



The Effect of Giving Information about Covid-19 to Facing the New Normal on Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences Bengkulu

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge is the result of knows that a person gets after receiving information by the senses. Good knowledge about the dangers of Covid-19 is the first step to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 in the New Normal era. The purpose of this study was to determine Effect of Giving Information about the Dangers of Covid-19 Toward the Level of Knowledge in Facing the New Normal on Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu. The type of this study used a Pra Experimental design by The One Group Pretest Posttest Design. Population in this study were all of 2nd semesters Nursing Students at Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu. Sampling technique in this study used Total Sampling by inclusion and exclusion criteria, so sample is 66 people. Data gathering in this study used primary data technique by giving the questionnaire the knowledge about the dangers of Covid-19 before and after giving information. The result of this studies showed; Based on Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test obtained the value of Z were -5.190 and the value of Asymp. Sig (p) = 0.000, because P-value < 0.05, so that the conclusion is there is an effect of giving information about the dangers of Covid-19 toward the level of knowledge in facing the New Normal on Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu. It is hoped that educators will provide education and socialization about the dangers of Covid-19 so that students pay more attention to health protocols in facing the New Normal.

Keywords: Dangers of Covid-19, Giving Information, Level of Knowledge, New Normal.

I. INTRODUCTION

Coronaviruses are a broad family of viruses that can cause mild to severe symptoms and are spread zoonically (between animals and humans). Previously, at least two kinds of coronavirus, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV), were known to cause sickness in humans (Kemenkes RI, 2020). The WHO named this new disease "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)," which is placed in the International Classification of Diseases, on February 11, 2020. (ICD). In humans, Covid-19 infection causes acute respiratory symptoms like as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. This condition can induce pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death in severe cases (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

The specific way of transmission of the virus that causes Covid-19 is still unknown. Covid-19 is expected to spread in the same way that MERS and SARS did previously, with human-to-human transmission by droplets and contact with contaminated objects (Kemenkes RI, 2020). Due to a spike in Covid-19 cases in Indonesia, the Indonesian government has implemented Lockdown restrictions, which require all activities, including studying and working, to be carried out at home until the number of Covid-19 cases decreases (Kemenkes RI, 2020). After several months of lockdown, the Indonesian government announced in mid-June 2020 that it would implement a New Normal. The WHO premise that humans will live side by side with Covid-19 was approved as the New Normal declaration. When people carry out diverse activities, both commercial and social activities, the implementation of the New Normal requires strict health procedures, such as wearing masks, keeping physical distance, and often washing hands (3M) (Wawan & Winanti, 2020).

The frequency of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia is increasing in line with the New Normal. On October 25, 2020, 392,934 persons had been confirmed, with 13,411 deaths (WHO, 2020). In his research article, Hanoatubun (2020) stated that the increasing number of cases in Indonesia was responsible for the lack of public knowledge in reacting to the Covid-19 outbreak, as many people still did not wear masks or exercise social distance.

Zhong et al (2020) say a person's compliance to take an action is influenced by knowledge, attitudes, and

behavior. The results of this study show that someone who has good knowledge about Covid-19 tends to have a positive attitude and behavior in dealing with the Covid-19 Virus. Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object, knowledge occurs through the human senses, namely: the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognitive domain is a very important domain in shaping one's actions. Knowledge included in the cognitive domain has 6 levels, namely: knowing, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

Providing public education about Covid-19 is one strategy to enhance public awareness. The educational environment, which includes the campus community, which includes students, lecturers, and staff, is the primary target for information dissemination; it is designed to convey information about the Covid-19 mechanism through the campus community and all of its networks. This initiative aims to disseminate information in order to raise awareness and attitudes about the Covid-19 mechanism in order to prevent Covid-19 (Mulyani, 2020).

The researcher's initial interview with 8 2nd semester Nursing Students yielded the following results: 4 of 8 students said they had never been informed about the dangers of Covid-19, 7 of 8 students gave the incorrect definition of Covid-19, all students answered correctly that Covid-19 is caused by a virus, all students answered correctly that Covid-19 is dangerous, and 6 out of 8 students answered incorrectly that Covid-19 is transmitted. Based on the findings of the initial interview, the researcher can infer that second-semester nursing students' understanding of the hazards of Covid-19 is still weak, and that more information is needed to improve knowledge.

