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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

FAMILY COMPLIANCE IN ACTUALIZING HEALTH PROTOCOLS: FACTOR ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE, VALUES AND BELIEFS INFECTING COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Families are the most concern in endeavors to handle the Coronavirus Infection 19 (COVID-19) Widespread. Information, values and convictions of contracting COVID-19 are exceptionally imperative in endeavors to comply with the Covid-19 convention. The reason of this ponder was to analyze the relationship between information and family conviction values with the application of wellbeing conventions in Jombang Rule. The inquire about strategy employments expressive explanatory with a cross sectional approach. The populace in this ponder were heads of families from 7 sub-districts in Jombang Rule, the examining strategy utilized was cluster examining and the inquire about test comprised of 80 families. The comes about of the information figure inquire about with compliance appeared the comes about of P Value 0.649 > 0.05 which suggests there's no relationship between community information and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 preventive wellbeing convention . The relationship between the conviction esteem of being tainted with family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 anticipation wellbeing convention appears a P Esteem of 0.045 <0.05, which suggests there's a relationship. The conclusion of this consider is that the values and convictions of families contaminated with COVID-19 have more impact on family compliance in executing the Covid-19 avoidance wellbeing convention.

Keywords

Knowledge, values and beliefs, compliance, health protocols, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

The family is the lowest unit of society. The family is the introductory unit for individual care of family members and of the wider unit. The family is the introductory unit of a community and society, representing artistic, ethnical, ethnical, and socioeconomic differences. The family is the entry point in the provision of health services in the community, to determine the threat of disturbance due to the influence of life and the terrain. The potential and involvement of the family becomes even greater, when one of his family members needs continuous help because his health problems are chronic, such as in patients with COVID-19 (1)

Corona Virus Disease- 19 or more popularly known as COVID-19 has been designated by the WHO (*World Health Organization*) or the World Health Organization as a Public Health Emergency of World Concern (KMMD) on January 30, 2020 and was finally designated as a

Pandemic on the 11th. March 2020. Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by a new type of coronavirus that was discovered in 2019 hereinafter referred to as Sars-Cov 2 (*severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2*). This virus is very small (120-160 nm) which mainly infects animals including bats and camels. Currently, the spread from human to human has become the main source of transmission so that the spread of this virus is very aggressive(2).

On June 24, 2021, the number of COVID-19 in the world according to WHO is more than 150 million. In Indonesia, as of June 24, 2021, confirmed cases are 3 million people. Meanwhile, in Jombang Regency, the number of positive COVID-19 cases on July 24, 2021 was 5000 cases (3).

The best way to prevent this disease is with primary, secondary and tertiary efforts. Primary efforts are in the form of improving immune conditions and preventing transmission. Secondary efforts are in the form of early diagnosis and appropriate treatment and secondary efforts are in the form of preventing the negative impacts of COVID-19 and maximum healing. The government's efforts in the form of implementing the PPKM policy (implementation of restrictions on community activities) will not succeed without the active participation of the community in an effort to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19 through isolation, early detection and compliance in implementing health protocols . Effective health protocols are in the form of protecting themselves and others by frequently washing hands with running water and soap or using hand sanitizers, using masks and not touching the face area before washing hands, and applying good coughing and sneezing etiquette (4).

Efforts to break the chain of spread of COVID-19 require good understanding and knowledge from all elements, including the community. Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears of certain objects. Knowledge is also the most important domain in the formation of perception . A person's knowledge is influenced by several factors, including education level, occupation, age, environmental factors and socio-cultural factors(5). Perception is a process when individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions to give meaning to their environment (6).

In the case of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, public knowledge and perceptions about COVID-19 are very much needed as the basis for the community in showing perceptions and behaviors to prevent COVID-19. The emergence of public perception of COVID-19 positive people who have to undergo treatment in hospitals is not good, giving rise to a stigma in society against Covid 19 positive people. The family is the smallest unit of society and is the main subsystem in efforts to prevent disease in society. The inability of families to carry out efforts to prevent COVID-19 has led to family clusters (7).

Family cluster is the spread of the corona virus that comes from family members or people who live in the same house. Usually, the spread starts from someone who has already been infected and then spreads it to other family members. The family's ability to carry out the family care function includes the ability to recognize COVID-19, make decisions about care, carry out treatment, modify the environment in an effort to self-isolate, and utilize health services to become an important family effort in improving health during a pandemic (8).

