

Factors Affecting Handwashing Behavior in Students of Satria Binjai Private Senior High School in 2022

Erin Efrina^{1*}, Nur'aini², Aida Fitria³

^{1,2,3} Institut Kesehatan Helvetia, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: erinefrina13@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Health is a basic right of every human being and is one of the factors that determine the quality of Human Resources (HR). Therefore, health needs to be maintained and improved in quality and protected from threats that harm it. As for efforts to improve health status, namely by maintaining a lifestyle, eating patterns and preventing disease through hand washing behavior. The method of research is an analytic survey with a cross sectional design. The research location is at the Satria Binjai Private High School. The population in this study were 128 students of Satria Binjai Private High School class X and XI. The sample in this study were all students of class X and XI as many as 128 people and the sampling technique used the total population technique, namely the entire population was sampled. Techniques and methods of collecting data using a questionnaire. From the results of the logistic regression test analysis, it was found that the variable that had an influence on hand washing behavior was the knowledge variable, p value = 0.001, the facilities variable, p value = 0.003, the parental role variable, p value = 0.019, the role variable for health workers. obtained p value = 0.038, peer role variable obtained p value = 0.000. The significant variable that has an influence on hand washing behavior in Satria Binjai Private High School students in 2022 are the knowledge and the role of peers. The conclusion in this study is that in carrying out hand washing behavior is influenced by factors of knowledge, facilities, the role of parents, the role of health workers, and the role of peers. So it can be suggested that parents, health workers & friends can support Satria Binjai Private High School students to carry out hand washing behavior and increase the knowledge of Satria Binjai Private High School students about the importance of hand washing behavior.

Keywords: Knowledge; Facilities; Role of Parents; Role of Health Workers; Role of Peers; Handwashing Behavior

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received

April 30,

2023

Revised

May 14, 2023

Accepted June 28,

2023

How to cite

Erin Efrina (2023) Factors Affecting Handwashing Behavior in Students of Satria Binjai Private Senior High School in 2022. International Journal on Advanced Science, Education, and Religion (IJoASER), Volume 6, Number 1, 2023
<https://doi.org/10.33648/ijoaser>

Journal Homepage

<https://ojs.staialfurqan.ac.id/IJoASER/>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

INTRODUCTION

Health is a basic right of every human being and is one of the factors that determine the quality of Human Resources (HR). Therefore, health needs to be maintained and improved in quality and protected from threats that are detrimental to it. According to the Health Law, health is a state of well-being of body, soul, and social

that allows everyone to live. A healthy state requires maintenance and guidance on all factors that affect it.

The aim of health development is to increase the degree of health in the form of awareness, ability and willingness to live healthy for each population in order to realize the highest degree of health. In other words, the community is expected to be able to act as actors in health development in maintaining, maintaining and improving their own health status, as well as playing an active role in realizing public health. Health status is strongly influenced by many factors such as: environment, behavior, health services and heredity. Environmental and behavioral factors are factors that greatly affect health status. Included in the environment are living conditions, workplaces, schools and public places, clean water and air, as well as technology, education, social and economic. Meanwhile, behavior is reflected in daily habits such as: diet, personal hygiene, lifestyle, and behavior towards health efforts.

The efforts to improve health status are by maintaining a lifestyle, diet and preventing disease. Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) is a set of behaviors that are practiced on the basis of awareness as a result of learning that makes a person, family, group or community able to help themselves (independently) in the health sector and play an active role in realizing public health. Health problems themselves have a very complex dimension, starting from the stage of knowledge, understanding and awareness, to community behavior in everyday life about the importance of maintaining health, not only individual problems, the problem of health facilities and services also turns out to be an important concern which must be resolved immediately, so that the community's need for health services can be met.

