RELATIONSHIP LEVEL OF NURSING STUDENT'S KNOWLEDGE TO HEALTH PROTOCOL COMPLIANCE AT SARI MULIA BANJARMASIN UNIVERSITY

Made Adhitya Affanda^{1*}, Angga Irawan², Asmadiannor³

^{1,2,3}Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Health, Sari Mulia University

Banjarmasin

*E-mail: mrasya579@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: COVID-19 is one of the problems currently faced by the entire world community. The virus can cause a mild to severe respiratory illness known as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic. **Objective:** Knowing the relationship between the level of knowledge of nursing students on compliance with health protocols at the University of Sari Mulia Banjarmasin. Method: This research uses quantitative analytic observational research design with Croos Sectional. The number of samples in this study were 148 respondents with a total sampling technique. The research instrument was a questionnaire on the level of knowledge of nursing students and a health protocol compliance questionnaire. Data analysis used Fisher's exact test with 95% confidence level. Results: The level of knowledge of nursing students is mostly good as many as 146 respondents (98.6%) and the level of compliance with health protocols is mostly obedient as many as 118 respondents (79.7%). There is a significant relationship between nursing student knowledge and compliance with health protocols at Sari Mulia University Banjarmasin (p = 0.040 > 0.05). Conclusion: Good knowledge of nursing students can affect compliance in carrying out health protocols in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Keywords: Compliance, COVID-19, Health Protocol, Knowledge.

Introduction

COVID-19 is one of the problems currently faced by the entire world community. This virus is a zoonotic virus of unknown origin and causes very severe acute respiratory illness. The virus can cause a mild to severe respiratory illness known as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic (WHO, 2020).

According to the WHO (2020) there have been 90,054,813 confirmed positive cases and 1,945,610 deaths, with the United States being positive for COVID-19 with 22,428,591 thousand cases and 373,329 thousand deaths, India is in second place with COVID-19. -19 with cases of 10,495,147 thousand

residents and 151,529 thousand people died, based on this data, Indonesia ranks 20 and is included in the 30 countries with the most people who are positive for the corona virus. Indonesia with 743,198,000 cases and 22.138 thousand people died (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Update data on COVID-19 cases in South Kalimantan on January 6, 2021 reached 19,032 people, of which 910 patients were being treated, 674 patients died (Kalselprov, 2021). Then Banjarmasin on February 9, 2021 has reached 4,759 positive cases of COVID-19 (Banjarmasin City Health Office, 2021).

Based on the available evidence, COVID-19 is transmitted through close contact and droplets. The people most at risk of infection are those who are in close contact with COVID-19 patients or who care for COVID-19 patients. Prevention and mitigation measures are the key to implementation in health and community services. The most effective preventive measures according to (Ministry of Health, 2020) in the community include:

- 1) Doing the cleaningonly use hand sanitizer
- 2) Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth before washing hands
- 3) Practice coughing or sneezing etiquette by covering your nose and mouth
- 4) Wear a medical mask
- 5) Maintain a distance (at least 1 meter) from people.

Knowledge is the result of human sensing or the result of someone knowing about an object through their five senses. The five human senses for sensing objects are sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. At the time of sensing to produce knowledge is influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of the object. A person's knowledge is mostly obtained through the sense of hearing and the sense of sight (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

Compliance refers to the situation when an individual's behavior is commensurate with the recommended course of action or advice proposed by a health practitioner or information obtained from another source of information. Based on the theory, it will be said to comply with the health protocol if the individual shows behavior that is in accordance with the recommended 3M health protocol (Afrianti & Rahmiati, 2021).

Health protocols are rules and conditions that need to be followed by all parties in order to carry out activities safely during this COVID-19 pandemic. Health protocols are established with the aim that people can continue to carry out activities safely and do not endanger the safety or health of others. If the

public can follow all the rules listed in the health protocol, the transmission of COVID-19 can be minimized (Ministry of Health, 2020)

Materials and methods

This study uses an analytical observational research method with a cross sectional approach because it only looks for correlations between variables, does not interfere with variables and is only observed or studied once at the same time to determine the relationship between nursing students' knowledge level and health protocol compliance.

