not care well about things to prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 disease, even though positive cases of COVID-19 are increasing day by day, up to 3,000 more in one day the community looks relaxed, the streets are still busy as usual as if you have forgotten the COVID-19 incident to prevent more cases from increasing, such as just sitting at home, wearing a mask, washing your hands and keeping your distance. Now masks and hand sanitizers are available in abundance, but many housewives do not want to wear masks and neglect to wash their hands and maintain their distance. Even though there are housewives who think that COVID-19 is the same as flu, it is also considered normal and anyone who is affected is the destiny of Allah.

The attitude of housewives who are often dishonest in conveying their health status and do not want to do tests. This often confuses local health workers because mothers are afraid of the appointment of officers as COVID-19 sufferers which makes them have to carry out independent isolation and other communities who will stay away to hang out with them. Because for the people of Indonesia, flu is an everyday disease that is mild and not deadly. The public learns from the attitude displayed by the government in responding to COVID-19 through the mass media.

Actions are all activities or activities that a person carries out, as a reaction or response to external stimuli, which describes their knowledge and attitudes (Siltrakool, 2012).

Here are some excerpts from interviews with informants:

IU1 : Did mothers and families wear masks on a daily basis during the COVID-19 pandemic?

"kami tidak memakai masker, kadang anak-anak ada pakai itupun ketika naik honda ".

(We don't wear masks, sometimes the children wear them when we ride Honda)

I2 : Did you and your family keep your distance from other people during the COVID-19 pandemic?

"kalo jaga jarak tidak, karena ditempat kita tidak ada kasus seperti di tempat orang".

(If you keep your distance, don't, because in our place there are no cases like in people's places)

I4 : Do mothers and families always wash their hands during the COVID-19 pandemic?

“Tidak, kami biasa saja, pergi kemana aja biasa tidak cuci tangan, paling cuci tangan sebelum dan sesudah makan”

(No, we are just normal, go anywhere we normally don't wash our hands, at best wash our hands before and after eating)

I5 : Do you always exercise and eat healthy and nutritious food?

“kami mana ada olah raga, paling olah raga ketika kerja itulah olah raga kami, kalo makanan biasa aja makan apa yang ada dirumah”.

(where do we have sports, most of all when we work, that's our sport, if we just eat what is at home)

The transmission of COVID-19 infection mainly occurs through physical contact. Based on this mode of transmission, prevention of COVID-19 is focused on safe community behavior patterns, namely taking preventive steps such as maintaining personal hygiene, eating healthy food, wearing masks, exercising, maintaining distance and isolating independently by staying at home when returning from the Covid pandemic area. -19. Not all housewives have implemented this properly according to government directives or health protocols because they think that all can contract the disease even though they implement health protocols. Even so, health workers still take direct action to show the urgency of efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as well as show the concern of local governments to the community. In addition, preventive measures include maximizing the use of ventilation, avoiding the potential for air recirculation, and minimizing the number of people in a certain room who share the same environment. In addition, the room is considered to have high virus stability, so that the process of transmitting the virus to healthy people can occur very easily (Qian & Zheng, 2018).

Various studies of people who are positive for COVID-19 have shown that people who have chronic disease not only have a higher risk of being infected with the virus, but also have a higher risk of dying after being infected (Verity *et al.*, 2020). The spread of the new corona virus that is increasingly widespread is due to the lack of implementation of health protocol rules by some people. According to a study published in the journal PLoS Medicine, as quoted by CNN, there are three simple actions that are considered to be able to stop this pandemic, including the following. Wash hands regularly. Wear face masks. Maintain social distancing or physical distance from each other.

Conclusion

Most of the housewives in the region like to be noble have understood various knowledge and behaviors about the COVID-19 pandemic. Even housewives in the Suka Mulia area are considered to have good knowledge regarding various health protocols along with various basics that must be understood regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, people in the Sukamulia area are considered to have low potential for COVID-19 cases based on their history or behavior. Public knowledge that is already good about the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to increase people's attitudes and actions in carrying out clean and healthy living habits or compliance in implementing health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hope for the government to be able to supervise housewives in behaving and acting in accordance with health protocols.

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