

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) has designated COVID-19 as a global pandemic since March 11, 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought changes to people's personal hygiene habits. Personal hygiene is an important factor in efforts to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19. The purpose of this study was to identify differences in personal hygiene before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in housewives in RT 13 RW 04 Keboharan Village, Krian District, Sidoarjo Regency.

This type of research is included in a cross sectional study because the variables are measured at the same time. The sample in this study is the housewives of RT 13 RW 04, amounting to 52 people. Primary data collection related to the characteristics and personal hygiene of housewives was carried out by filling out questionnaires that were distributed through the Whatsapp RT 13 group by filling in the form. The data obtained were analyzed using the Wilcoxon test and chi-square test.

The results showed the sig. <0.05 , which means that H_0 is rejected, which means that there are differences in personal hygiene before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Housewives RT 13 RW 04, Keboharan Village, Krian District, Sidoarjo Regency. However, related to the analysis of the relationship between the characteristics of housewives and changes, it shows that there are no variables that have a sig <0.05 , so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the characteristics of the respondent (housewife) and changes in personal hygiene before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. .

The conclusion of this study is that there are significant differences related to personal hygiene before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in housewives in RT 13 RW 04 Keboharan Village, Krian District, Sidoarjo Regency.

Keywords: COVID-19, housewife, personal hygiene.

ABSTRAK

World Health Organization (WHO) telah menetapkan COVID-19 sebagai pandemi global sejak 11 Maret 2020. Pandemi COVID-19 membawa perubahan terhadap kebiasaan *personal hygiene* masyarakat. *Personal hygiene* merupakan salah satu faktor penting dalam upaya untuk memutus rantai penularan COVID-19. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi perbedaan *personal hygiene* sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19 pada ibu rumah tangga RT 13 RW 04 Desa Keboharan, Kecamatan Krian, Kabupaten Sidoarjo.

Jenis penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian *cross sectional* karena variabel diukur dalam satu waktu bersamaan. Sampel dalam penelitian ini yaitu ibu rumah tangga RT 13 RW 04 yang berjumlah 52 orang. Pengumpulan data primer terkait karakteristik dan *personal hygiene* ibu rumah tangga dilakukan dengan pengisian kuesioner yang dibagikan melalui grup Whatsapp RT 13 dengan mengisi *gform*. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *wilcoxon* serta uji *chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hasil nilai $\text{sig.} < 0,05$ yang berarti H_0 ditolak, artinya terdapat perbedaan *personal hygiene* sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19 pada Ibu Rumah Tangga RT 13 RW 04 Desa Keboharan, Kecamatan Krian, Kabupaten Sidoarjo. Namun, terkait analisis hubungan karakteristik ibu rumah tangga dengan perubahan menunjukkan tidak terdapat variabel yang mempunyai nilai $\text{sig.} < 0,05$, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik responden (ibu rumah tangga) dengan perubahan *personal hygiene* sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah adanya perbedaan yang signifikan terkait *personal hygiene* sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19 pada ibu rumah tangga RT 13 RW 04 Desa Keboharan, Kecamatan Krian, Kabupaten Sidoarjo.

Kata kunci: COVID-19, ibu rumah tangga, *personal hygiene*.