

INTISARI

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) merupakan penyakit pernapasan akut yang disebabkan oleh infeksi *SARS-CoV-2* dan mampu menyebar luas dengan cepat. Pandemi ini memberikan dampak pada pelayanan kesehatan gigi dan mulut yaitu adanya penurunan kunjungan ke dokter gigi, khususnya di RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sikap pasien mengenai risiko infeksi COVID-19 dengan persepsi kerentanan pasien mengenai risiko infeksi COVID-19 di RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 90 orang. Sampel ini diambil dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Data diperoleh menggunakan metode kuesioner tertutup. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji regresi linear sederhana.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pasien dengan sikap positif mengenai risiko infeksi COVID-19 (54,4%) lebih banyak dibandingkan sikap negatif (45,6%) serta persepsi kerentanan positif (50%) dan negatif (50%) sama rata pada pasien. Hasil uji regresi linear sederhana menunjukkan nilai $p < 0,05$ sehingga terdapat hubungan positif antara sikap berisiko infeksi COVID-19 dengan persepsi kerentanan mengenai risiko infeksi COVID-19. Hasil R square menunjukkan variabel sikap mengenai risiko infeksi COVID-19 memengaruhi variabel persepsi kerentanan mengenai risiko infeksi COVID-19 sebesar 24,1%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah semakin tinggi sikap berisiko infeksi COVID-19 dari perawatan kesehatan gigi dan mulut maka semakin tinggi persepsi kerentanan mengenai risiko infeksi COVID-19 pada pasien.

Kata Kunci : persepsi kerentanan, sikap, COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an acute respiratory disease caused by *SARS-CoV-2* infection and its capability to spreading rapidly. This pandemic has an impact on dental and oral health services, such as a decreased visits to dentists, especially at RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the patient's attitude regarding the risk of COVID-19 infection with the perception of the patient's susceptibility regarding the risk of COVID-19 infection at RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo.

This study used quantitative research method with the number of respondents as many as 90 people. Sample was obtained using purposive sampling method. The data was obtained using a closed questionnaire method. The data analysis method used is simple linear regression test.

This study showed that patients with positive attitudes regarding the risk of COVID-19 infection (54,4%) were more found than negative attitudes (45,6%). Positive (50%) and negative (50%) perceptions of the patient's susceptibility were found equally. The results of simple linear regression test showed value of $p < 0,05$. This indicated a positive relationship between the patient's attitude regarding the risk of COVID-19 infection and the perceptions of the patient's susceptibility regarding the risk of COVID-19 infection. The results of R square test showed that the patient's attitude variable regarding the risk of COVID-19 infection affected the perceptions of the patient's susceptibility variable regarding the risk of COVID-19 infection by 24,1%. The conclusion of this study was that the higher the patient's attitude regarding the risk of COVID-19 infection from dental and oral health services, the higher the perception of the patient's susceptibility.

Keywords : perceived susceptibility, attitudes, COVID-19