

Behavior of Mask Use in Patients' Families During the Pandemic at Bangil Hospital, Pasuruan Regency

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ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic, the World Health Organization (WHO) stated that the use of masks was recommended only for sick people, not for healthy people. However, the development of the virus finally prompted WHO to appeal to everyone (healthy and sick) to always use masks outside the home in a qualitative descriptive research design with a sample of 50 respondents. Interview guide with research subjects, namely families of patients who are hospitalized or outpatient at RSUD Bangil as the instrument. Results : Based on the interview results, the majority of respondents had sufficient information about masks. Most respondents do not wear masks / masks are removed according to their wants and needs, because most occur due to stress or difficulty breathing.

Keywords: Behavior, Mask, Hospital Environment

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) has attracted global attention since December 2019 (Saadata et al, 2020) and was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020 (WHO, 2020) (Mauliydia, 2021).). According to Scheid et al. In 2020, after being declared a pandemic, Covid-19 believed to have originated in Wuhan, China, has now spread to more than 200 countries (Forouzandeh et al., 2021), the number of daily Covid-19 cases worldwide continues to increase (Mauliydia, 2021). This virus has become a pandemic because it has spread throughout the world, including Indonesia. COVID-19 can cause mild to severe symptoms and even death. Mild symptoms commonly seen in COVID-19 patients are fever, mild cough, headache, anosmia, runny nose and sneezing, respiratory frequency 12-20 times per minute.

According to WHO data (2021), as of January 27, 2021, the number of Covid-19 cases worldwide was 99,864,391 positive cases, of which 2,149,700 people died. First, the most Covid-19 cases in Southeast Asia. positive cases in Indonesia reached 1,024,298 people and 28,855 people died (Marchel et al., 2022). In Indonesia, as of Monday, August

22, 2022, the number of patients infected with Covid-19 increased, a total of 3,300 new cases of corona, bringing the total number of people infected with Covid-19 to 6,112,658 people, active cases decreased by 48,803 cases. to 1,697 from the previous day, while the death toll was 157,396. Based on research data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Pasuruan Regency, the number of patients infected with Covid-19 in 2020 was 68.36 cases, in 2021 the number of patients infected with Covid-19 increased to 1,034 cases. Research (Pratiwi, 2020) shows that although wearing a mask can protect themselves and others from Covid-19 infection, 35.5% of people rarely use masks and 6.7% do not use masks (Longrich & Sheppard, 2020), infection can be at risk. for everyone, but also for relatives of patients who are in the hospital area. According to the results of a preliminary survey conducted around Bangil Hospital, Pasuruan Regency, of the 50 families who visited and treated patients at the hospital, as many as 60% (30 people) used masks incorrectly, 26% (13 people) used masks correctly. . , the remaining 14 (people) did not wear masks.

The increasing number of positive Covid-19 cases may be due to the easy spread of this disease (Setyawati et al., 2020). According to the Director General of P2P (2020b) of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, Covid-19 is caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome virus Coronavirus Disease-2019 (SARS-CoV-2), which is transmitted between humans through droplets and contact. , the condition of the spread of Covid-19 that affects the economy, politics, social, culture, defense and security, as well as public welfare, requires efforts to overcome Covid-19 (RI, 2020). Global research-based mask use continues to provide limited evidence for influenza control and highlights potential problems such as poor mask adherence and improper use (Longrich & Sheppard, 2020). A respirator is a respirator designed to protect people from inhaling pollutants or air pollutants, a respirator or respirator is not intended to replace an optional method of eliminating disease, but rather serves to adequately protect the wearer. Masks are often used to protect against particles and aerosols that can injure the airways of people who don't wear PPE. The dangers of particles and aerosols of varying sizes and chemical properties can harm humans, NIOS advises. Masks that use filters. However, the lack of public knowledge and understanding makes the use of masks by the public often neglected, even though the correct and appropriate use of masks is one way to prevent the spread and transmission of the Covid-19 virus. According to PMK No. 27 of 2017, it is expected that the public can follow the correct rules regarding the correct use of masks according to existing SOP instructions, because the correct or incorrect use of masks can affect infected or infected people. Disease. If the mask is not used properly, the use of used masks cannot work properly and provide optimal protection.

