

HAND WASHING BEHAVIOR WITH SOAP (CTPS) IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN 2020 (STUDY OF LITERATURE)

Muhammad Zaid¹, Zubir²

¹ DIV Student Study Program Environmental Health Poltekkes Aceh Ministry of Health.
(muhammadzaid05@gmail.com)

² Lecturer at the Department of Environmental Health Poltekkes Aceh Ministry of Health.
(zubir@poltekkesaceh.ac.id)

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ABSTRACT

The background of washing hands using soap has become one of the movements launched by the government. Washing hands with soap is able to reduce diarrhea rates by as much as 45%, but the use of soap for hand washing only reaches about 3% of all people who use soap to wash their hands. The study aimed to determine the behavior that affects hand washing with soap (CTPS) in elementary school students. This type of research uses qualitative research which is library research on the behavior of washing hands with soap (ctps) in elementary school students. The results of the research on the knowledge of hand washing with soap in elementary school students there is a Good Knowledge of 50.8%. bad knowledge 49.2%, the attitude of washing hands with soap in elementary school students there is good behavior Washing hands is 44%, bad behavior washing hands is 56%, washing hands with soap in elementary school students there are 51.2% respondents, behavior The factors that affect hand washing with soap (CTPS) in elementary school students can be seen from parenting patterns, understanding of educational media, the role of teachers, the role of health workers and the availability of ctps facilities in elementary schools. The conclusion from the overall results of the study by analyzing several journals is that there is an effect of washing hands with soap (CTPS) on elementary school students.

Keywords: *hand washing with soap, elementary school students*

Introduction

Washing hands with soap have become one of the movements launched by the government. Washing hands with soap is able to reduce diarrhea rates by as much as 45%, but the use of soap for hand washing only reaches about 3% of all people who use soap to wash their hands. The low behavior of washing hands with soap in the community can pose a risk of spreading infectious diseases. The group of people who are most susceptible to infectious diseases is preschoolers. This is due to the lack of knowledge in preschool children so that they do not understand the importance of washing hands with soap to maintain health¹.

Almost everyone understands the importance of washing hands with soap, but many still don't get into the habit of doing it right when it's important. Some people know the importance of washing hands, but in reality, there are still very few (only 5% know how to do it properly. This is very important to be applied to the community to prevent disease. Washing hands with soap is very important as one of the preventions). the occurrence of diarrhea, the habit of washing hands is applied after defecating, after activities, before eating, and before preparing food².

The pre-school age stage is the time when the concept of illness begins. Pre-school age is an age that is susceptible to disease because at this age children's motor skills begin to be active and continue to grow. Most children's behavior is carried out very close to germs that can cause diseases such as flu, cough, diarrhea, and so on. Parents consider the disease a common thing, even though according to WHO diarrhea has killed two thousand children per year. One way to prevent children from getting the disease is to wash their hands³.

Based on the results of Rindafit's research in 2015 showed that almost all respondents did not wash their hands properly before being given health education about hand washing, as many as 26 respondents (83.9%) and almost all respondents practiced handwashing properly after being given health education about washing hands, namely as many as 25 respondents (80.6%)⁴.

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in conducting a literature study on the behavior of washing hands with soap (ctps) in elementary school students, based on the literature used to collect data or sources related to a particular topic that can be obtained from various sources such as journals, books, the internet, and other libraries.⁵

Research purposes

Based on the description above, the problem formulation in this literature study is "how is the behavior of washing hands with soap (ctps) in elementary school students"

Methods

The type of research used is qualitative, namely research that produces information in the form of notes and descriptive data contained in the text under study. The source of the data in this study is secondary data obtained through literature studies, the internet, and journals conducted by examining theories, research reports, and journals related to problems, especially the theory of "hand washing behavior with soap (ctps) in students". primary school, In this library research, the method used to collect research data is in the form of library data that has been selected, searched for, presented, and analyzed. The data source of this research is looking for library data whose substance requires philosophical and theoretical processing actions. The literature study here is a literature study without being accompanied by an empirical test.

