The Relationship Of Covid-19 Prevention Behavior With Quality of Life in Mutihan, RT 05, Wirokerten Village, Banguntapan Bantul, Yogyakarta Year 2020

Zulchaidir K Lewenussa

Master of Public Health Program of Public Health Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of Jakarta
K.H. Ahmad Dahlan St, Cireundeu, Ciputat South Jakarta, 151419
E-mail: zulchaidirlewenussa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In 2020 the spread of Covid-19 from person to person will be the main source of transmission, so the spread will become more aggressive. The enormous ability of this virus to infect and spread is evidenced by the note that so far there are still many people infected with Covid-19 with an increasing number. Cases in Indonesia also continue to increase, until March 29, 2020, there have been 1,115 cases with 102 deaths, while the largest number of cases of the COVID-19 outbreak in Yogyakarta is in Bantul district, Banguntapan sub-district with a total ODP of 150 people, PDP (1 died, 1 recovered, 6 are positive, and 24 are still under surveillance). To determine the relationship between COVID-19 prevention behavior and quality of life in Dusun Mutihan RT 5 Wirokerten, Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta. This type of research is a quantitative descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study was random sampling with as many as 65 samples taken. Based on the statistical results using the chi-square test, it was obtained X2 count of 28.502a, a P value of .000 (P<0.10) which indicates that there is a relationship between covid-19 prevention behavior and quality of life in Mutihan village rt 05 Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta. There is a relationship between Covid-19 prevention behavior and quality of life in Dusun Mutihan Rt 5 Wirokerten, Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Behavior, Covid 19. Quality of life.

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus is an RNA virus with a particle size of 120-160nm. This virus mainly infects animals, including bats and camels. Before the COVID-19 outbreak, 6 types of coronavirus could infect humans, namely alphacoronavirus 229E, Severe Acute Respiratory Illness Coronavirus (SARS-CoV), and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (Susilo et al, 2020).

Coronavirus or better known as Corona Virus Disease (COVID) 19 is a disease that first appeared in China in early December 2019. As of March 28, 2020, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection reached 571,678 cases. Initially, the most cases were in China, but currently, the most cases are in Italy with 86,498 cases, followed by America with 85,228 cases and China with 82,230 cases. This virus has spread to 199 countries. Deaths from this virus have reached 26,494 cases. The death rate from this disease reaches 4-5% with the most deaths occurring in the age group over 65 years. Indonesia reported its first case on March 2, 2020, which was suspected to have been infected by a foreigner who visited Indonesia. Cases in Indonesia also continue to grow, as of March 29, 2020, there have been 1,115 cases with deaths reaching 102 people. Indonesia's mortality rate is 9%, including the highest mortality rate. Based on available data, the age of patients infected with COVID-19 ranged from 30 days to 89 years.

According to a report of 138 cases in Wuhan City, the age range was 37–78 years with a mean of 56 years (42-68 years) but ICU patients were older (median 66 years (57-78 years) than non-ICU patients (37-62 years). years) and 54.3% men. Reports of 13 confirmed COVID-19 patients outside Wuhan City showed a younger age with a median of 34 years (34-48 years) and 77% men.(Respirology indonesia 2020).

The great ability of this virus to infect and spread is evidenced by the record that so far there are still many people infected with Covid-19 with an increasing number. (Setiawan, 2020).

This study uses a random sampling technique with a total sample of 65 respondents. Researchers distributed questionnaires using a google form and filled in by the community of mutihan rt 5.

METHODS

The research is quantitative descriptive with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study used the Random Sampling technique with a total sample of 65 respondents. Researchers distributed questionnaires using a google form and filled in by the people of Dusun Mutihan RT 5.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics based on age 19-38 years as many as 30 respondents (46.2%), aged 39-58 years as many as 31 respondents (47.7%), aged 59-79 years as many as 4 respondents (6.2%).

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Characteristics Based on Age, Gender, and Occupation of Dusun Mutihan RT 5 Wirokerten Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
19-38 age	30	46,2
39-58 age	31	47,7
59-79 age	4	6,2
Total	65	100

The frequency distribution of respondents' characteristics based on female sex was 38 respondents (58.5%), which were male as many as 27 respondents (41.5%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Characteristics Based on Gender of residents of Dusun Mutihan RT 5 Wirokerten Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta Gender

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Women	38	58,5
Men	27	41,5
Total	65	100

From the table below, it is known that from 65 respondents who were examined, the respondents who worked as civil servants were 1 person (1.5%) respondents who worked as WORKERS were 18 people (27.7%) respondents who worked as FARMERS were 1 person (1.5%) respondents who worked as PRIVATE as many as 16 people (24.6%) of respondents who work as IRT as many as 18 people (27.7%) of OTHER respondents as 11 (16.9%).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Characteristics Based on Occupations of the residents of Dusun Mutihan RT 5 Wirokerten Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta Occupation

	Frequency	Percentage
Civil Servants	1	1.5
Laborer	18	27.7
Farmer	1	1.5
Private	16	24.6
Housewife	18	27.7
Others	11	16.9
Total	65	100.0

The level of prevention behavior of residents of Dusun Mutihan RT 5 Wirokerten Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta is low as many as 13 respondents (20.0%), high as many as 52 respondents (80.0%).

