

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Peran literasi kesehatan semakin krusial selama pandemi COVID-19, terutama dalam menangkal misinformasi yang menyebabkan peningkatan ketakutan publik, dan menurunnya penggunaan layanan kesehatan.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan literasi kesehatan terhadap perilaku menunda pengobatan selama pandemi COVID-19 di Kabupaten Sleman dengan mempertimbangkan karakteristik sosiodemografi unik dari populasi yang diteliti.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional* menggunakan data sekunder dari siklus ke-7 HDSS Sleman. Responden yang memiliki data lengkap literasi kesehatan, akses layanan kesehatan, dan faktor sosiodemografi diikutsertakan dalam penelitian ini. Faktor sosiodemografi yang diteliti meliputi usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pekerjaan, lokasi tempat tinggal, status sosial ekonomi, dan cara pembayaran pengobatan. Analisis data menggunakan *software* STATA 15. Analisis univariat dilakukan untuk menggambarkan statistik deskriptif. Analisis bivariat dan multivariat dilakukan menggunakan uji regresi logistik.

Hasil: Penelitian ini melibatkan 1.722 responden, dengan mayoritas (79,97%) memiliki literasi kesehatan yang tinggi, sementara hampir satu dari lima responden (19,45%) menunda pengobatan selama pandemi COVID-19. Individu dengan literasi kesehatan tinggi memiliki kemungkinan 10% lebih rendah untuk menunda pengobatan dibandingkan individu dengan literasi kesehatan rendah, meskipun hubungan ini tidak signifikan secara statistik (OR = 0,90; CI 95% = 0,67–1,20; p = 0,461). Hubungan signifikan ditemukan antara usia, jenis kelamin, dan pekerjaan dengan penundaan pengobatan selama pandemi COVID-19 (p < 0,001). Perempuan dan jenis pekerjaan lainnya (pekerjaan tidak tetap) secara konsisten menunjukkan hubungan signifikan dengan penundaan pengobatan.

Kesimpulan: Literasi kesehatan tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan penundaan pengobatan selama pandemi COVID-19.

Kata kunci: COVID-19; literasi kesehatan; penundaan pengobatan; faktor sosiodemografi

ABSTRACT

Background: Health literacy has gained prominence during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in countering misinformation that exacerbates public fear and delays in seeking treatment.

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the relationship between health literacy and delay in seeking treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sleman Regency while considering the unique sociodemographic characteristics of the population.

Methods: This quantitative observational study with a cross-sectional design uses secondary data from the 7th cycle of the HDSS Sleman. Respondents with complete information on health literacy, healthcare access, and sociodemographic factors were included. The sociodemographic factors examined include age, gender, education, occupation, place of residence, socioeconomic status, and medication payment method. Data analysis was conducted using STATA 15. Univariate analysis was conducted to present descriptive statistics. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were performed using logistic regression tests.

Results: The study found that out of 1,722 respondents, the majority (79.97%) exhibited high health literacy, while almost one in five (19.45%) was delayed in seeking treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic. Individuals with high health literacy were 10% less likely to delay in seeking treatment than those with low health literacy, although this association was not statistically significant (OR = 0.90; 95% CI = 0.67–1.20; $p = 0.461$). Significant associations were found between age, gender, and occupation with delays in seeking treatment during COVID-19 ($p < 0.001$). Women and precarious employment consistently show a higher likelihood of delay in seeking treatment.

Conclusion: Health literacy was not associated with delays in seeking treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19; health literacy; delay in seeking treatment; sociodemographic factor