One of the problems most often found in the community is the problem of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) which has not been achieved 100%. Behavior that has not been achieved optimally is influenced by a lack of knowledge and awareness of a person in implementing Clean and Healthy Living Behavior. Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) includes hundreds and maybe even thousands of behaviors that must be practiced in order to achieve the highest degree of public health. The activities included in the PHBS program to improve the degree of public health are numerous, one of which is the hand washing program with soap. Hand washing with soap is a very cheap and effective way to prevent various infectious diseases.

In Indonesia, the Handwashing with Soap (HWWs) campaign needs to be continuously improved because there are still many Indonesians who do not realize the importance of implementing handwashing with soap in their daily lives. Handwashing with soap is not only applied by the elderly, but also in children, adolescents, and adults who are expected to be implemented optimally as an effort to prevent diseases such as hepatitis, worms, and diarrhea. The focus of handwashing in the field of education is school-age children because children are an important component as carriers of change. School-age children are the forerunners of the nation's future. In national development goals and in efforts to improve health status, school-age children are the hope for advancing the nation. Given the importance of school-age children as an asset for the creation of better resources for the future of the nation, it is necessary to instill good behavior in children.

In an effort to improve the health status of school children, the role of parents, health workers and teachers is very important, especially in planning, supervising, and fostering students so that they can implement Clean and Healthy Living Behavior through the Handwashing with Soap Program in their school environment. From the results of an initial survey conducted by researchers at Satria Binjai Private High

School for 10 students, it was found that out of 10 students, students who actually carried out CTPS were only 2 students because they understood the importance of implementing PHBS through hand washing with soap where they were encouraged by their parents to wash their hands before and after activities and 8 students did not make PHBS efforts through hand washing with soap because they thought that hand washing was not very important and bored if it had to be done repeatedly.

Based on the background and initial survey conducted by the researcher, the researcher is interested in further research on "Factors that influence hand washing behavior in Satria Binjai Private High School students in 2022".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using analytical survey research methods (explanatory research), where the independent variables and dependent variables on the research object were measured and collected at the same time. This research is a descriptive correlation study. Where this research uses a cross sectional approach, namely data concerning the independent or risk variable and the dependent or effect variable, will be collected at the same time. This means that each research subject is only observed once and the measurement is carried out on the status of the character or subject variable at the time of the examination, namely the author wants to know the effect of knowledge, facilities, the role of parents, the role of health workers and peers on hand washing behavior in Satria Binjai Private High School children in 2022. The research was conducted at Satria Binjai Private High School. The reason for choosing SMA Swasta Satria Binjai is because there are still many teenagers, especially high school students at SMA Swasta Satria Binjai who do not understand PHBS and do not carry out PHBS efforts through CTPS in their school environment.

This research was conducted from May 2022 to October 2022, starting from the initial survey stage, data collection, data analysis, report preparation to the results seminar. Population is the total number of research objects. The population in this study were Satria Private High School students in grades X and XI as many as 128 people. The sample is part of the population which is the object of research. The number of samples in this study were 128 people. The sampling technique used here is to use the total population technique, namely the entire population is sampled, namely the entire population of 128 Satria Private High School children in grades X and XI. Validity is a measure that shows the reliability or validity of a measuring instrument in other words the extent of the glasses of a measuring instrument in measuring data. To determine the validity of an instrument (in a questionnaire) by correlating the r score of each question with the total score in a variable. The correlation technique used is Pearson Product Moment, with the help of SPSS. The implementation of the validity test in this study was carried out at Tunas Pelita Binjai High School for 20 respondents.

