

## INTISARI

*Coronavirus disease* (COVID-19) telah dinyatakan sebagai kondisi kegawatdaruratan yang perlu mendapatkan perhatian internasional yang mempengaruhi orang-orang di seluruh dunia. Tenaga kesehatan gigi menjadi komunitas yang memiliki risiko yang tinggi terpapar COVID-19. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengkaji perbandingan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik antar tenaga kesehatan gigi pada protokol pengendalian infeksi COVID-19 di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, Kabupaten Cianjur.

Penelitian potong lintang telah dilakukan pada 89 tenaga kesehatan gigi di Kabupaten Cianjur. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuesioner pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik yang dibagikan secara daring. Uji validitas dan reliabilitas telah dilakukan dan menghasilkan 35 item pertanyaan. Uji *chi-square*, uji *pearson product moment correlation*, dan uji *independent t-test* digunakan untuk membandingkan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik antar tenaga kesehatan gigi pada protokol pengendalian infeksi COVID-19.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan terkait pengetahuan dan sikap protokol pengendalian infeksi COVID-19 pada tenaga kesehatan gigi. Dokter gigi memiliki tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap yang lebih baik dibanding dengan terapis gigi. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada tingkat pengetahuan berkaitan dengan profesi dan jenjang pendidikan, pada tingkat sikap berkaitan dengan profesi, usia, wilayah kerja, durasi kerja, asal pendidikan, dan jenjang pendidikan, sedangkan pada tingkat praktik berkaitan dengan usia dan wilayah kerja. Kesimpulannya yaitu terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap protokol pengendalian infeksi COVID-19 dokter gigi dan terapis gigi.

**Kata kunci:** tenaga kesehatan gigi, dokter gigi, terapis gigi, COVID-19, pengetahuan, sikap, praktik, kontrol infeksi

## ABSTRACT

*Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was declared as a public health emergency of international concern. It has become a major cause of concern for health professionals around the world. Oral health professionals have a high risk of being exposed to COVID-19 related to fields of work that are in close contact with COVID-19 droplets and transmission facilities. The purpose of this study was to compare the level of knowledge, attitudes, and practices among oral health professionals on the COVID-19 infection control protocol in health care facilities, Cianjur District.*

*A cross-sectional study involved 89 oral health professionals who working in various health care facilities in Cianjur District. A questionnaire of knowledge, attitudes, and practices was used through an online-based survey. It was tested for validity and reliability, resulted into 4 sections consisting of 35 items, demographic characteristics (7 items), knowledge (10 items), attitudes (6 items), practices (12 items). It was consisted of binary statements and a Likert scale. Chi-Square test (two-tailed test), Pearson Product Moment Correlation test, and Independent T Test were used to analyse the differences of of knowledge, attitudes, and practices on the COVID-19 infection control protocol among oral health professionals.*

*The results showed that there was significant differences related to the knowledge and attitude of the COVID-19 infection control protocol among oral health professionals. Dentists had a better level of knowledge and attitudes compared to dental therapists. There was a significant differences in the level of knowledge related to the profession and level of education, at the level of attitude related to the profession, age, work area, duration of work, origin of education, and level of education, while at the level of practice it is related to age and work area ( $p < 0,05$ ). Hence, it was concluded that there was significant differences related to the level of knowledge and attitude of the COVID-19 infection among oral health professional.*

*Keywords: oral health professionals, dentist, dental therapist, COVID-19, knowledge, attitude, practice, infection control*