

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Peningkatan Kasus COVID-19 semakin bertambah, penularan COVID-19 semakin mudah dan keparahan yang ditimbulkan akibat COVID-19 dapat menyebabkan Kenatian. Seseorang yang merokok dapat meningkatkan risiko tertular COVID-19 dan meningkatkan keparahan COVID-19 serta risiko kematian. Menurut Riskesdas 2013, perokok di Indonesia mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya, prevalensi perokok laki-laki di Indonesia merupakan yang tertinggi di dunia dan diprediksi lebih dari 97 juta penduduk Indonesia terpapar asap rokok.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap Guru SD mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap covid-19 di Kabupaten Sleman.

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskripsi korelasional dengan rancangan cross-sectional. Sampel adalah Guru SD di 11 kecamatan pada Kabupaten Sleman sebanyak 64 responden. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Uji *gamma* digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap Guru SD mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap covid-19 di Kabupaten Sleman.

**Hasil:** Pengetahuan Guru SD mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap COVID-19 sebanyak 35 responden (54.7%) memiliki pengetahuan tinggi. Sikap Guru SD mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap COVID-19 sebanyak 36 responden (56.3%) memiliki sikap baik. Uji *gamma* menunjukkan adanya hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap Guru SD mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap COVID-19 di Kabupaten Sleman ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap Guru SD mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap COVID-19 di Kabupaten Sleman ( $p\text{ value} = 0.000$ ).

Kata kunci: bahaya merokok, covid-19, guru, pengetahuan, sikap

## ABSTRAK

**Background:** The number of COVID-19 cases continue increasing, infections spread more easily, and its severe symptoms potentially cause death. A smoker has a higher risk of being infected with COVID-19 and a higher risk of death of COVID-19. According to Basic Health Research (2013), the number of smokers in Indonesia increases each year, and the prevalence of male smokers in Indonesia is the highest across the globe. It is predicted that over 97 millions of Indonesians have been exposed to tobacco smoke.

**Objective:** Identifying the relation between knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers in Sleman towards the impacts of smoking on COVID-19.

**Methods:** The type of this research is correlational descriptive, with cross-sectional design. Samples were 64 primary school teachers across 12 sub-districts in Sleman. They were taken using purposive sampling. Gamma testing was used to identify the relation of knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers towards the impacts of smoking on COVID-19 risks in Sleman.

**Results:** 35 (54.7%) respondents of the primary school teachers demonstrate excellent level of knowledge, while 26 (56.3%) respondents demonstrate a good level of attitude on the impacts of smoking on COVID-19 risks. Gamma testing discloses that there is a relation between knowledge and attitude among primary school teachers in Sleman on the impacts of smoking on COVID-19 risks ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is a relation between knowledge and attitude among primary school teachers in Sleman on the impacts of smoking on COVID-19 risks

**Keywords:** impacts of smoking, COVID-19, teachers, knowledge, attitude