Covid-19 mitigation in the Behavior Change Division of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force is focused on improving 3M compliance, namely. H. wearing masks, maintaining distance and washing hands (FADEL MUHAMMAD, 2021). Other efforts that can be made by health workers to support the government's appeal on the use of masks can be done by providing clear and appropriate education and information to the public so that the public understands the importance and benefits of using masks correctly. Governments around the world are also drafting different guidelines (Setiadi, 2021). The use of a single mask by

the whole community is a globally agreed effort recommended to limit the spread of asymptomatic and asymptomatic carriers in the community, which can be a major cause of the rapid spread of Covid infection. 19 (Atmojo et al., 2020). Based on FMD Regulation Number 27 of 2017 concerning Infection Prevention in Health Services regarding the correct use of masks according to existing instructions and SOP rules, researchers are interested in studying the behavior of mask use in patients' families. Bangil Hospital, Pasuruan Regency.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design where researchers try to explore as much information as possible about the problem that is the topic of research by prioritizing verbal data. The type of research used in this study is a case study. The population in this study was all families of patients in the Bangil Hospital, Pasuruan Regency. Some of the families of patients who became key informants who were in the inpatient and outpatient rooms within Bangil Hospital, Pasuruan Regency totaled 50 informants. The sampling technique used is snowball sampling. The research design used in this study is a case study. The variable in this study was the behavior of the patient's family in wearing masks.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Displays the informant characteristic data as follows:

Informant	Age of Respondents	Education Status
1	34	SMP
2	36	SMA
3	24	SMA
4	37	SMP
5	32	SMA
6	30	SMP
7	27	SMA
8	40	SMP
9	31	SMA
10	51	SD
11	45	SMA
12	31	SMP
13	38	SMP
14	33	SMA
15	42	SMP
16	29	SMP
17	37	SMA
18	41	SMP
19	32	SMP
20	38	SMA
21	44	SMP
22	30	SMP
23	36	SMA
24	29	SMA
25	47	SMP
26	28	SMA
27	48	SMP
28	32	SMP
29	37	SMA
30	34	SMA
31	42	SMP
32	29	SMA
33	31	SMP
34	41	SMP
35	33	SMA
36	48	SMP
37	28	SMP
38	39	SMP
39	29	SMA
40	41	SMP
41	28	SMA
42	38	SMA
43	39	SMP
44	32	SMP
45	45	SMP
46	34	SMA
47	49	SD
48	24	SMA
49	47	SMP
50	39	SMP

A. Respondents' knowledge of masks

From the results of the interview, it showed that out of fifty respondents, twenty-nine respondents had sufficient knowledge, in this case, respondents were able to understand and know about masks, namely mask knowledge, mask benefits, types of masks, how to use masks correctly. This sufficient knowledge is obtained through various factors, such as books, mass media, online media, counseling from Puskesmas and from closest relatives who inform about the COVID-19 disease.

From the results of the study, it was found that the age of most respondents was over thirty-five years old. Where the older the age of the respondent, the better he will have a better level of knowledge. According to Galve et al., (2015), several studies explain that a person's age in the productive period has the best level of knowledge or cognitive. In addition, at that age also a person has extensive experience and ability to do activities that will certainly support his knowledge in everything. But on the other hand, as a person gets older, his commitment to something in decision making will also be higher (Abadi et al., 2019).). In addition to age, judging from the level of education, a person's education level can affect knowledge because the acceptance and understanding of someone who has higher education is better than those who have low education. Knowledge is the result of knowing and this happens after someone senses a particular object. Most human knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is needed as support in generating self-confidence as well as attitudes and behaviors every day, so it can be said that knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

According to the researcher's assumption, sufficient knowledge about COVID-19 prevention efforts, especially in the use of masks, will greatly affect public behavior in carrying out COVID-19 prevention efforts. People with sufficient knowledge are expected to make appropriate COVID-19 prevention efforts. Awareness will grow in the community to make efforts to prevent COVID-19 disease if residents have good knowledge.

B. Behavior of Mask Use in the Patient's Family in the Hospital Environment

The results showed that most of the patients' families or respondents did not use masks / removable masks according to their wants and needs, namely as many as 29 respondents (58%). According to Bloom (Notoatmodjo, 2007) that behavior is one of the determinants that affect the degree of health. Behavior is any intentional action of a person for a specific purpose. Behavior can arise as a result of being influenced by various factors. Lawrence Green (Notoatmodjo, 2007) revealed that behavior is influenced by predisposing factors such as knowledge, values and beliefs and attitudes. Enabling factors such as availability of funds and facilities, time and facilities and also reinforcing factors such as support from family and health workers. Using masks appropriately is basically to ensure maximum mask effectiveness and to avoid an increased risk of transmission, WHO has also recommended the use of masks appropriately during this pandemic to effectively prevent transmission of the corona virus (Ratriani, 2021).