After all statements are valid, the analysis continues with the reliability test. The questionnaire is said to be reliable if someone's answer to a question is consistent or stable. To find out the reliability of a question can be done with the help of SPSS. The implementation of the reliability test in this study was carried out at SMA Tunas Pelita Binjai on 20 respondents Based on the results of the reliability test of the questionnaire items on the variables of knowledge, facilities, the role of parents, the role of health workers and the role of peers on 20 respondents, the results showed that the Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.60, so the questionnaire item questions were declared reliable. Data analysis in this study went through three stages of analysis activities, namely: Univariate analysis is an analysis that describes the frequency distribution of

each independent variable questionnaire answer and the dependent variable. Bivariate analysis was conducted to see the effect of each independent variable, namely CTPS counseling, CTPS simulation, CTPS practice. To prove the existence of a significant relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, Chi-square analysis was used, at the statistical calculation limit of p value (0.05). If the calculation results show a p value < p value (0.05) then it is said (H_0) is rejected, meaning that the two variables have a statistically significant relationship. Multivariate analysis aims to see the meaning of the influence between the independent variable (independent variable) with the dependent variable (dependent variable) at the research site simultaneously as well as determining the factors that are more dominantly associated with the quality of nursing services. The statistical test used "is multiple linear regression", at the meaning limit of 95% with statistical calculation = 0.05.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Categories of Satria Binjai Private High School Students Towards Hand Washing Behavior in 2022, it can be seen that of the 128 respondents, 30 students (23.4%) had knowledge in the good category, and 98 students (75.6%) had knowledge in the poor category. Based on the Frequency Distribution of Hand Washing Facilities Categories at Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022, it can be seen that out of 128 respondents, 96 students (75%) stated that hand washing facilities were available, and 32 students (25%) stated that hand washing facilities were not available.

The statistical test results show that there is a significant influence between knowledge on hand washing behavior is $p = 0.001$. The results of student knowledge can be seen that out of 128 respondents, respondents who have good knowledge are 30 people (23.4%), including 16 people (12.6%) have good knowledge by carrying out hand washing behavior, and 14 people (10.9%) have good knowledge by not carrying out hand washing behavior, respondents who have poor knowledge are 98 people (75.6%), including 82 people (64.0%) have poor knowledge by carrying out hand washing behavior and as many as 16 people (12.5%) have poor knowledge by not carrying out hand washing behavior.

Based on the results of the logistic regression test, it was found that knowledge has a p value = 0.038 and has an Exp (B) result of 5.772, so it can be concluded that knowledge has a 5.772 times chance of hand washing behavior at Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that knowledge has an effect on hand washing behavior in children of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022 because the value at p value < 0.25. From the results of the study, it is clear that the majority of respondents have low knowledge. The low level of knowledge of respondents is strongly influenced by the sources of information owned as material to increase knowledge is also limited.

This study is in line with research conducted by Mia Kartika entitled Factors Associated with Handwashing with Soap Behavior in Students of State Elementary School Sambiroto 01 Semarang City. The results showed that 51.2% of respondents had good hand washing with soap behavior. Furthermore, from the results of the study it is also known that there is no relationship between age (p value = 0.662), gender (p value = 0.381), attitude (p value = 0.076), availability of CTPS infrastructure (p value = 0.383), teacher support (p value = 0.075), and family support (p value = 0.366) on student handwashing with soap behavior. While knowledge (pvalue = 0.025) and peer support (p value = 0.026) have a p-value $\leq \alpha$ (0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a

relationship between these variables and students' handwashing with soap behavior. The same research was conducted by Suafni entitled Factors Associated with the Application of Handwashing with Soap (CTPS) in PAUD Teachers in the Nanggalo Health Center Working Area in 2017. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between PAUD teacher knowledge and the application of CTPS (p value = 0.004) and there was a significant relationship between the availability of facilities and the application of CTPS in PAUD (p value = 0.000) at $\alpha = 5\%$.

Knowledge is the result of 'knowing', and this happens after people perceive a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human five senses, namely: the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (overt behavior).⁽³⁰⁾ Because from experience and research it turns out that behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge. Knowledge is also very important for the formation of one's actions. According to researchers, if someone has a good level of knowledge, then his behavior will also be good, but if someone's level of knowledge is poor, then his behavior will automatically be poor. Whether or not knowledge is good is also based on a person's level of education. From the results of the study, it appears that many respondents have poor knowledge. This is also due to the lack of information that respondents have about hand washing behavior, making respondents not consider that hand washing behavior is very important to carry out. This situation is what influences respondents so that many do not carry out hand washing behavior.