This study aims to analyze the relationship between knowledge, values and beliefs of contracting Covid 19 with family compliance in carrying out health protocols in Jombang Regency.

METHOD

The research design used is *descriptive analytic with a cross sectional* approach . This research was conducted in Jombang on 20-30 July 2020, the population in this study were the heads of families from 7 sub-districts in Jombang Regency, the sampling technique used was *cluster sampling* and found 80 respondents as the sample in the study. The research instrument used was in the form of a questionnaire. Univariate analysis was carried out by making a frequency distribution of each variable . Bivariate analysis using the *Spearman test* was carried out to determine the relationship between community knowledge, values and beliefs about contracting COVID-19 with compliance with the protocol. The relationship is said to be statistically significant if the p value <0.05.

RESULTS

1. **Family knowledge**

Family knowledge about covid 19, protocols and procedures for preventing Covid-19 disease in Table 1 shows that 56 (70%) respondents have good knowledge.

Table 1. Family knowledge about covid 19

Category	N(%)
Well	56 (70%)
Enough	21 (26.2%)
Not enough	3 (3.8)

2. **values and beliefs about Covid-19**

Family values and beliefs about Covid-19 in Table 2 show the results that out of 42 (52.5%) respondents have good values and beliefs about Covid-19

Table 2. Family values and beliefs about covid 19

Category	N(%)
Well	42 (52.5%)
Enough	25 (31.25%)
Not enough	13 (16.25)

3. **Compliance with family health protocols**

Family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 preventive health protocol in Table 2 shows the results that 43 (53.8%) respondents did not comply with the Covid-19 prevention health protocol.

Table 3. Compliance with health protocols

Category	N(%)
Obey	37 (46.3)
Not obey	43 (53.8)

4. Family knowledge relationship with family compliance in carrying out Covid-19 prevention health protocols.

The relationship between community knowledge and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 Covid-19 preventive health protocol in Table 3 shows the results of P Value 0.649 > 0.05 which means there is no relationship between community knowledge and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 preventive health protocol.

Table 4. The relationship between knowledge and perception with compliance with the implementation of the covid 19 prevention protocol.

Category	N	Sig.2 Tailed
Knowledge	80	0.649
Family compliance in carrying out Covid-19 prevention health protocols	80	

5. **Relationship of family values and beliefs with family compliance in carrying out Covid-19 prevention health protocols.**

The relationship between family knowledge and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 preventive health protocol in Table 5 shows the results of P Value 0.045 <0.05, which means that there is a relationship between family values and beliefs and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 preventive health protocol.

Table 5. Relationship of family values and beliefs with the implementation of the covid 19 health protocol

Category	N	Sig.2 Tailed
Knowledge	80	0.045
Covid 19 health protocol compliance	80	

DISCUSSION

1. Relationship of knowledge and perception with family compliance in carrying out Covid-19 prevention health protocols .

The results of the study in Jombang Regency showed that of the 80 respondents taken, the results showed that the majority of respondents had good knowledge about Covid-19, namely 56 (70%) respondents.

The results of this study indicate that in Jombang Regency, the community has very good knowledge about Covid-19. This is of course greatly influenced by technological developments, public curiosity about the Covid-19 disease, prevention and ways to protect yourself from the Covid-19 disease. In addition, it is influenced by the number of sources of information obtained by each individual Jombang community from family, neighbors and friends.

Knowledge about the Covid-19 disease is very important so as not to cause an increase in the number of Covid-19 cases. Knowledge of Covid-19 patients can be interpreted as the result of knowing from the patient about his illness, understanding the disease, how to prevent it, treat it and its complications (9). Knowledge plays an important role in determining complete behavior because knowledge will form beliefs which then in perceiving reality, provide a basis for decision making and determine behavior towards certain objects (10)so that it will affect a person's behavior. A new behavior is formed, especially in adults, starting in the cognitive domain in the sense that the subject knows in advance the stimulus in the form of material or external objects , giving rise to new knowledge and will be formed in attitudes and actions. Patients' knowledge about preventing Covid-19 by complying with the use of masks has an important role in anticipating repeated events. Patients must recognize, study and understand all aspects of the Covid-19 disease including signs and symptoms, causes, triggers and management.

The relationship between family behavior and adherence to the Covid-19 prevention health protocol. The statistical test results show the results of P Value 0.649 > 0.05, which means there is no relationship between community knowledge and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 preventive health protocol.

behavior is not only influenced by knowledge but is also influenced by family values, decision makers, family external environmental factors and personal reference factors. Factors in the family's assessment of illness and health problems will affect behavior health and treatment behavior . Likewise for the Covid-19 disease, the family's assessment of this disease is also very influential on family compliance in carrying out health protocols .

