

ABSTRACT

RISK PERCEPTION OF CORONA VIRUS DISEASE-19 (COVID-19) TRANSMISSION DURING DENTAL TREATMENTS AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS IN SURABAYA: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Background: COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by the newly discovered strain of Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) (Perlman, 2020). Dentist is one of the professions that is at the top of the list of professions with a high risk of being infected by the COVID-19 virus (Chaudhary, 2020). Dentists have a high risk of being infected with the virus, because most of the treatment procedures performed by dentists are using devices that produce droplet and aerosol. The principle of infection control during dental and oral care in relation to the risk of transmission of the COVID-19 virus which is currently becoming a pandemic is not only very important to be recognized and applied by dentists, but also students of the Dental Profession (co-ass students) as future dentist. Based on the Health Belief Model (HBM), student compliance in applying the principle of infection control when providing dental treatments to patients is influenced by students' risk perceptions of disease transmission when performing dental and oral care for patients. Analysis of the risk perceptions of professional students on COVID-19 transmission while providing dental and oral care is carried out to build three basic professionalism, namely knowledge, attitude and practice which can later be identified whether students can apply the Standard Operational Procedure in Infection control that have been established when providing dental treatments. **Purpose:** To find out the risk perceptions of Dental students in Surabaya on COVID-19 transmission during dental treatments **Methods:** This research was conducted using qualitative methods with a phenomenological research design and data collection methods by in-depth interviews. The recruitment of informants was carried out by using purposive sampling method. Data is collected until it reaches data saturation. **Results:** There are students' risk perceptions of COVID-19 transmission during dental treatments, namely perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived barriers, perceived benefits, perceived self-efficacy and cues to action. **Conclusion:** By using Health Belief Model as a theoretical framework, it can be seen that perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived barriers, perceived benefits, perceived self-efficacy and cues to action affect dental students to apply standard operating procedures for infection control while providing dental treatments.

Keywords: Phenomenology, Health Belief Model, COVID-19, Perception

ABSTRAK

**PERSEPSI MAHASISWA PROFESI KEDOKTERAN GIGI DI
SURABAYA TERHADAP RISIKO PENULARAN CORONA VIRUS
DISEASE (COVID-19) SELAMA MEMBERIKAN PERAWATAN GIGI
DAN MULUT: PENELITIAN KUALITATIF**

Latar Belakang: COVID-19 adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh strain *Coronavirus* yang baru ditemukan (SARS-CoV-2) (Perlman, 2020). Dokter gigi merupakan salah satu profesi yang berada di urutan teratas pada daftar profesi dengan risiko tinggi untuk terinfeksi virus COVID-19 (Chaudhary, 2020). Dokter gigi memiliki risiko yang tinggi untuk terinfeksi virus, karena sebagian besar prosedur perawatan yang dilakukan oleh dokter gigi menggunakan alat-alat yang menghasilkan percikan *droplet* dan *aerosol*. Prinsip kontrol infeksi selama memberikan perawatan gigi dan mulut dalam kaitannya dengan risiko penularan virus COVID-19 yang sedang menjadi pandemi saat ini tidak hanya sangat penting untuk diketahui dan diterapkan oleh dokter gigi saja, tetapi juga mahasiswa Profesi Dokter Gigi (mahasiswa *co-ass*) sebagai calon dokter gigi. Berdasarkan Health Belief Model (HBM), kepatuhan mahasiswa dalam menerapkan prinsip kontrol infeksi secara benar saat memberikan perawatan gigi dan mulut kepada pasien dipengaruhi oleh persepsi mahasiswa terhadap risiko penularan penyakit saat melakukan perawatan gigi dan mulut pasien. Analisis terhadap persepsi mahasiswa profesi terhadap risiko penularan COVID-19 selama memberikan perawatan gigi dan mulut dilakukan untuk membangun tiga dasar profesionalisme yaitu *knowledge*, *attitude* dan *practice* yang nantinya dapat diidentifikasi apakah mahasiswa dapat menerapkan Standart Operasional Prosedur kontrol infeksi yang telah ditetapkan saat memberikan perawatan gigi dan mulut. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui persepsi mahasiswa Profesi Dokter Gigi di Surabaya terhadap risiko penularan COVID-19 selama tindakan perawatan gigi dan mulut. **Metode:** penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan desain penelitian fenomenologi dan metode pengambilan data dengan wawancara mendalam. Rekrutmen informan dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan hingga mencapai saturasi data. **Hasil:** Terdapat persepsi mahasiswa profesi terhadap risiko penularan COVID-19 selama memberikan perawatan gigi dan mulut, yaitu persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keparahan, persepsi hambatan, persepsi manfaat, persepsi kepercayaan diri dan persepsi adanya isyarat bertindak. **Simpulan:** Dengan menggunakan *Health Belief Model* sebagai kerangka teori, dapat diketahui bahwa *perceived susceptibility*, *perceived severity*, *perceived barrier*, *perceived benefit*, *perceived self efficacy* dan *cues to action* mempengaruhi mahasiswa profesi kedokteran gigi untuk menerapkan Standart Operasional Prosedur kontrol infeksi selama memberikan perawatan gigi dan mulut.

Kata Kunci: Fenomenologi, COVID-19, Health Belief Model, Persepsi