The researcher is interested in performing a study titled "The Dangers of Covid-19 Toward the Level of Knowledge in Facing the New Normal on Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu" based on the given description. The purpose of this study was to determine Effect of Giving Information about the Dangers of Covid-19 Toward the Level of Knowledge in Facing the New Normal on Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted at STIKES Tri Mandiri Sakti Bengkulu in May 2021. The type of this study used a Pra Experimental design by The One Group Pretest Posttest Design. Population in this study were all of 2nd semesters Nursing Students at Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu. Sampling technique in this study used Total Sampling by inclusion and exclusion criteria, so the sampels is 66 people. Data gathering in this study used primary data technique by giving the questionnaire the knowledge about the dangers of Covid-19 before and after giving information. The data analysis technique was carried out by normality test, univariate and bivariate analysis. The statistical test used was Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test (0.05).

2.1 Univariate Analysis

This analysis was conducted to obtain an overview of the description of each variable studied, both independent and dependent variables. The results of the univariate analysis are as follows.

Table 1 The Level of Knowledge before Giving Information

No	The Level of Knowledge before Giving Information	Frequency	Persetase (%)
1	Good	24	36,4 %
2	Enough	37	56,0 %
3	Less	5	7,6 %
	Total	66	100 %

Based on table 1, it is known that the level of knowledge of Nursing Students at Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences before giving information there were 24 people (36.4%) with good knowledge, 37 people (56%) with enough knowledge and 5 people (7.6%) with less knowledge.

Table 2 The Level of Knowledge After Giving Information

No	The Level of Knowledge before Giving Information	Frequency	Persetase (%)
1	Good	54	81,9 %
2	Enough	12	18,1 %
3	Less	0	0
	Total	66	100 %

Based on table 2, it is known that the level of knowledge of Nursing Students at Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences after giving information there were 54 people (81,9%) with good knowledge, and 12 people (18,1%) with enough knowledge.

2.2 Normality Test

The normality test of this data was carried out to determine whether the data were normally distributed or not using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test as follows:

Table 3 Data Normality Test

No	Level of Knowledge	Kolmogorov-Smirnov			Description
		Statistic	Df	Sig.	
1.	Before giving information	1,380	66	0,044	Abnormal
2.	After giving information	1,542	66	0,017	Abnormal

Based on table 3, the data normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, it showed that the level of knowledge before being given treatment was not normally distributed with a value of sig < 0.05 and the level of knowledge after treatment was also not normally distributed with a value of sig < 0.05. Because all p values

<0.05, the level of knowledge before treatment and the level of knowledge after treatment are said to be abnormally distributed.

2.3 Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is an analysis used to determine the Effect of Giving Information about the Dangers of Covid- 19 Toward the Level of Knowledge in Facing the New Normal on Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu.

Table 4 Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Variabel		N	Z	P	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Level of Knowledge after giving information-Level of Knowledge before giving information	Negative Ranks	8	-5,190	0,000	17,25	138,00
	Positive Ranks	45			28,73	1293,00
	Ties	13				
	Total	66				

Based on Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test obtained the value of Z were -5.190 and the value of Asymp. Sig (p) = 0.000, because P-value < 0.05, so that the conclusion is there is an effect of giving information about the dangers of Covid-19 toward the level of knowledge in facing the New Normal on Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu.

III. DISCUSSION

These research shows that there are 24 people (36.4 %) with good knowledge, 37 people (56.0 %) with enough knowledge, and 5 people (7.6%) with less knowledge prior to receiving information regarding the dangers of Covid-19 (pretest). After receiving information on the danger of Covid-19 (posttest), 54 students (81.9%) had good knowledge, 12 students (18.1%) had enough knowledge, and no students had less knowledge. Following learning about the dangers of Covid-19, these two studies show an increase in knowledge among Nursing Students.