Results and Discussion

Based on table 1, the data states the number of respondents by gender, with the highest number of respondents being female with a total of 113 respondents (76%) from 148 total respondents, and the lowest number being male with a total of 35 respondents (24%) from 148 total respondents. And based on table 2 the data states the number of respondents based on semester 2 is 48 respondents (32%), followed by semester 8 totaling 39 respondents (26%), semester 6 with 31 respondents (21%), and the lowest number is semester 4 as many as 30 respondents (20%).

Gender	F	%
Man	35	24%
Woman	113	76%
Amount	148	100%
(Source: Primary Data, 2020)		
Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents by semester		
Semester	F	%
Semester 2	48	32%
Semester 4	30	20%
6th semester	31	21%
Semester 8	39	26%
Amount	148	100%
(Source: Primary Data, 2020)		

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents by gender

Table 3. COVID-19 Knowledge Level Frequency Distribution

Knowledge level	F	%
Well	146	98.6%
Enough	2	1.4%
Not enough	0	0.0%

Amou	nt	148	100%
(0	D .		

(Source: Primary Data, 2020)

Based on table 3 above, the level of knowledge of COVID-19 nursing students with 148 students as respondents is 146 students (98.6%) have a good level of knowledge of COVID-19, 2 students (1.4%) have a level of knowledge of COVID-19 19 is sufficient and there are no students who have a low level of knowledge about COVID-19.

Table 4. Distribution of Health Protocol Compliance Frequency

Health Protocol Compliance	F	%
Obey	118	79.7%
Not obey	30	20.3%
Amount	148	100.0%

(Source: Primary Data, 2020)

Based on table 4, the distribution of the frequency of compliance with the health protocol of students who became respondents in the obedient category was 118 students (79.7%) and the non-compliant category was 30 students (20.3%) of the total 148 students.

1. Knowledge Level of COVID-19 Nursing Students at Sari Mulia University

The level of knowledge of COVID-19 nursing students can be seen in table 3 which states that as many as 146 students (98.6%) have a good level of knowledge of COVID-19, 2 students (1.4%) have a sufficient level of knowledge of COVID-19 and there is no student who has a low level of knowledge about COVID-19.

Research conducted by Lestari and Handiyani stated that health students have a higher level of knowledge related to health knowledge than non-health students (Lestarsi & Handayani, 2017). So that the results of the research that has been done are in accordance with the literature. According to Notoatmodjo (2012) a person's education about health will affect health behavior, this is because the education obtained will gain knowledge and will create disease prevention efforts. The higher a person's level of education will make it easier for him to absorb knowledge, thus his insight will be wider. Therefore,

2. Health Protocol Compliance in Nursing Students at Sari Mulia University

Based on table 4, the distribution of the frequency of compliance with the health protocol of students who became respondents in the obedient category was 118 students (79.7%) and the non-compliance category was 30 students (20.3%) out of a total of 148 students. From this explanation and Chi-square

statistical test with Fisher's Exact Test, p value = 0.040 > 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between the level of knowledge and adherence to health protocols of students who are the sample of 148 respondents.

This research is in line with that conducted by Purnamasari, (2020) showing that as many as 95.8% of the Wonosobo people have good behavior, the forms of behavior shown include compliance with using masks when outside the house, washing hands with soap or hand sanitizer. frequently, avoiding crowds and maintaining social or physical distancing.

Conclusion

The results of this study on the variable level of knowledge of COVID-19 nursing students with 148 students as respondents, as many as 146 students (98.6%) have a good level of knowledge of COVID-19, 2 students (1.4%) have a level of knowledge of COVID -19 is sufficient and there are no students who have a low level of knowledge about COVID-19. The results of the health protocol compliance of students who became respondents in the obedient category were 118 students (79.7%) and the non-compliant category were 30 students (20.3%) out of a total of 148 students.

Furthermore, for the relationship between the level of knowledge of COVID-19 on the health protocol compliance of nursing students at Sari Mulia University, it was stated that the p value = 0.040 > 0.05, this means that statistically it shows a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of COVID-19 and the level of compliance with the health protocol of nursing students in Sari Mulia University. It states that students have a good level of knowledge and compliance.

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Statement of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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