

ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR FOR PREVENTION OF MATERIALS OF CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Acute respiratory infection is an infection or inflammation that occurs in the upper or lower respiratory tract caused by a bacterial or viral infection that causes fever, cough, chest pain and shortness of breath/rapid breathing. Acute respiratory infection (ARTI) is one of the main causes of under-five mortality in the world, including Indonesia. This research method is descriptive analytical research because it is carried out on a set of objects that aims to describe or describe a phenomenon of knowledge and behavior of mothers to prevent children aged 1-5 years with ARI. This study uses a cross sectional approach, measuring and observing data at the same time or at the same time. The sampling technique used in this research is Non Probability sampling, with accidental sampling technique. The sample in this study was 89 people. Data was collected using a questionnaire. The results of this study showed that of the 89 respondents, almost half of them, 38 (42.7%) mothers had less knowledge, as well as the results of research on preventive behavior from 89 mothers who had good preventive behavior as many as 52 people.

Keyword: Knowledge, Acute Respiratory Infection, Prevention

INTRODUCTION

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) is an infection or inflammation that occurs in the upper or lower respiratory tract caused by a bacterial or viral infection that causes fever, cough, chest pain and shortness of breath/rapid breathing [1]. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is one of the leading causes of under-five mortality in the world. This disease occurs in developing countries in the world.

The West Bandung District Health Office (Dinkes. West Bandung Regency 2020) found that the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) was the disease with the largest number of occurrences in the West Bandung Regency area with a total incidence of 2,524 cases with 34.09% where this increase in 2019[6]. Data from 32 Puskesmas in West Bandung Regency including 6 DTP and 26 TTP, the second Puskesmas with the highest incidence of ARI was occupied by Puskesmas Batujajar out of 26 Puskesmas TTP. 99

In Batujajar Timur Village RW 04, Babakan Pari Village, there are 89 toddlers where almost half of the toddlers have experienced acute respiratory infections. Toddlers are children under five years old and are the generation that needs attention, because toddlers are the next generation and the basic capital for the survival of the nation, where toddlers are very susceptible to disease, and are more susceptible to infection because their immune system is still very low so the infant mortality rate is low. is still very high [7].

METHODS

Research design This study uses a Cross Sectional approach. In this study, there is one variable with two sub-variables, namely knowledge of parents' prevention of children aged 1-5 years with ARI, and prevention behavior of parents against children aged 1-5 years with ARI. The sampling technique used in this study is non-probability sampling, with accidental sampling technique.

Research setting

Conducted in East Batujajar Village, Rw 04 Babakan Pari Village, West Bandung Regency, data collection was carried out in May-June 2020.

Target population

The population in this study were all mothers who had children aged 1-5 years in Batujajar Timur Village Rw 04, Babakan Pari Village as many as 89 toddlers.

Inclusion criteria

1. Mother who lives in Batujajar Timur Village RW 04 Kp. Babakan Pari
2. Mothers who are willing to be respondents
3. Mother who is able to communicate well
4. Mother who understands Indonesian
5. Physically and mentally healthy

Exclusion criteria

1. Mothers who have children with high fever or diarrhea
2. Mother who is not in good health.

Selection & development of tool

The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire in the form of a questionnaire about knowledge of ARI prevention, and mother's preventive behavior towards children 1-5 years of age with ARI. This validity test was carried out on 20 mothers in Rw 19, Cihalimun Village, Gunung Masigit Village, because they have the same characteristics as the research site.

Validity and Reliability

16 items of knowledge questionnaire were declared valid and 10 items of behavioral questionnaire were all valid and reliable with Cronbach's alpha value of more than 0.6

Data Collection Procedure

Research Preparation

1. Looking for problems and phenomena that occur
2. Determine the research area and conduct a preliminary study
3. Conduct library studies
4. Prepare research proposals

Research Implementation

1. Doing research permit
2. Perform data collection
3. Draw conclusions from data processing and analysis
4. Compile research reports
5. Presentation or percentage of research results
6. Improving the results of research reports and research documentation.

Ethical consideration

The study was started after the approval of the ethical committee of STIKes Budi Luhur Cimahi. Parents of the subjects were assured about the confidentiality of data collected.

Plan for Data Analysis

The data collected was planned to analyze in terms of objectives of the study by using descriptive statistics.

Section A: Mother's knowledge

Table 1. Frequency, percentage distribution of level Mother's knowledge of children aged 1-5 years with ARI in Babakan Pari Village Rw 04, East Batujajar Village

Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	15	16.9
Enough	36	40.4
Less	38	42.7
Total	89	100.0

Analysis; The results of data analysis in table 4.1 regarding the analysis of knowledge of maternal prevention in children aged 1-5 years with ARI showed that from 89 respondents, almost half of them, 38 people (42.7%) had less knowledge, and almost half of them were 36 people (40.7 %) have sufficient knowledge, and only a small proportion, 15 people (16.9%) have good knowledge.