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the level of prevention behavior of residents of Dusun Mutihan RT 5 Wirokerten Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta

	Frequency	Percentage
Low	13	20.0
High	52	80.0
Total	65	100.0

Mutihan Hamlet, RT 05 Wirokerten, Banguntapan Bantul, the majority are in the medium category with a total of 39 people with a percentage (60.0%) while the minority is in the low category with a total of 12 people with a percentage (18.5%) from the table above, it can be seen that the quality of life in Mutihan Hamlet RT 05 Wirokerten Banguntapan Bantul the most dominant is in the medium with a percentage (60.0%). The table below shows that the opinion of respondents based on the quality of life variable in

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Quality of Life Variables in Dusun Mutihan RT 05 Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta

	Frequency	Percentage
Low	13	20.0
High	52	80.0
Total	65	100.0

Table 6. Chi-Square Test Results Relationship of Knowledge with Preventive Behavior

Uji Corelasi	Nilai Sig
<i>Chi-square</i>	0,000

Based on the results of the statistical test table 4.6 using the Chi-Square, it was obtained that χ^2 was calculated, namely 28,502a, the P-Value was 0.000 (P<0.10), indicating that there is a relationship between covid-19 prevention behavior and quality of life in the mutihan village rt 5 Wirokerten Banguntapan Bantul, Yogyakarta. This study is following research conducted by (Evi 2013) that there is a very significant relationship between the behavior of preventing hypertension complications and the quality of life. So it can be concluded that the higher the prevention behavior, the higher the quality of life. The lower the preventive behavior, the lower the quality of life. This research is equivalent to research conducted by (wayan 2019.) That DM patients who have preventive behavior in the sufficient category have 4.73 times to experience acute complications in DM compared to those in the good category. These results show that the preventive behavior carried out or implemented in the mutihan rt5 hamlet is following what is set by the protocol regarding covid-19 prevention measures such as wearing masks, maintaining distance, staying at home, washing hands, and others. . With the implementation of the preventive measures taken above, it can improve the quality of life of the mutihan community, especially in RT 5 because the people of Dusun Mutihan

RT5 feel that during the pandemic they feel fine physically, and spiritually because the hamlet community.

Mutuihan swiftly took precautions so that they could ease concerns in their neighborhood about the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred. This research is following research, (adliani 2015.) Preventive behavior is very influential on a person's quality of life, but preventive behavior against a disease (virus) is also influenced by several factors including public awareness of the importance of health and knowledge about the prevention process. So that prevention is carried out as desired or can improve a person's quality of life, Covid-19 prevention behavior is a response to prevent disease, for example walking using a mask, social distancing, and washing hands with soap, including behavior not to transmit disease to others. If behavior and health are combined, then healthy behavior is obtained, which means knowledge, attitudes, and proactive actions to maintain and prevent the risk of disease, and protect oneself from the threat of disease.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the test results with the chi-square test, it was found that the significant value was 0.000. So in this study, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between preventive behavior and quality of life with the Asymp value. Sig. 0.000 < P-0.10. The suggestions from this research are:

1. For Educational Institutions

This research can be an additional reference and can be used as basic data in developing further public health research so that there are more and more studies examining the relationship between COVID-19 prevention behavior and quality of life in students and other ages.

2. For the Community

So that people take better care of their health and implement preventive behavior so they don't get infected with the covid 19 outbreak, if this outbreak is considered trivial, it will have a big impact on the residents of Mutihan RT 5 knowledge. The public needs to know about covid so that people can make decisions inappropriate behavior to break the chain of transmission of covid 19. It is hoped that the people of Mutihat RT 5 will always add insight regarding the prevention of the covid 19 outbreak, because the higher the preventive behavior applied, the higher the quality of life they get.

3. For Further Researchers

It is hoped that further research can be carried out regarding the analysis of factors related to the prevention behavior of COVID-19 with the quality of life and developing the problems that exist in the community related to preventive behavior and quality of life.

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