

PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN TENTANG PENCEGAHAN COVID-19 PADA MASYARAKAT DENGAN PROGRAM WEBINAR

KNOWLEDGE ENHANCEMENT ABOUT COVID-19 PREVENTION ON COMMUNITY WITH WEBINAR PROGRAM

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abstract

COVID-19 is increasingly difficult to control. There is evidence of an increase in cases during the beginning of December. There needs to be community participation in prevention and control efforts anywhere (including at home, public facilities and workplaces). Webinars are a method that can be used during a pandemic to increase public knowledge. In this activity, the results showed that some of the participants were female in the age group less than 30 years old with status as students. There was a significant increase in knowledge (p-value = 0.000) of community groups who were provided with counseling through webinars of 9.17 points. It is necessary to expand the reach of people who get counseling through webinars so that information or knowledge about the prevention and handling of COVID-19 can be widely spread throughout Indonesia.

Keywords: COVID-19, Enhancement, Knowledge, Prevention, Webinar

abstrak

COVID-19 semakin sulit terkendali. Terbukti adanya peningkatan kasus selama awal bulan Desember. Perlu adanya peran serta masyarakat terhadap upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian di mana pun (termasuk di rumah, fasilitas umum dan tempat kerja). Webinar merupakan salah satu metode yang dapat dilakukan selama pandemik untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan masyarakat. Pada kegiatan ini didapatkan hasil bahwa Sebagian peserta berjenis kelamin perempuan dengan kelompok usia kurang dari 30 tahun dengan status sebagai mahasiswa. Ada peningkatan pengetahuan secara signifikan (p-value = 0,000) kelompok masyarakat yang diberikan penyuluhan melalui webinar sebesar 9,17 poin. Perlu adanya perluasan jangkauan masyarakat yang mendapatkan penyuluhan melalui webinar agar informasi atau pengetahuan mengenai pencegahan dan penanggulangan COVID-19 dapat tersebar luas di seluruh Indonesia.

Kata kunci: COVID-19, Pencegahan, Peningkatan, Pengetahuan, Webinar

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic situation in Indonesia is becoming difficult to control. Until December 6, 2020, there were an additional 6,089 confirmed positive cases in a day. The total accumulated cases were 575,796 confirmed positive cases. East Java is also one of the provinces with the highest cases after DKI Jakarta. 11.5% of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia are in East Java Province (KPCPEN 2020).

Community participation is basically a willingness from the community to assist in handling disease activities that occur in their respective areas. Public participation in handling Covid-19 has a very important role, the community can act as an object and also as a subject for handling Covid-19. Therefore, people with their own awareness carry out social distancing / physical



distancing, self-quarantine and self-isolation. Participation in this case needs to be distinguished from mobilization which contains elements of coercion / necessity, either by the government / authorities or by other parties who have more power (Mulyadi 2009; Mulyadi 2020).

With the active participation of the community, it is hoped that there will be a decrease in the number of cases in Indonesia, especially in East Java. Actions / behaviors related to health are certainly based on the influencing factors. These factors include predisposing factors, supporting factors and driving factors. Predisposing factors include knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and cultural values. Meanwhile, supporting factors include health facilities. The driving factor includes role models from health workers and / or community leaders (Notoatmodjo 2014: 29).

Therefore, one of the efforts that can be made to increase participatory behavior in the response to COVID-19 is by increasing knowledge. In a study conducted on students related to knowledge about reproductive health, there was a significant increase in student knowledge before and after counseling (Asiah 2016). One of the extension methods that can be given to the community is seminars. Seminar is a method carried out for a community group guided by an expert (Notoatmodjo 2010 : 21).

However, in the COVID-19 pandemic situation, it is difficult to provide offline education to the public by gathering in one place. Therefore, web seminars (webinars) can be conducted as a solution to increase public knowledge regarding the prevention and prevention of COVID-19. The purpose of this activity is to increase public knowledge about efforts to control and prevent COVID-19 at home, in public facilities and at work.