Result and Discussion

Table 4.1 Results of a Literature Review on Behavior Affecting Handwashing with Soap (CTPS) in Banda Aceh Elementary School Students

No	Name, Year & Location	Research Title	Research methods	Summary of Research Results
1.	Roro Kushartanti, (2012) SD Negeri Brebes 3	Several factors influence the behavior of washing hands with soap (CTPS) in Brebes State Elementary School 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The research design is a case-control study and uses a logistic regression test 2. The sample is 72 people. 3. Sample collection Instruments and Questionnaires. 4. Sample analysis techniques are univariate analysis and bivariate analysis as well as the Chi-Square logistic regression test. 	<p>The results of this study indicate that the influence of CTPS behavior is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good parenting style (OR=6.8; 95%CI=1.7-26.7; p-value=0.006), 2. Good understanding of educational/information media in schools (OR=6.7; 95%CI=1.9-23.7; p-value=0.003).

				3. Teacher role (OR=3.5; 95%CI=1.0-11.4; p-value=0.041).
2.	Ns.Monica Saptiningsih, (2012) Sekolah Dasar Negeri 03 Kertajaya Padalarang.	Factors Associated with Handwashing Behavior in State Elementary School Children 03 Kertajaya Padalarang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This type of research is a descriptive quantitative correlation with a cross-sectional approach. 2. The sampling technique used stratified random sampling with a sample of 84 children. 3. The research instrument used a questionnaire totaling 37 items and a checklist sheet totaling 4 items. 	The results showed that. There is no relationship between knowledge and hand washing behavior with a p value 0.995, attitude with hand washing behavior with a p value 0.859, and the environment with hand washing behavior with a p value 0.213.
3.	Nur Hikmah SD Negeri 3 Gagak Sipat Boyolali Volume 2 Nomor 2 November 2015	Behavioral factors for washing hands in elementary school children 3 crow sipat boyolali	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The research design used is descriptive 2. The population in this study was a sample in this study were students in grades II, III, IV, V, and VI. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling with a sample size of 75 students. 3. Data collection is a questionnaire 4. Data analysis used in this research is univariate analysis, which is to describe the percentage of students' hand washing behavior which is presented in the form of a frequency distribution. 	Some factors influence the behavior of washing hands at SD Negeri 3 Gagak Sipat Boyolali, including the unavailability of facilities to carry out hand washing actions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hand washing good behavior is 44% 2. Handwashing bad behavior is 56%
4.	Mia Kartika , (2016) Sekolah Dasar Negeri Sambiroto 01 Kota Semarang. Volume 4, Nomor 5, Oktober 2016	Factors Associated with Handwashing Behavior with Soap in Sambiroto 01 State Elementary School Students, Semarang City	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional approach. 2. The total population in the study was 216 students, with a sample of 80 respondents who were taken using the proportional stratified random sampling technique. 3. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis with Chi-Square . statistical test 	The results showed that 51.2% of respondents had good hand-washing behavior with soap. Furthermore, from the results of the study it is also known that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no relationship between age (p-value = 0.662), gender (p-value = 0.381), attitude (p-value = 0.076), the availability of CTPS infrastructure (p-value = 0.383), teacher support (p-value = 0.075), and family support (p-value = 0.366) on students'

			hand washing behavior with soap.
			2. While knowledge (p-value = 0.025) and peer support (p-value = 0.026) has a p-value (0.05).
			It can be concluded that there is a relationship between these variables and students' hand washing behavior with soap
5.	Zulhelmi, (2019) SD Negeri 20 Kecamatan Kuta Alam Banda Aceh Tahun 2019	Factors Associated with Handwashing Behavior with Soap (CTPS) in Students of SD Negeri 20 Kuta Alam District, Banda Aceh in 2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The design of this research is in the form of descriptive analytics with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all students in grades 5 and 6 of SD Negeri 20 Banda Aceh as many as 143 students. Determination of the number of samples using the Slovin formula as many as 59 students. Data collection was carried out from 14-18 October 2019 using a questionnaire through interviews and observations. Data analysis using Chi-Square test with SPSS 21 program.
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Good Knowledge 50.8%. Bad knowledge 49.2%. The Role of Parents There is an effect of 49.2% No effect 50'8%. Teacher's Role There is an influence of 52.5% No effect 47.5%. Role of Health Officers There is an effect of 47.5% No effect 52.5%. Availability of Facilities Complete 45.8% Incomplete 54.2%. it can be concluded that five variables have a relationship with CTPS behavior in students of SD Negeri 20 Banda Aceh year 2019.

Source: *Primary Data Year 2021*

Conclusion

There is an influence of knowledge of hand washing with soap on elementary school students. There is an influence of the attitude of washing hands with soap on elementary school students There is an influence on the action of washing hands with soap in elementary school students. From the overall results of the study by analyzing several journals that there is an effect of washing hands with soap (CTPS) on elementary school students.

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