Table 2. Frequency, percentage distribution of level of Mother's preventive behavior towards children aged 1-5 years with ARI in Babakan Pari Village Rw 04, East Batujajar Village

<i>Mother's Beahvior</i>	<i>Frekuensi</i>	<i>Persentase</i>
<i>Good</i>	52	58.4
<i>Poor</i>	37	41,57
<i>Total</i>	89	100.0

The results of the analysis of the preventive behavior of mothers towards children aged 1-5 years with ARI showed that of the 89 respondents, most of the respondents had good preventive behavior as many as 52 people (58.4%), while almost half of respondents who had bad preventive behavior were 37 people (41.6%).

DISCUSSION

The 89 respondents, only 15 had good knowledge. Knowledge is closely related to education where a high level of education will affect the knowledge of respondents. Judging from the education level of the respondents where out of 89 respondents there were 12 people (13.5%) elementary school graduates, 39 people (43.8%) junior high school graduates, 37 people (41.6%) high school graduates, and 1 person graduated from a university, and from the total number of respondents, most were junior high school or junior high school graduates, as many as 39 people, this shows that the respondent's secondary education level means less

information is received so that the knowledge obtained is still lacking. Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses: the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Where knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of a person's action [24]. Acute Respiratory Infection is an acute infectious disease that attacks one or more parts of the respiratory tract from the nose (upper tract) to the alveoli (lower tract) including the andexa tissue [1]. ARI is very susceptible to occur in children aged 1-5 years because the immune system is still vulnerable to contracting the disease and if it is not handled properly it can cause more serious complications. Therefore, mother's knowledge is very influential in efforts to treat and prevent ARI.

Good knowledge of respondents can be supported by several factors, namely internal factors and external factors. One of the internal factors is age, education, occupation, and information. Where the age of the respondents in this study was mostly early adults, namely the age of 26-35 years as many as 45 people (50.6%), and almost half of them were late adults, namely the age of 36-45 as many as 26 people (29.2%), and teenagers. the initial age of 17-25 years as many as 15 people and the least is the early stages of advanced age as many as 3 people (3.4%) The more old an individual is, the level of maturity and personality of a person will be more mature in thinking and working, in this study The respondent's age level is quite mature because most of the respondents are between 26-35 years old. Likewise with the education level of the respondents in this study, most of them graduated from junior high school as many as 39 people and high school as many as 37 people, the mother's job in this study was as a housewife but there were some mothers who filled their spare time by making buttons for jeans, as well as information that The knowledge obtained regarding the prevention of ARI is still lacking because most mothers say they do not know and do not understand and rarely hear information about the handling and prevention of ARI either from counseling or from print and electronic media.

89 respondents; 52 people (58.4%) have implemented preventive behavior because mothers already know and understand the importance of health prevention behavior to avoid exposure to disease even though mothers rarely and do not understand about knowledge about ARI disease and how to prevent it, and of these 52 respondents mothers routinely immunize their children either when there is a posyandu or go directly to health services such as the nearest health center or midwife practice, and if the child has a fever for more than 3-4 days the mother immediately checks her child, as well as the living environment which is quite far from the highway so that there are not many vehicles passing by around the house, and mothers are also routinely in maintaining the cleanliness of the house and the environment and always ask her husband to smoke outside the house so as not to cause smoke which can cause congested both in children or people who are in the house even though not a few husbands who still smoke around or in the house. And there are 37 people (41.6%) whose behavior is bad due to the lack of information obtained and bad habits, such as still rarely washing hands, covering nose and mouth when sneezing and wearing a mask when they have a cold and cough, and there are still many who burning garbage around the house because there is no garbage disposal in the area so that the mother or husband burns garbage in the area of the house such as behind the house or garden, and mothers still pay less attention to the surrounding environment which is a place for children to play, and the habit of husbands who still smoke in the house. From the results of research conducted by researchers regarding behavior towards the prevention of ARI in Babakan Pari Village Rw 04, it was found that the results of preventive behavior were quite good because more than half of the respondents had carried out preventive behavior correctly.

LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

1. This research has limitations due to the Covid-19 pandemic so that the implementation of the research has been delayed, as well as the PSBB period in the West Bandung Regency area so that researchers are not free to carry out research in the field. However, at the time of implementation, researchers continued to carry out research in accordance with health protocols.
2. Researchers have difficulties when carrying out ethical clearance and it takes a long time to get a reply letter from the ethics team for research permits

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