COMMUNITY SERVICES METHOD

This community service activity used the online method with webinars using Zoom Meeting as a medium to provide outreach lectures to the public. The series of activities included preparation and implementation. In the preparation stage an announcement was made to recruit participants. The announcements include announcements containing the topic / theme of the webinar, resource persons and the Whatsapp Group link. The topic of this webinar is "Efforts to tackle COVID-19 at home, in public places and at work". Prospective participants who want to take part in the webinar register by entering the Whatsapp Group link that has been created. Whatsapp Group was created with the aim of providing information to potential participants regarding the Zoom Meeting link, the rules during the webinar and the pretest-post test link. The number of participants who registered was 51 on the Whatsapp group.

At the implementation stage, participants are asked to fill in the pretest link in the form of a google form which is shared with the Whatsapp Group 30 minutes before the webinar starts. The question items are name / initials, age, gender, occupation and questions to measure the level of knowledge of webinar participants regarding efforts to control and prevent COVID-19 at home, public places and workplaces. The webinar was held for 3 hours with 2 different sources. There were 32 participants who logged in or took part in the webinar from various backgrounds, ages, genders and occupations. However, there were 24 participants who were willing to fill in the pretest and posttest. The post test was distributed to the chat room in the Zoom Meeting when the second resource person finished giving the material and answered questions from the participants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Participants

The webinar participants come from various backgrounds. In this activity, several variables were identified, namely age, sex, occupation and level of knowledge related to efforts to control and prevent COVID-19. The following are individual characteristics of participants in the Community Service Webinar on Efforts to Control and Prevent COVID-19.

The age in this community service activity is divided into 3 categories, namely less than 30 years, 30 to 50 years and more than 50 years. The following is a diagram of the ages of participants who took part in the Community Service Webinar on Efforts to Control and Prevent COVID-19:

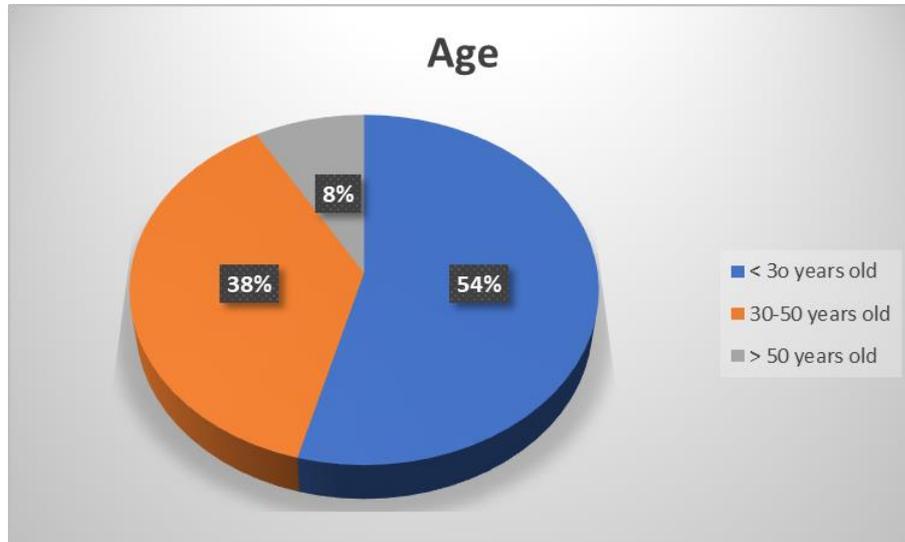


Figure 1 Age Participants of the COVID-19 Control and Prevention Efforts Webinar Program

The majority of participants were less than 30 years old, namely 54%. Meanwhile, for the age group of 30 to 50 years it was 38% and the rest was more than 50 years old at 8%.

