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Factors Associated with The Behavior of Breaking The Chain of Transmission of Covid-19 In The Community.

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Abstract. *Coronavirus disease was first reported in Wuhan, China, precisely in 2019. WHO reports that as of 21 February 2022, there are 423,237,674 (5.4%) confirmed cases of Covid-19, representing 5,878,328 (0.07%) worldwide. Who died? The number of people positive for the new coronavirus at the work site of the Kantai Public Health Center is increasing year by year, reaching 48 and 61 from 2020 to 2021. In 2022, from January to March, he had 17 of her Covid-19 positive cases. One of the efforts to break the Covid-19 chain is to slow and stop the spread of the disease, and a key component is community engagement and support. This can be achieved if people have knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors that tend to be positive. The purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors for breaking the chain of Covid-19 in society. This research method is an analytical survey and the sample size is 95 using a stratified sampling method. The survey instruments used a knowledge questionnaire by Ayu Saphira, a cognitive questionnaire by Gohel, and a modified behavioral questionnaire by Gunawan Susilawati. The results of this study showed a significant relationship between knowledge, perceptions about Covid-19, and actions to break the chain of Covid-19 in communities within the Kansai University Health Center work area with a p-value of 0.000 (<0.05). showed that there is Puskesmas recommends becoming more proactive in educating the public about Covid-19. It is also expected that the community will implement government*

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 or what is usually called covid-19, was first reported in China to be more precise in the province of Wuhan in 2019 and quickly spread throughout the world. Entering 2020, Covid-19 has become a serious threat to global public health (Zhang et al, 2020).)

Reports from WHO as of 21 February 2022 globally there were 423,237,674 (5.4%) confirmed cases of Covid-19, and as many as 5,878,328 (0.07%) died as a result of it. Southeast Asia reported 55,112,788 (8.4%) positive confirmed cases of Covid-19 (World Health Organization, 2022) Indonesia reported 5,289,414 (2.05%) confirmed positive cases, and 146,798 (0.05%) experience death. Whereas in Southeast Sulawesi Province as of 21 February 2022, there were 23,545 (0.8%) positive confirmed cases and 537 people who had died

(Southeast Sulawesi Covid Task Force, 2022)

The direct impact of the Covid-19 pandemic from the health aspect is the increase in new cases and deaths, as a result the workforce is maximized for handling Covid-19 (Moynihan, 2021). Apart from having an impact on the health aspect, the pandemic has also had an economic impact. McKibbin & Fernando (2020) concluded that all countries affected by the Covid-19 pandemic will experience economic growth at different levels due to changes in the distribution and demand for goods and services due to existing activity restrictions.

One of the efforts to break the chain of Covid-19 is to slow down and stop the spread of the disease, and its main component is community involvement and support. This can be realized if people have knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors that tend to be positive. Research conducted by Moudy J (2020) states that health education regarding Covid-19 that is valid and on target will increase efforts to prevent transmission of Covid-19 in the community. However, in contrast to Maria's research (2021), it is known that there is no relationship between knowledge and perception in the behavior of stopping the transmission of Covid-19.

People around the Kansai University Health Center actively follow news developments on television and social media, as well as information on procedures to end COVID-19 provided by the Kandai University Health Center. knowledge is likely to be very high. However, some people still view Covid-19 negatively. This is demonstrated by many people who fear vaccination because they see it as a health hazard. Action to break the chain of Covid-19 emerges from observations of people in several areas failing to implement government recommendations. This is illustrated by the fact that they often gather in crowds and that some people still leave their homes without wearing masks when sick.

The number of people infected with the new coronavirus within the work area of the Kansai University Public Health Center is increasing year by year, reaching 48 cases and 61 cases from 2020 to 2021. For 2022, from January to March he had 17 of his Covid-19 positive cases.

Method

The research design is an analytic survey with a cross sectional approach. The cross sectional approach is one of the research designs to collect the necessary data whose data is collected at a certain time/period (Sugiyono, 2018)

The population is people who live in the working area of the Kadai Health Center. The research sample is 95 people. Knowledge was measured with a 10 question questionnaire. Perception was measured with a 10 question questionnaire. As well as behavior is measured by a questionnaire with 9 questions.