This study agrees with Fadilah's (2020) findings, which show that after attending an online seminar on Covid-19, participants' understanding increased. The number of people in the good category climbed from 59 to 63 (96.9%), while the number of people in the intermediate group decreased from 6 to 2. (3.1 %). This suggests that the majority of ordinary people who are responders, 63 persons (96.9%) of the total respondents, are familiar with Covid-19 in the positive category.

According to Notoatmodjo cite by Fadilah (2020), knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people sense a certain object which is influenced by internal factors and external factors, including health status, intelligence, attention, interests, and talents. Knowledge about Covid-19 can be interpreted as the result of knowing someone about their illness, understanding the disease, how to prevent it, treat it, and its complications. In addition, knowledge can affect efforts to prevent Covid-19 in the community (Fadilah, 2020).

The results of this study indicate that there is a high increase in knowledge in Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu after providing information so that there are no more students who have less knowledge. Based on the researcher's observations, there was an increase in respondents' knowledge from lack of knowledge to sufficient or good knowledge and from sufficient knowledge to good knowledge because respondents followed the presentation well, it was seen from the enthusiasm and activeness of respondents during the presentation. In addition, the researchers made good communication and used effective media so that the information was well received by the respondents. In this study, there were also respondents who remained sufficiently knowledgeable, that was because when the researcher made a presentation there were some respondents who experienced network problems and did not follow the presentation properly so that the knowledge possessed by the respondents did not increase.

There is an effect of giving information about the dangers of Covid-19 toward the level of knowledge in facing the New Normal on Nursing Students Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu, meaning that the more often students get information, the higher their knowledge, on the contrary, the less students information, the lower

the knowledge. In line with previous research conducted by Wulandari et al (2020) about the effect of health education with leaflet media to increase knowledge and behavior in an effort to apply health protocols to traders on car free days Temanggung, it was found that there was an increase in knowledge and behavior of traders on car free days. Temanggung in implementing a health protocol to prevent Covid-19 transmission with statistical test results Z value = -1.957 and $p < 0.05$.

The results of this study are supported by the research of Kristanti & Irawati (2020), which states that health counseling activities and the provision of online leaflets and poster media can increase family knowledge about Covid-19. This is in accordance with the results of his research which shows that 44 people (93.6%) lack knowledge and only 3 people (6.4%) have enough knowledge, while after education about Covid-19, 5 people (10.6%) have good knowledge, 40 people are enough. (85.1%) and less than 2 people (4.3%) with p -value = 0.000.

This is in line with the research results of Widiyanti et al (2021) regarding the effect of counseling on increasing knowledge of women's reproductive health in the Covid-19 pandemic era which explained that there was an increase in participants' knowledge after counseling. It can be seen from the average value obtained from the post-test results which is higher than the average value of the pre-test. Irawati et al (2021) in their research also said that providing information through health education for pregnant women about Covid-19 can increase the knowledge of pregnant women about the corona virus so that mothers can apply transmission prevention efforts, namely by keeping their distance, washing hands with soap and stay at home.

According to Saleh as quoted by Chifdillah (2021), in addition to using visual media such as power points and leaflets, providing information is more effective using audiovisual media. Audiovisual media is media that provides information through audio and visual aspects so as to provide more interesting information. This will trigger the target to use the senses of sight and hearing in receiving information conveyed through audiovisual media. These characteristics are able to attract the attention of the target to be more focused in following the information transfer process.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

1. The level of knowledge in face New Normal before giving information about the dangers of Covid-19 24 (36.4%) good knowledge, 37 people (56.0%) enough knowledge and 5 (7.6%) less knowledge.
2. The level of knowledge in the face of the New Normal after giving information about the dangers of Covid-19 54 (81.9%) knowledge of good and 12 (18.1%) enough knowledge.
3. There are differences in the level of knowledge in the face of the New Normal in Nursing Students at Tri Mandiri Sakti Institute of Health Sciences, Bengkulu before and after providing information about the dangers of Covid-19.

4.2 Suggestions

1. It is hoped that educators will provide education and socialization about the dangers of Covid-19 so that students pay more attention to health protocols in facing the New Normal.
2. With the limitations of the study, it is hoped that further researchers can conduct research using other research methods, adding research variables, and using more effective media so that research results are better.

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