Based on the description above, researchers concluded that behavior to improve health is influenced by individual perceptions of behavior to prevent transmission of COVID-19 disease and how to maintain health by using masks, the better their behavior will be to prevent transmission of Covid-19 disease to others.

C. How to Use Respondents' Masks During the Hospital Environment

The results showed that most respondents used masks in an incorrect or inappropriate way, namely as many as 33 respondents (66%). The masks used need to be ensured to cover the mouth, nose and chin perfectly and there are no gaps between the face and mask, respondents in this study have not met the recommendations and there are common mistakes such as using masks without covering the mouth and nose perfectly, or using loose masks this can provide an opening for viruses, bacteria and germs to enter or Covid-19 virus contamination can occur and can reduce the effectiveness of masks (Dwirusman, 2021; Guidelines on the Importance of Mask Use, 2020; Theopilus et al, 2020).

Another practice that is not appropriate in using masks in this study is the habit of lowering the mask to the chin, this can be caused by respondents feeling uncomfortable in breathing when using a mask so that the mask is often opened and lowered to the chin, this result is in line with research by Tan et al (2021), showing that more than 1/3 of respondents stated that they often or always lowered the mask under the chin (often 7.0%, always 9.4%) and 41.2% sometimes hang their masks under their chins. In addition, based on research by Hou et al (2020), the virus that causes Covid-19 is more likely to first infect cells in the nasal cavity because in the nasal cavity there are more ACE2 proteins which are the entrance of the corona virus compared to cells in the lower airway, This shows that the cells of the upper airway are more susceptible to infection, so the use of masks is recommended to cover the nose and mouth perfectly. According to WHO, everyone is required to always use a mask both when sick and healthy (Syam, 2021), based on the guidebook on the importance of using masks (2020), the purpose of using masks is to avoid the spread of droplets, so the mask used must cover the mouth, nose, to the chin in addition, the mask used should not be loose, because this can make air enter without being filtered by the mask eventually viruses and bacteria can enter the ducts breathing, so that in preventing Covid-19, it is not just about using masks, but the use of masks needs to be practiced properly and correctly so that the effectiveness of using masks is maximized.

According to the researchers' assumption, improper use of masks or lowering the mask to the chin is prone to making viruses attached to the outside of the mask move to the face and putting individuals at risk of inhaling harmful particles that stick to the surface of the mask.

D. Reasons Respondents Do Not Use Masks in the Hospital Environment

The results showed that the reason respondents did not use masks while in the hospital environment was mostly because of tightness or difficulty breathing as many as 23 respondents (46%). The data from the study shows that there is still a lack of public

awareness of the importance of wearing masks. The research reflects people's unfavorable behavior.

Research by Siahaineinia and Bakara (2020), shows that there are several other reasons respondents do not use masks such as because they feel tight, uncomfortable, feel healthy and do not feel worried about the presence of Covid-19 and do not know the dangers of Covid-19, apart from the discomfort factor caused by using masks, it is necessary to see far more important benefits in using masks to reduce the spread of Covid-19 during this pandemic. In healthy individuals, wearing a mask even for a long time does not produce clinically relevant changes in circulating oxygen or carbon dioxide and does not affect tidal volume or respiratory rate. However, wearing a mask does produce a slight increase in respiratory resistance caused by the mask material filtering airborne particles and aerosols. its discomfort (Scheid et al, 2020). In addition, according to MacIntyre (2015), discomfort can also affect an individual's decision to use a mask. A review of respirator performance and standards found that all types of respirators provide a burden of discomfort (Burton et al, 2021).

Based on the research above, according to researchers, in conditions like this, the government should continue to straighten the public's perspective that our country has not fully recovered from the threat of the virus and does not mean that it can relax by ignoring health protocols.

CONCLUSION

Respondents have sufficient knowledge, namely 29 respondents (58%), in this case respondents are able to understand and know about masks, namely the meaning of masks, the benefits of masks, types of masks, how to use masks correctly. The application of mask use behavior in most families of patients or respondents do not use masks / removable masks according to their wants and needs, namely as many as 29 respondents (58%). Most respondents use masks in an incorrect or inappropriate way, namely as many as 33 respondents (66%) i.e. respondents have not fulfilled the recommendations and there are common mistakes such as using masks without covering the mouth and nose properly. The reason respondents do not use masks while in the hospital environment is mostly because of tightness or difficulty breathing as many as 23 respondents (46%), this shows that there is still a lack of public awareness of the importance of wearing masks.

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