The statistical test results show that there is a significant influence between facilities and hand washing behavior is $p = 0.004$. Based on the results of cross tabulation, it can be seen that out of 128 respondents, respondents who stated the availability of facilities were 31 people (24.2%), of whom 18 people (14.1%) stated the availability of facilities by carrying out hand washing behavior and respondents who stated the availability of facilities by not carrying out hand washing behavior were 13 people (10, 1%), respondents who stated that there were no facilities available were 97 people (75.8%), of which 78 people (60.9%) respondents stated that there were no facilities available by carrying out hand washing behavior and respondents who stated that there were no facilities available by not carrying out hand washing behavior were 19 people (14.8%).

Based on the results of the logistic regression test research on the variable factor, the facility obtained p value = 0.003 and the results of Exp (B) of 5.323, so it can be concluded that the facility has an opportunity 5.323 times on hand washing behavior at Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022 and C.I 1.798 -15.757. From these results it can be seen that the facilities have an influence on hand washing behavior in Satria Binjai Private High School students in 2022 because the value at p value < 0.25 . This research is in line with research conducted by Livana entitled Factors Associated with Hand Washing Behavior Using Soap in Primary School Students in Simpang Pematang District, Mesuji Regency, Lampung Province. The results of the research analysis showed there was no significant relationship between gender (p -value 0.547). There is a relationship between knowledge (p -value 0.000), attitude (p -value 0.008), perception (p -value 0.004), facilities (p -value 0.000), officer support (p -value 0.007), teacher support (p -value 0.000), family support (p -value 0.009).

Facilities are everything that is used as a tool to achieve meaning and purpose. For example: educational facilities are defined as tools to achieve educational goals, for example books, bags, pens, computers, etc. and hand washing facilities in the form of a

sink, soap, running water, and tissue. According to the researcher's assumption, complete facilities will influence a person's actions. As expected, if the hand washing facilities have been fulfilled, the hand washing behavior will be carried out indirectly. However, if the hand washing facilities are not fulfilled, efforts to implement hand washing behavior will be hampered.

Based on the results of the research that has been obtained, it is also clear that the majority of respondents stated that hand washing facilities are not fully available, namely where hand washing facilities are only available in front of the school entrance and near the school field, whereas what is expected by students is the availability of hand washing facilities in front of the school entrance, hand washing facilities in the school field, hand washing facilities near the door of each class and hand washing facilities near the teacher's room so that it can make it easier for students and teachers to implement hand washing behavior.

The statistical test results show that there is a significant influence between the role of parents and hand washing behavior is $P = 0.000$. Based on the results of cross tabulation, it can be seen that out of 128 respondents, respondents who received parental support were 32 people (25%), including 16 people (12.5%) respondents who received support by choosing to carry out hand washing behavior and respondents who received parental support by choosing not to carry out hand washing behavior were 16 people (12.5%), respondents who did not receive parental support were 96 people (75%) including 82 people (64.1%) respondents stated that they did not receive parental support and carried out hand washing behavior, and respondents who did not receive parental support by choosing not to carry out hand washing behavior were 14 people (10.9%).

Based on the results of the logistic regression test research on the variable factor of the role of parents, the results of p value = 0.019 and the results of Exp (B) of 0.360, so it can be concluded that the role of parents has a chance of 0.360 times on hand washing behavior at Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022 and $C.I.0.117 - 0.824$. From these results it can be seen that the role of parents has no influence on hand washing behavior in Satria Binjai Private High School children in 2022 because the value at p value > 0.25. This research is also in line with the results of research conducted by Kushartanti entitled Several Factors Affecting Hand Washing Behavior Using Soap (CTPS) (Study at Brebes 3 State Elementary School): Variables that influence HWS behavior are parental parenting (OR=6.8; 95%CI=1.7-26.7; p -value=0.006), understanding of school regulations (OR=6.7; 95%CI=1.9-23.7; p -value=0.003), understanding of the availability of educational/information media at school (OR=3.4; 95%CI=1.0-11.8; p -value=0.054), the role of teachers at school (OR=3.5; 95%CI=1.0-11.4; p -value=0.041).