This is in accordance with the *health* belief model *and the Pender health* promotion model theory, which assesses knowledge as a small part of individuals and families in carrying out health and health care efforts, environmental factors, threats, readiness to act, interpersonal influences and other factors. situational very influential on family behavior .

2. Relationship of values and beliefs with family compliance in carrying out Covid-19 prevention health protocols

The results of the study in Jombang Regency showed that of the 80 respondents taken, the results showed that the majority of respondents had a bad perception of the possibilities of events that could transmit the Covid-19 virus, namely 42 (52.5%). The results of this study indicate that in Jombang Regency, most families have the perception of being infected with the Covid-19 virus, but there are still many who have the perception that 25 (31.25%) may be infected and 13 (16.25) are not. There are still many public perceptions that may or may not be infected, indicating that there are still false beliefs about the COVID-19 disease in society that affect families.

Many factors have caused many families to still be unsure about covid-19, several factors because Covid-19 is a new disease, much is not known about the COVID19 pandemic, the information received is not accurate, the characteristics of the virus that do not have certain characteristics and pathogenesis and beliefs society against the epidemic. Moreover, humans tend to be afraid of something that is not yet known and it is easier to attribute fear to "different/other groups". This is what causes the emergence of social stigma and discrimination against certain ethnicities and also people who are considered to have a relationship with this virus. The feelings of confusion, anxiety, and fear that we feel are understandable, but that doesn't mean we can have bad thoughts about sufferers, nurses, families, or those who are not sick but have symptoms similar to COVID-19. If it continues to be maintained in the community, social stigma can make people hide their illness so they are not discriminated against and prevent them from seeking immediate health assistance (11).

This is in line with the research of (12)where when the disease is severe which can cause death, fear, anxiety and limited knowledge about a disease can cause discrimination against people affected by the disease. Discriminatory habits such as isolation, rejection of health care providers may be felt by people who are stigmatized. This habit can undermine strategies to reduce the incidence of disease, so that it can lead to unhealthy behavior(13). At the community level, fear and bad perceptions arise which cause a loss of trust in health services and stigma, this results in disruption of community interactions and community fractures (14).

The relationship between family values and beliefs about being infected with Covid-19 and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 prevention health protocol when viewed from the statistical test results, it was found that the P Value was 0.045 < 0.05, which means that there is a relationship between family values and beliefs about being infected with Covid-19 with family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 prevention health protocol.

The family value system is one of the four interdependent dimensions of the family structure. Family values are defined as a system of ideas, attitudes and beliefs that bind each family member in behavior that characterizes the family. Value and belief systems help families and family members to engage in certain activities that improve or not the health, well-being and quality of life of families and individuals. In an effort to comply with the COVID-19 prevention health protocol, we see the importance of family values and beliefs underlying this behavior.

3. Relationship of knowledge, value of trust with family compliance in carrying out Covid-19 prevention health protocols .

The results of the study in Jombang Regency showed that from the *Spearman statistical test results* obtained a significance result of –value = 0.649 where the result – value > 0.05 so that there was no relationship between knowledge and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 prevention health protocol in Jombang Regency in 2020. For the relationship between family values and beliefs about being infected with Covid-19 and family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 prevention health protocol when viewed from the statistical test results, it was found that the P Value was 0.045 < 0.05, which means that there is a relationship between family values and beliefs about being infected. Covid-19 with family compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 prevention health protocol.

The results of this study indicate that family knowledge is not a guarantee for families to comply with health protocols in an effort to prevent Covid-19. This can be because most people have a bad perception of the possibilities of events that can transmit the Covid-19 virus. This is also because Covid-19 is a new disease, much is not yet known about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Values and beliefs about contracting COVID-19 greatly affect compliance with health protocols. This is in accordance with the HBM theory (*health belief model) and health promotion theory,* that belief values influence changes in health behavior and changes in treatment seeking behavior . Confidence is also influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors are in the form of family structure and function, while external factors are family environmental factors.

CONCLUSION

Knowledge is not related to family compliance with Covid-19 prevention protocol knowledge. Family values and beliefs are related to family compliance with the Covid-19 prevention protocol. Knowledge-based family values and beliefs make families behave positively in family compliance with the knowledge of Covid-19 prevention protocols.

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