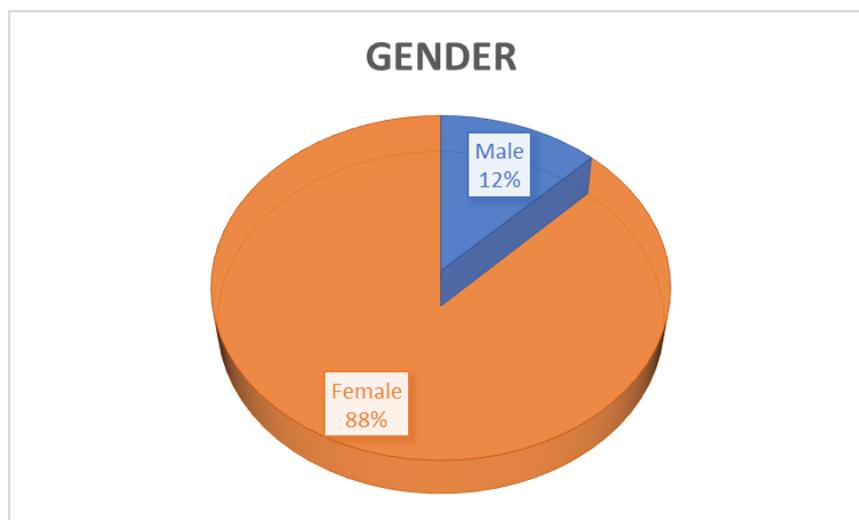


Figure 2. Gender of Participants in the COVID-19 Control and Prevention Efforts Webinar

The majority of participants in this Webinar program are female, namely 88%, while only 12% are male. As for occupation, webinar participants have various occupational backgrounds, namely students, housewives, government employee and the private sector.

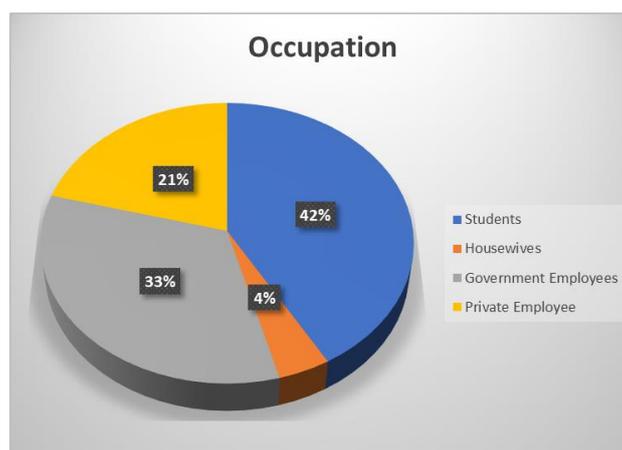


Figure 3. The Occupation of Participants in the COVID-19 Control and Prevention Webinar

The majority of participants who attended and filled in the pretest and posttest links had jobs as students, namely 42%. Meanwhile, participants with civil servant jobs were 33%. The rest, jobs participants is private sector by 21% and housewives by 4%.

Participants' Knowledge Level

The level of knowledge of the participants was measured using a pretest and posttest. The following are the results of an analysis of the level of knowledge of participants in the Webinar program on COVID-19 Control and Prevention Efforts:

Table 1 Knowledge Levels of Participants Before and After the Webinar on Efforts to Control and Prevent COVID-19 at home, public facilities and workplaces.

Knowledge Level	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD	p-value
Pretest	60	100	78,33	11,67	
Posttest	100	100	87,50	9,89	0,000

The minimum value obtained at the pretest was 60, while at the time of the post test there was an increase of 40 points, namely to 100. The mean value obtained at the pretest was 78.33 with a standard deviation of 11.67. Meanwhile, the mean value obtained during the post-test is 87.50 with a standard deviation of 9.89. This means that there is an increase in the level of knowledge before and after the community service webinar by 9.17 points. This was also evidenced by the paired t test to analyze the level of differences before and after the webinar among the participants. There is a significant difference in the knowledge level of webinar participants before and after the webinar.

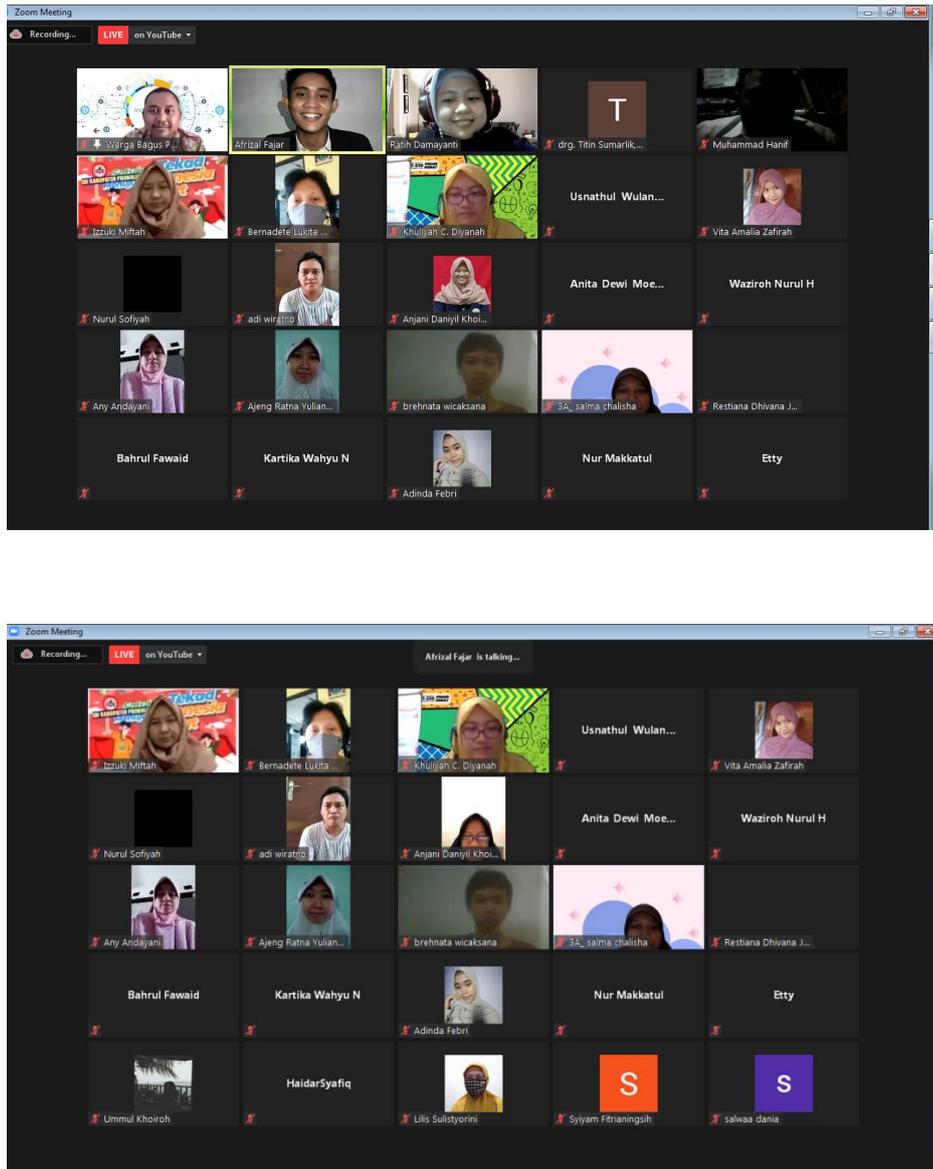


Figure 4. Documentation of the COVID-19 Control and Prevention Efforts Webinar

The speaker who provided material on efforts to control and prevent COVID-19 at home and in public facilities was doctor Izzuki Muhashonah, Sp.PK (Chairperson of PPI and Head of Laboratory Installation of Waluyo Jati Hospital, Kota Kraksaan) and speaker who provided material on efforts to control and prevent COVID-19. -19 at work is Mr Warga Bagus P., ST., MM (labor inspector at the Manpower Office of East Java Province).

The first topic discussed were the definition of the corona virus disease, the mode of transmission, the symptoms that often appear in the community, ways to prevent transmission and ways of dealing with COVID-19. Meanwhile, in the second session, topic discussed more was how to prevent transmission of COVID-19 in the workplace, namely by applying industry hygiene, sanitation and personal hygiene for workers. Both materials are very useful because the participants in this webinar come from various backgrounds and types of work.

Similar activities were also carried out during the KKN BBM 62 students by providing educational efforts to the public regarding adaptation to the new normal policy and increasing immunity during the COVID-19 pandemic through online seminars at Sungai Bambu, Tanjung Priok District, North Jakarta (Haryadi 2020). What distinguishes the community service

activities mentioned above, this community service activity uses a questionnaire to identify the characteristics and level of knowledge of the participants before and after the webinar.

Table 1 shows an increase in knowledge between before and after the webinar as measured through the pretest and posttest forms. However, it has not been identified which characteristics have a relationship with increased knowledge. So, below are the results of the analysis and discussion of the relationship between the characteristics of the participants in the form of age, gender and type of work with increased knowledge.

Age and Knowledge Enhancement

Age is a characteristic inherent in every individual. In this activity, age is the range of years from birth until this community service activity is carried out. This sub-discussion shows the relationship between age and increased knowledge descriptively using cross tabulation. Age is categorized into 3, namely less than 30 years, 30 to 50 years and more than 50 years. While the increase in knowledge is categorized into 2, namely "Yes" which means there was an increase in knowledge and "No" which means there was no increase in knowledge. It aimed to analyze the relationship between age and increased knowledge. The following are the results of the cross tabulation between age and increased knowledge:

Table 2. Relationship between Age and Webinar Participant Knowledge Enhancement

Age	Knowledge Enhancement					
	Yess		No		Total	
	N	%	n	%	N	%
< 30 years old	5	35,7	9	64,3	14	100,0
30- 50 years old	5	62,5	3	37,5	8	100,0
>50 years old	1	50,0	1	50,0	2	100,0

Based on table 2, the older the age, the greater the percentage increase in knowledge. This is indicated by the increase of 62.5% in the 30 to 50 year age group and in the 50% increase in the 50% age group. This is in accordance with other research, that the productive age is the age that plays the most role and has a dense activity and has good cognitive abilities. So, at this age it has an influence on the level of knowledge (Pangesti 2012).

Gender and Knowledge Enhancement

In this community service activity, the sex of the most participants was women. The following are the results of cross tabulation between sexes and increased knowledge.

Table 3. Relationship between Gender and Webinar Participant Knowledge Enhancement

Gender	Knowledge Enhancement					
	Yess		No		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	1	33,0	2	67,0	3	100,0
Female	10	48,0	11	52,0	21	100,0

Based on table 3, more female participants experienced an increase in knowledge than participants with male gender. This is shown in Table 3, namely female workers who experienced an increase in their scores by 48%. This is in line with research conducted in communities in South Kalimantan on the relationship between individual characteristics and knowledge about the prevention of Coronavirus Disease 2019 which shows that there is a relationship between gender and level of knowledge. Women tend to have better knowledge

about the prevention of COVID-19 when compared to men because they have more time to read and discuss with their environment (Wulandari 2020).

Occupation and Knowledge Enhancement

In this community service activity, the most participant occupations are students. The following are the results of cross tabulation between types of work and increasing knowledge:

Table 4. Relationship between Occupation and Webinar Participant Knowledge Enhancement

Occupation	Knowledge Enhancement				Total	
	Yess		No		n	%
	n	%	n	%		
Students	5	50,0	5	50,0	10	100,0
Houswife	0	0,0	1	100,0	1	100,0
Government Employee	4	50,0	4	50,0	8	100,0
Private Employee	2	40,0	3	60,0	5	100,0

Based on table 4, the percentage between one type of work and another type of work is almost the same. So that both students and civil servants and the private sector, half of the participants in each type of work experience an increase in knowledge. This did not happen to housewives, who apparently had no increase in knowledge before and after participating in the webinar.

This is in line with research on health cadres in Banyumas Regency which shows that there is no significant relationship between work and knowledge level (Wardani 2014). Other research also states that employment status (working and not working) is not related to the level of knowledge about COVID-19 prevention because both those who work and those who do not work together have low levels of knowledge (Wulandari, 2020).

Conclusion

There is an increase in the level of knowledge between before and after the webinar "Efforts to Control and Prevent COVID-19 at home, public facilities and workplaces". **Recommendation :** There is a need for the dissemination of webinar publications throughout Indonesia in order to disseminate information to the entire public regarding efforts to control and prevent COVID-19 at home, public facilities and at work.

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