The role of parents is the method used by parents in relation to the view of the tasks that must be carried out in caring for children. One form of parental role is support. Parental support is an awareness of the responsibility to educate and foster children continuously by providing assistance by parents to children to meet children's basic needs in the form of providing attention, feeling safe and comfortable, and a sense of affection. According to researchers, from the results obtained it can be seen that parental support is also an attitude or action given to family members for a sense of responsibility as parents towards children who have an influence on changes in children's behavior. Parental support can be in the form of advice. Such as suggesting the importance of hand washing behavior, and providing important information about hand washing behavior as an effort to prevent disease. In addition, efforts that parents

can make are to implement hand washing behavior at home first. However, the lack of parental role towards hand washing behavior in children also affects children's behavior at Satria Binjai Private High School.

The statistical test results show that there is a significant influence between the role of health workers on hand washing behavior with a value of $P = 0.000$. Based on the results of cross tabulation, it can be seen that out of 128 respondents, respondents who stated that they had the support of health workers were 38 people (29.7%), including 28 people (21.9%) respondents who stated that they had the support of health workers by choosing to carry out hand washing behavior and respondents who had the support of health workers by choosing not to carry out hand washing behavior were 10 people (7, 8%), respondents who did not get the support of health workers were 90 people (70.3%), including 70 people (54.8%) respondents stated that they did not get the support of health workers by choosing to carry out hand washing behavior and respondents who did not get the support of health workers by choosing not to carry out hand washing behavior were 20 people (15.6%).

Based on the results of the logistic regression test on the variable factor of the role of health workers obtained Exp (B) of 0.310, so it can be concluded that the role of health workers has a 0.310 times chance of hand washing behavior at Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022 and C.I 0.138 - 0.944. From these results it can be seen that the support of health workers has an influence on hand washing behavior in children of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022. Of all the reinforcing factor variables, it can be seen that the support of health workers has an influence on hand washing behavior in children of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022 because the value at p value < 0.25 .

The results of this study are also supported in research conducted by Siti Faridah, S.ST, M.Kes entitled The Relationship between Health Worker Support and the implementation of hand washing with soap at Harjono Ponorogo High School. The type of research used is an analytic survey using a cross sectional approach. Data was collected by interview. Questionnaires were used to evaluate respondents' knowledge. Respondents in this study were Harjono Ponorogo High School students. After the data were analyzed from 30 respondents who were interviewed, the behavior of birth attendants obtained the correlation coefficient price $r_{X1y} = 0.829$ (0.83) rounded with $p=0.000$ (highly significant), so it can be concluded that there is an influence between the role of health workers on hand washing behavior in children of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022. Health workers are everyone who devotes themselves to health and has knowledge and skills through education in the health sector which for certain types requires the authority to carry out health efforts.

The role of health workers is an activity expected of a health worker who provides health services to the community to improve public health status. One form of the role of health workers is a form of support. Health worker support (counseling) is social support in the form of informative support, where the subject feels that the environment provides clear enough information about things that are known. Health workers will support respondents' behavior to make health efforts (hand washing behavior) through communication skills and there is a tendency that health workers' efforts strengthen respondents by providing encouragement and discussion or by being a trusted source of information.

According to researchers from the results that have been obtained, it can be seen that health workers have an important role in improving health. The role of health workers as we know is to provide an understanding of the importance of

implementing clean and healthy living behaviors, especially in the current pandemic era, clean living behavior can be done through hand washing behavior. If health workers can place their role by continuing to provide support by providing counseling and monitoring the implementation of hand washing behavior, it is certain that the implementation of hand washing will be achieved, but if health workers cannot provide support through counseling, monitoring and others, then efforts to implement hand washing behavior will never be achieved.

