









Increasing Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior of the Community

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Abstract

This service program aims to increase public knowledge about mental health, stunting in infants and toddlers, TB, scabies, high risk for pregnant women and the importance of healthy living by not littering. The method of community service is carried out by means of counseling, lectures, and questions and answers. The media used are televisions and laptops to display material in the form of power points. The data analysis technique carried out is qualitative descriptive analysis. The data collection techniques used are observation and documentation. This service activity was carried out in Babakan Ciparay District, one of the sub-districts in the city of Bandung, especially in RW 06. This service was held in September 2022. Based on the results of community service activities, it can be seen that the knowledge of community service participants increases after counseling is given, this is evidenced by the results of the evaluation carried out for 2 days. The results of the evaluation can be seen from the behavior of the community will maintain better health.

A. Introduction

The pandemic of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been ongoing for more than three years. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by the SARS-Cov-2 virus. This virus belongs to the Coronaviridae family, specifically the genus Betacoronavirus (Rizqoh et al., 2023). Coronaviruses are a broad family of viruses that can cause mild to severe symptoms and are spread zoonotically (between animals and humans). Previously, at least two coronaviruses were known to cause human disease, namely Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV) (Moudy et al., 2020). The Covid-19 virus pandemic has affected a number of nations, including Indonesia. Covid-19 has had an impact on many aspects of life, including the health and economic sectors. In order to deal with the current pandemic, people must be inventive (Raharja & Natari, 2021). Covid-19 affects people of all ages, although current research indicates that the elderly and persons with a history of chronic (comorbid) conditions are at a higher chance of developing this disease and experiencing harsher effects. COVID-19 spreads similarly to the flu, following the pattern of droplet dissemination (splashing body fluids released when sneezing) and direct or indirect contact with patients (Azrimaidaliza et al., 2021).

COVID-19 sufferers have no age restrictions; it can affect infants, children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. Infants, toddlers, children, and the elderly are vulnerable population groups, especially if they have other concomitant conditions such as hypertension or diabetes mellitus. The adult age group is the most affected by this disease since it is the most productive and mobilizing factor at this age (Utami et al., 2020). The development of health services in the community is an effort to help the community in preventing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic (Pratiwi, 2022). Law No.36 of 2009 concerning health, especially health in children under five. Efforts to increase public understanding of healthy living are contained in the ministerial regulation that regulates and strives to improve clean and healthy living behavior or abbreviated

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as PHBS. Efforts are made to empower the community in maintaining, improving and protecting their health so that people are aware, willing, and able to independently actively participate in improving their health status (Hafifah & Abidin, 2020). Therefore, there is a need for counseling on the importance of maintaining health, especially during a pandemic like today. Community service activities are one of the Tridharma of Higher Education activities that must be carried out by lecturers (Rokhmayanti, 2022).

In recent periods, health problems have received attention from various elements of society. Along with the increase in science and technology, people's enthusiasm for health has not increased, people have not opened their eyes that health is a basic need that can determine their quality of life later (Rosyidah et al., 2021). Indicators of the degree of community welfare can be seen from various aspects, one of which is in the field of health including mortality, morbidity, mental health and nutritional status of the community (Purnamasari & Raharyani, 2020). Health workers have an important role to participate in improving the degree of public health, one of which is through health education and training that can improve the degree of public health (Gunawan et al., 2021).

Health education is one way that can be done to improve the degree of public health which aims to increase public knowledge about health both individually and in groups (Mukhlis & Karminingtyas, 2021). Therefore, as health workers have a responsibility in improving public health. Babakan Ciparay District is one of the sub-districts in the city of Bandung which in the region there is 1 hospital, 3 puskesmas each located in the villages of Margasuka, Babakan Ciparay and Sukahaji. There are 90 posyandu spread across the villages, and there are 5 clinics/treatment centers.

Based on the case of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, public knowledge about COVID-19 is needed as a basis for the community to show COVID-19 prevention behavior (Fitriyana, 2020). Therefore, this service aims to increase public knowledge about mental health, stunting in infants and toddlers, TB, scabies, high risk for pregnant women and the importance of healthy living by not littering.

B. Research Methods

The method of community service is carried out by means of counseling, lectures, and questions and answers. The media used are televisions and laptops to display material in the form of power points. The data analysis technique carried out is qualitative descriptive analysis. The data collection techniques used are observation and documentation. This community service activity was carried out in September 2022, the area used in this community service is RW 06 Babakan Ciparay Village. The selection of the area was due to the many health problems in the area and based on recommendations from the Caringin Health Center and the low knowledge of the community and cadres at the location. In order to achieve this goal, the first step taken is to contact the head of the RW and cadres of the Babakan Ciparay village to discuss related problems.

The data collection techniques used in this service are observation and documentation techniques. The data analysis technique used is qualitative descriptive which aims to provide a general overview of the nature of qualitative descriptive research methods. This article is prepared based on the literature review method of articles that examine qualitative descriptive (Yuliani, 2020).

Descriptive research is research to find facts with proper interpretation. Study problems in society, as well as community procedures and specific situations, including the relationship of activities, attitudes, views and ongoing processes as well as the impact of a phenomenon (Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto, 2018). Data on this service will be analyzed qualitatively, which is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words, or spoken people or observed behavior (Prihartono, 2016).

C. Result and Discussion

Babakan Ciparay District is one of the sub-districts in the city of Bandung which in the region there is 1 hospital, 3 puskesmas each located in the villages of Margasuka, Babakan Ciparay and Sukahaji. There are 90 posyandu spread across the villages, and there are 5 clinics/treatment centers. From the results of identification and data collection taken from these sub-districts and puskesmas, there are several villages that still need special attention in the health sector. The problems that occur a lot are in Babakan Ciparay Village, especially in RW 06, namely the presence of health problems including mental health as many as 8 people, stunting nutrition as many as 30 people, TB as many as 12 people, ODF, scabies as many as 15 people, and pregnant women with highrisk conditions as many as 48 people. After participating in community service activities, participants can:

1. Understanding community mental health
2. Understand about stunting prevention in infants and toddlers
3. Understand about TB prevention and treatment
4. Understand about the prevention and treatment of scabies
5. Understand about the high risk to pregnant women and their prevention
6. Preventing ODF behavior in the community
7. Understand about financial management

The results of the activity obtained were attended by 40 participants consisting of pregnant women, mothers who have toddlers and health cadres. Counseling activities are carried out interactively between speakers and participants, namely discussions during counseling. And the evaluation results found that participants' knowledge increased after being given counseling, this can be seen from the growing public awareness of maintaining health. Then on September 20, 2022, the activities carried out were mental health counseling, tuberculosis, scabies and ODF. The result of this activity was that the activity was attended by 45 participants consisting of the community and health cadres. Counseling activities are carried out interactively between speakers and participants, namely discussions during counseling. And the evaluation results found that participants' knowledge increased after being given counseling. People became more concerned about their health after this service. The results of the evaluation can be seen from the behavior of the community will maintain better health.

The advantage of this service is that it has a good influence on the community, for example, after this service the community becomes more aware of the importance of maintaining health. Based on the results of the service, officers can further increase public awareness of health not only with one approach method but with various other approaches.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of community service activities, it can be seen that the knowledge of community service participants increases after counseling is given, this is evidenced by the results of the evaluation carried out for 2 days. This service activity has been felt to be beneficial to the community.

E. Acknowledgement

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