

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Perilaku merokok berdampak negatif saat pandemi COVID-19. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku merokok adalah pengetahuan. Pada perokok ditemukan adanya peningkatan ekspresi reseptor ACE-II yang merupakan pengikat sel virus SARS-CoV-2. Namun belum ada penelitian mengenai hubungan pengetahuan dan merokok saat pandemi COVID-19 terutama pada guru, dimana guru merupakan suri tauladan.

Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan perilaku guru SMA mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap COVID-19 di Kabupaten Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif korelasi dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah guru SMA di Kabupaten Sleman. Sampel sebanyak 51 responden. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling* dan *purposive sampling*. Variabel pengetahuan dan perilaku diukur dengan skala *Guttman*. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji *Mann-Whitney* dan uji *Gamma*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 25 (49%) responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, 7 (13,7%) responden memiliki pengetahuan cukup, dan 19 (37,3%) responden memiliki pengetahuan kurang. Sebanyak 28 (54,9%) responden memiliki tingkat perilaku baik, 7 (13,7%) responden memiliki perilaku cukup, dan 16 (31,4%) responden memiliki perilaku kurang. Nilai $p=0,076$ yang menunjukkan bahwa hubungan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku guru SMA di Kabupaten Sleman mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap COVID-19 tidak bermakna.

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik dan tingkat perilaku yang baik. Hubungan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku guru SMA di Kabupaten Sleman mengenai bahaya merokok terhadap COVID-19 tidak bermakna.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, perilaku, COVID-19, rokok, guru

ABSTRACT

Background: Smoking behavior brings negative effects during the COVID-19 pandemic. One aspect affecting smoking behavior is knowledge. Cigarette smoking increase ACE-II which SARS-CoV-2 uses the ACE-II receptor for cellular entry. However, there has been no research conducted to see the relation between knowledge and smoking behavior during the pandemic among teachers, whereas teacher is role model.

Objective: Identifying the relation between Senior High School teachers' knowledge and behavior in Sleman about the impacts of smoking on COVID-19.

Methods: quantitative correlational research with cross-sectional design. The population is Senior High School teachers in Sleman. Samples were taken using simple random sampling and purposive sampling. There are 51 samples. Knowledge & behavior variables were measured with Guttman scale. Data were analyzed using Mann-Whitney and Gamma testing.

Results: 25 (49%) respondents demonstrate good level of knowledge, 7 (13.7%) on average, and 19 (37.3%) poor. 28 (54.9%) respondents show good level of behavior, 7 (13.7%) on average, and 16 (31.4%) poor. P-value= 0.076, implying that the relation between knowledge and behavior of Senior High School teachers in Sleman about the impacts of smoking on COVID-19 is insignificant.

Conclusion: Majority of respondents demonstrate good level of knowledge and behavior. The relation between level of knowledge and behavior of Senior High School teachers in Sleman about the impacts of smoking on COVID-19 is insignificant.

Keywords: knowledge, behavior, COVID-19, smoking, teacher