The results of statistical tests show that there is a significant influence between the role of peers on hand washing behavior, namely the value of $P = 0.002$. Based on the results of cross tabulation, it can be seen that out of 128 respondents, respondents who received peer support were 38 people (29.7%), including 22 people (17.5%) respondents who received peer support by choosing to carry out hand washing behavior and respondents who received peer support by choosing not to carry out hand washing behavior were 16 people (12.5%), respondents who did not receive peer support were 90 people (70.3%) of whom 76 people (59.3%) respondents did not receive peer support by choosing to carry out hand washing behavior and respondents who did not receive peer support by choosing not to carry out hand washing behavior were 14 people (10.9%).

Based on the results of the logistic regression test on the peer role variable, the p value = 0.000 and the Exp (B) result were 10.636, so it can be concluded that the role of peers has a 10.636 times chance of affecting hand washing behavior at Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022 and C.I 2.984 - 37.916 From these results, it can be seen that the role of peers has an influence on hand washing behavior in Satria Binjai Private High School students in 2022 because the p value < 0.25 , and the role of peers has the most dominant influence compared to other variables on hand washing behavior in Satria Binjai Private High School students.

The results of this study are also supported by research conducted by Shasa Muri entitled The Relationship between Peer Support and Handwashing Behavior at SMP Negeri 27 Jakarta in 2019. This study design uses descriptive analytic with a cross-sectional design. The sample in this study were junior high school students. The results of the study showed that the majority of students did not receive support from peers as many as 22 people (39.3%), and a minority of students received support from peers as many as 2 people. The results of statistical tests at the parity level showed that the p value = 0.000 < 0.05 , meaning H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. The role of peers is someone who provides opportunities to interact with others, control social behavior, develop skills and interests according to their age, and exchange ideas and problems. One form of peer role is a form of support for other peers where the support is good support. In community life, the support given to individuals by their peer groups is in the form of physical and psychological comfort so that individuals feel loved, cared for, and appreciated as part of a social group.

Peer support is expected to help emphasize the importance of self-discipline for students and can help improve self-discipline for high school students. Based on the results of the study that have been obtained, it can be seen that high school is a period of puberty where the ego level of high school students becomes greater. This is in accordance with the reality that among high school students there are still some high school students who do not accept advice from their friends to implement handwashing behavior, many high school students consider it trivial, many high school students feel that their bodies are strong and healthy so they do not listen to advice and information given by their peers and for students who have close friends,

they will support each other to maintain and provide good information about health, especially in implementing handwashing. This is in accordance with the results of the regression test where the role of peers is indeed more dominant and has the potential for behavioral change. According to researchers, the role of peers is very influential, peers are the people who interact with us the most in everyday life, so whatever actions will be taken between one another will greatly and influence each other. If peers have implemented handwashing behavior as a habit, then indirectly themselves will also be involved in implementing handwashing behavior. However, in reality and based on research results, the majority of peers at Satria Binjai Private High School have not supported each other and have not implemented handwashing behavior as a habit, even though peers are expected to encourage other friends to implement important things related to health, namely handwashing behavior.

CONCLUSIONS

After conducting research on factors that influence handwashing behavior in students of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022, the author can draw the following conclusions: There is an influence of knowledge on handwashing behavior in students of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022. There is an influence of handwashing facilities on handwashing behavior in students of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022. There is an influence of the role of parents on handwashing behavior in students of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022. There is an influence of the role of Health Workers on handwashing behavior in students of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022. There is an influence of peers on handwashing behavior in students of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022. Significant factors on handwashing behavior in students of Satria Binjai Private High School in 2022 are the level of knowledge and the role of peers.

