

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 terdapat kasus pneumonia yang belum diketahui penyebabnya di Wuhan, Cina. Setelah dilakukan pengujian diketahui bahwa kasus tersebut disebut sebagai Covid-19. Jumlah kasus terus bertambah dan menyebar keseluruh dunia. Indonesia merupakan negara yang melaporkan kasus tertinggi ketiga di Asia Tenggara. Pengetahuan dan kepatuhan protokol kesehatan yang baik akan mencegah penularan Covid-19. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap hasil pemeriksaan rapid test Covid-19 pada pedagang pasar tradisional di Kabupaten Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control* dengan perbandingan 1:3 dan dilakukan *matching* lokasi pasar yang sama. Kasus yaitu pedagang pasar tradisional dengan hasil reaktif pada pemeriksaan rapid test Covid-19. Kontrol yaitu pedagang pasar tradisional dengan hasil non reaktif pada pemeriksaan rapid test Covid-19. Data dikumpulkan dengan wawancara melalui telephone atau wawancara langsung. Analisis data menggunakan uji *conditional logistic regression matched analysis*.

Hasil: Jumlah sampel yang didapatkan sebesar 84 responden diantaranya 21 kasus dan 63 kontrol. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden dengan jenis kelamin perempuan yaitu 79,76%, pada kelompok usia 40-49 tahun sebesar 44,05%, dengan tingkat pendidikan SMA/SMK sebesar 76,19%, berjualan selama 7 jam sebesar 45,24% (38 responden) dan 69,05% mengambil sendiri barang dagangan. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa letih/lesu merupakan tanda dan gejala Covid-19 (OR=0,3; 95%CI: 0,1-0,94; *p-value*=0,039), setelah batuk/bersin perlu cuci tangan sebesar (OR=0,25; 95%CI: 0,08-0,75; *p value*: 0,014), setelah memegang uang perlu cuci tangan sebesar (OR=0,27; 95%CI: 0,09-0,83; *p value*: 0,023), penggunaan handsanitizer sebesar (OR=0,05; 95%CI: 0,006-0,50; *p value*: 0,010), dan menutup mulut dan hidung menggunakan tisu saat batuk/bersin sebesar (OR=0,20; 95%CI: 0,06-0,63; *p value*: 0,006). Hasil analisis multivariat memilih model 2 yang menunjukkan menutup mulut dan hidung menggunakan tisu (OR=0,31) dan penggunaan handsanitizer (OR=0,1) sebagai faktor yang berhubungan terhadap hasil pemeriksaan rapid test Covid-19 pada pedagang pasar tradisional.

Kesimpulan: Pedagang pasar tradisional yang tidak menggunakan tisu untuk menutup mulut dan hidung dan tidak menggunakan handsanitizer meningkatkan risiko untuk memiliki hasil reaktif pada pemeriksaan rapid test Covid-19. Kepatuhan protokol kesehatan pada pedagang pasar harus selalu dilakukan dalam mencegah penularan penyakit Covid-19.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, kepatuhan, protokol kesehatan, Covid-19, pedagang pasar tradisional

ABSTRACT

Background: On December 31th, 2019 there was an unknown cause of pneumonia in Wuhan, China. After testing it is known that the case is referred to as Covid-19. The number of cases continues to grow and spread throughout the world. Indonesia is a country that reports the third highest case in Southeast Asia. Knowledge and compliance with good health protocols will prevent Covid-19 transmission. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the results of the Covid-19 rapid test examination on traditional market traders in Sleman Regency.

Method: This study uses a case control design with a ratio of 1: 3 and matched the same market location. The case is the traditional market trader with reactive results on the Covid-19 rapid test. Controls are traditional market traders with non-reactive results on the Covid-19 rapid test. Data collected by telephone interview or direct interview. Data analysis using the conditional logistic regression matched analysis.

Results: The number of samples obtained was 84 respondents including 21 cases and 63 controls. The results showed that most respondents with female gender were 79.76%, in the age group 40-49 years at 44.05%, with a high school / vocational level of 76.19%, selling for 7 hours at 45.24% (38 respondents) and 69.05% took merchandise themselves. The results of bivariate analysis showed that fatigue / lethargy was a sign and symptom of Covid-19 (OR = 0.3; 95% CI: 0.1-0.94; p-value = 0.039), after coughing / sneezing the need to wash hands was (OR = 0.25; 95% CI: 0.08-0.75; p value: 0.014), after holding money, you need to wash your hands (OR = 0.27; 95% CI: 0.09-0.83; p value: 0.023), the use of a handsanitizer of (OR = 0.05; 95% CI: 0.006-0.50; p value: 0.010), and covering the mouth and nose using a tissue when coughing / sneezing is (OR = 0.20 95% CI: 0.06-0.63 p value: 0.006). The results of multivariate analysis chose model 2 which showed covering the mouth and nose using a tissue (OR = 0.31) and the use of a handsanitizer (OR = 0.1) as a factor related to the results of the Covid-19 rapid test on traditional market traders.

Conclusion: Traditional market traders who do not use tissue to cover their mouth and nose and do not use a handsanitizer increase the risk of having a reactive result on the Covid-19 rapid test. Compliance with health protocols in market traders must always be done in preventing the transmission of Covid-19 disease.

Keywords: Knowledge, compliance, health protocol, Covid-19, traditional market traders