Results

The following is the distribution of respondents by gender age and recent education

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics

Variabel	Mean ±SD	Total (n)	Persentase (%)
Age			
18-25 year	28,47±	33	34,8
26-35 year	5,43	49	51,5
36-45 year		13	13,7
Gender			
kelamin		36	37,9
Man		59	62,1
Women			
Final			
Education		67	70,5
SMA		11	11,6
D3		17	17,9

S1

Source : Primary Data,2022

Table 4.1 is known to average age 28.47±5.43, which is dominated by respondents aged 25-35 years as many as 49 people (51.5%), based on gender dominated by women, namely 59 people (62.1%), while based on the last education respondents dominated by high school as many as 67 people (70.5%)

The following is the distribution of respondents based on research variables.

Table 4.2 Distribution of respondents by individual variables

Variable	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge		
Well	49	51,6
Enough	32	33,7
Not enough	14	14,7
Perception		
Positive	56	58,9
Negative	39	41,1
Behavior		
Positive	43	45,3
Negative	52	54,7

Source: Primary Data,2022

Table 4.2 is known that 49 people (51.6%) of respondents have good knowledge. Regarding perceptions, it was reported that 56 people (58.9%) had positive perceptions, and there were 52 people (54.7%) respondents who had negative behaviors to stop the transmission of covid-19. The following are the results of the chi-square test used to find relationships between variables.

Table 4.3 Bivariate analysis of knowledge by behavior

Knowledge	behavior				P-Value
	Negative		Positive		
	n	%	n	%	
Well	12	12,6	37	39	0.00
Enough	28	29,5	4	4,2	0
Not enough	12	12,6	2	2,1	
Total	54,7		45,3		100

Source: Primary Data,2022

Table 4.3 is known from the results of the analysis of 37 respondents (38.9%) who have good knowledge have positive behavior, respondents who have sufficient knowledge obtained the results of 28 people (29.5%) have negative behavior, and respondents with less knowledge obtained the results of 12 people (12.6%) have negative behavior. The results of the chi square test obtained a value of p = 0.000 so it is known that there is a relationship between knowledge and the behavior of stopping the transmission of covid-19.

Table 4.4 Bivariate analysis of perception and behavior

perception	behavior				*P-Value*
	Negative		Positive		
	n	%	n	%	
Positive	33	34,7	6	6,3	0.000
Positive	19	20	37	39	
Amount		54,7		45,3	100

Source: Primary Data,2022

Table 4.4 is known the results of the analysis of 33 people (34.7%) respondents who have a negative perception have a negative behavior, respondents who have a positive perception obtained results 37 people (39%) have positive behavior. The results of the chi square test obtained a value of P = 0.000, so it was concluded that there was a relationship between perception and the behavior of breaking the covid-19 chain in the working area of the kandai health center.

Discussion

Relationship between Knowledge and Behavior to Break the Chain of Covid-19

The results of the study found that there was a relationship between knowledge and the behavior of stopping the transmission of covid-19 in the working area of the kandai health center. This is proven through statistical tests that found that p-value= 0.000 (< 0.05) means that there is a meaningful relationship between the two variables. This is also shown by the existence of 39% of respondents who have good knowledge of having positive behaviors which means that respondents have knowledge about the signs of covid-19 symptoms and forms of prevention and actively carry them out in their daily lives such as always wearing a mask outside the home and not going to crowded places. Respondents with sufficient knowledge but positive behaviors as many as 4.2% of respondents have less knowledge but have positive behaviors as 2.1% which means that although some respondents have less knowledge but actively implement prevention of covid-19 transmission in the environment.

Respondents with good knowledge but negative behavior were 12.6% which means that even though they have preventive knowledge about covid-19, respondents do not apply it in their daily lives. Knowledge is sufficient but negative behavior is 29.5% which means respondents have sufficient knowledge about the signs of symptoms and prevention of covid-19 and apply them in daily life. Knowledge is lacking but has negative behavior there are as many as 12.6% which means that respondents have less knowledge about controlling covid-19 and do not implement covid-19 prevention measures properly and correctly.

This research is supported by suryaningrum research (2021) with the results of the relationship between knowledge and community behavior in the rondel wetan Semarang, the community knows that personal hygiene and environmental efforts can affect the spread of covid-19. This good knowledge is influenced by the role of local community leaders, the education of respondents, and age. Hening ciptiany's research (2022) is known to have a relationship between knowledge and the behavior of global elementary school students. The good knowledge possessed by students is influenced by a proactive environment in educating covid-19 control. Research from Erika untari (2020) states that several factors encourage community behavior in preventing Covid-19, namely age, education, employment, socioeconomic factors, and knowledge levels.

Knowledge can be interpreted as a unity of ideas that humans have about the whole world (Notoadmodjo, 2018). Knowledge is driven by education and age. Education will encourage someone in the learning process, someone with higher education will find it easier to receive and obtain information as they get older their way of thinking/mindset will develop so that they gain more knowledge (Yuliana, 2017) Information about covid-19 is fundamental and it is important to make someone's behavior responsive in helping to overcome Covid-19 (Waryani, 2020).

Based on the results of the study, the researchers concluded that respondents who had good knowledge would have positive behavior in breaking the chain of Covid-19. It is recommended that the Kandai Health Center be more aggressive in educating the public, directly or indirectly, regarding the prevention of Covid-19

The Relationship between Perception and the Behavior of Breaking the Covid-19 Chain

The results of the study found that there was a relationship between knowledge and the behavior of breaking the Covid-19 chain in the working area of the Kandai

Health Center. This is proven through statistical tests which found p-value = 0.000 (<0.05) meaning that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. This is also indicated by the presence of 6.3% of respondents who perceive it negatively but have positive behavior, often wearing masks outside the home and when they feel unwell. Meanwhile, 20% of respondents with positive perceptions who have negative behavior often travel to crowded places and rarely do sports.

Supporting research from Suryaningrum (2021) states that there is a relationship between perceptions and people's behavior in the Srondol Wetan Semarang sub-district, people feel that someone is at risk of contracting Covid-19 if they don't prevent its spread. This positive perception is influenced by the living environment that provides an education that builds a positive outlook. Tria Wardani's research (2021) found that there was a relationship between perception and the behavior of Covid-19 prevention in the Ronowijayan Village. People who have negative perceptions about Covid-19 also have negative behaviors. This is influenced by the lack of education directly by the government of the Ronowijayan sub-district. Nugroho's research (2021) states that there is a relationship between perception and adherence to implementing health protocols in Buniayu village, Tambak sub-district, Banyumas district, where people are very obedient in using masks.

Perception is a state of assembling, identifying, and translating sensory information in order to provide an overview of what is seen (Alizamar, 2016). Perception is the result of the concretization of thought, then gives birth to different ideas, even though the object seen is the same (Rahmadani, 2015). A good perception of health will raise each individual's awareness of their behavior in overcoming these health problems (Sudarsono, 2016).

Based on the research results, the researchers concluded that respondents' negative perceptions also have negative behavior in breaking the chain of Covid-19. It s suggested Kandai Health Center be more aggressive in educating the public directly or indirectly regarding the prevention of Covid-19 to build a positive perception of the community

Conclusions

From this research it is concluded:

1) There is a meaningful relationship between knowledge and the behavior of breaking the chain of Covid-19 as evidenced by a p-value = 0.000 (<0.05)
2) There is a significant relationship between perception and the behavior of breaking the chain of Covid-19 in the community in the working area of the Kandai Health Center with a p-value = 0.000 (< 0.05) Suggestion

From this research, the following suggestions are put forward:

1) For scientists
   It that can develop knowledge regarding factors related to the behavior of breaking the chain of transmission of Covid-19 in the community.
2) government
   will be more active in providing information to the public about Covid-19.
3) For the community
   It that people can implement government regulations and Covid-19 in their respective environments.
4) For further research
   he can increase research in evaluating other factors related to the behavior of breaking the chain of Covid-19.

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