REFERENCES

- Notoadmodjo. Pengantar Ilmu Perilaku Kesehatan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. 2019.
- Nabila Ayu. Pengaruh Teman Sebaya, Media Sosial Dan Gaya Hidup Terhadap Perilaku Konsumtif Mahasiswa. Universitas Islam Negeri Purwokerto; 2023.
- Kementrian Kesehatan RI. Panduan Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun. Kesehat Lingkungan. 2020.
- Atikah Proverawati ER. Perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS). Yogyakarta : Nuha Medika, 2012; 2012.
- Ariandini S, Rahmatunnisa A, Putri D, Razak KY, Tiara MP. Perilaku Hidup Bersih Dan Sehat. J Pemberdaya dan Pendidik Kesehat. 2022.
- Chandra. Pengantar Kesehatan Lingkungan, Buku Kedokteran EGC. Egc. 2012.
- Muhammad Ikhtiar. Pengantar Kesehatan Lingkungan. Universitas Muslim Indonesia; 2018.
- Ns. Monica. Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Mencuci Tangan Pada Anak Sekolah Dasarnegeri 03 Kertajaya Padalarang. [Internet]. Available from: <http://ejournal.stikesborromeus.ac.id/file/jurnal 5.pdf>.
- Kartika M, Widagdo L, Sugihantono A. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar Negeri Sambiroto 01 Kota Semarang. J Kesehat Masy. 2016.
- Zulhelmi. Faktor - Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun (CTPS) Pada Siswa SD Negeri 20 Kecamatan Kuta Alam Banda Aceh. 2019.

- Wahyu Putro. Faktor – Faktor yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun (CTPS) Untuk Mencegah Penularan Covid19 Pada Siswa SMK Muhammadiyah Parakan 2021. . J Midwifery Care Vol 2 No 2,. 2021.
- Mubarak, Iqbal W. Pengantar dan Teori Ilmu Keperawatan Komunitas. Jakarta CV Sagung Seto. 2011.
- Noorkasiani, Heryati, Ismail R. Sosiologi Keperawatan. Jakarta : Penerbit Buku Kedokteran EGC, 2009; 2009.
- Fatchul Mufidah. Cermati penyakit-penyakit yang rentan di derita anak usia sekolah. Jogjakarta Flashbooks 2012.
- Friedman, M. M. Buku Ajar Keperawatan Keluarga (Riset, teori, dan praktik) Edisi 5. 5. 2014.
- Anik Maryunani. Perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS). (Trans Info Media, 2013).
- Priyoto. Perubahan Dalam Perilaku Kesehatan. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu. 2019.
- Mohammad Ali; editor: Yayat Sri Hayati. Memahami riset perilaku dan sosial. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara, 2014; 2014.
- Notoatmodjo S. Pendidikan dan Perilaku Kesehatan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. Rineka Cipta: Jakarta. 2012.
- A Wawan & MD. Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Manusia. In Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Manusia. Nuha Medika. Teor dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Mns. 2011.
- R Hildayani, M Sugianto, R Tarigan EH. Psikologi perkembangan anak. Universitas Indonesia; 2014.
- Sarlito W Sarwono. Psikologi Remaja. Penerbitan, Jakarta : Raja Grafindo Persada; 1994.
- Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. Metodologi penelitian kesehatan / Soekidjo Notoatmodjo. Koleks Buku UPT Perpust Univ Negeri Malang. 2018.
- Muhammad Iman. S.E S kom. MMMK. Panduan Penyusunan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Bidang Kesehatan Menggunakan Metode Ilmiah. Panduan Penyusunan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Bidang Kesehatan Menggunakan Metode Ilmiah. 2017.
- Hidayat. Metode Penelitian Kebidanan dan Teknik Analisis Data Salemba Medika Jakarta. J 2,3progr Stud Profesi Ners,. 2012.
- Sugiyono. Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D). Bandung: Alfabeta; 2019.; 2019.

Copyright Holder :

© Erin Efrina (2023).

First Publication Right :

© International Journal on Advanced Science, Education, and Religion (IJoASER)

This article is under:

