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Effect Analysis Focus Group Discussion to the Level of Knowledge and Attitude of the Bajo Community Working Area Wowonii Health Center

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Direct observation of people who live above the sea, there are people who do not use soap when cleaning themselves because they bathe directly in the sea and they throw their garbage at sea. This is because people's knowledge is still lacking regarding their actions in throwing garbage at sea so that it makes the sea polluted where sea water is used for personal hygiene including washing and there are 70% of people using septic tanks openly that go directly to the sea.

Method: The design used by the researcher is pre-experimental using a pretest-posttest model with the aim of finding the effect of focus group discussion. The population as many as 82 people and the number of samples as many as 68 people with sampling using random sampling.

Result: Earned p-value = $0.000 < 0.05$ Ho is rejected, this shows that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted which means that there is an influence of knowledge through giving Focus Group Discussion and value $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant influence between attitudes towards giving focus group discussion (FGD) in an effort to prevent dermatitis in the Bajo community in the Wawonii Health Center Work Area.

Conclusion: There is a significant influence between knowledge and attitudes through treatment focus group discussion on the prevention of dermatitis in the Bajo community in the working area of the Wawonii Public Health Center

Introduction

According Dermatitits is an inflammation or disorder of the skin caused by substances that stick to the skin.^[1] In principle, almost all materials containing mercury or food ingredients can cause allergic reactions or skin irritation. But this

depends on many things, for example, the allergen or contact irritant, individual factors and other factors that influence.^[2]

Contact dermatitis is the most common disease in tropical countries, including Indonesia. The prevalence in developing countries can range

from 20-80%.^[3] Based on data from the Directorate General of Medical Services at the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2018, it was found that the number of cases of skin and other subcutaneous tissue diseases was 15,6%, of which dermatitis was 66,3%, then in 2019 the number of cases of skin and other subcutaneous tissue diseases increased to 20,4% where dermatitis was 74,2% and in 2020 the number of cases of skin and other subcutaneous tissue diseases increased again to 23,6% where dermatitis was 77,8%.^[4]

The prevalence of dermatitis in Southeast Sulawesi in 2019 there were only six districts recorded cases of dermatitis. The six regencies are Buton Regency with 5.5% of cases visited, Kolaka Regency with 10,12%, Kendari City with 6,70% of cases, Bau-Bau City with 6,04% of cases and Konawe Islands with 7,10% of total visits. Monthly reports of dermatitis in Konawe Islands Regency, the prevalence of dermatitis sufferers in 2017 was 20% of the total visits. In 2018 the number of cases decreased to 18,5% and in 2019 the number of cases increased to 25,6% or around 1.031 patients. Meanwhile, in 2020 the prevalence of dermatitis reached 25,8% of visiting cases.^[5]

Data from the Konawe Islands District Health Office shows that the Wawonii Health Center is the Health Center area with the highest number of dermatitis sufferers, namely 12.02% in 2017, then in 2018 the number of dermatitis cases decreased to 8.26% and in 2019 increased again to 15, 10%.^[5]

Direct observation of people who live above the sea, there are 60% of people who do not use soap when cleaning themselves because they bathe directly in the sea, then there are 80% of people who throw their garbage at sea. This is because people's knowledge is still lacking regarding their actions in throwing garbage at sea so that it makes the sea polluted where sea water is used for personal hygiene including washing and there are 70% of people using septic tanks openly that go directly to the sea. Then 80% of the children bathe in the sea with polluted sea water conditions. The number of cases of dermatitis that are not recorded at the health center has also increased, this is obtained by interviews with health workers who receive patient visits outside of working hours.

Method

The design used by the researcher is pre-experimental using a pretest-posttest model with the aim of finding the effect of focus group discussion.^[6] The study was conducted from November to December 2021. The population was 82 people and the number of samples was 68 people with random sampling where sampling was used to obtain a representative sample.

Result

Table 1 shows that in the group before treatment Focus Group Discussion (FGD) for knowledge 6 respondents for good knowledge, for sufficient knowledge as many as 16 respondents and for less knowledge as many as 12 respondents. Furthermore, from 6 respondents for knowledge good before treatment there are 3 respondents who have good knowledge after treatment, 2 respondents who have sufficient knowledge after treatment and there is 1 respondent who has less knowledge after treatment. Then from the 16 respondents who had sufficient knowledge before treatment there were 13 respondents who had good knowledge after treatment, there were 3 respondents who had sufficient knowledge and there were no respondents who had less knowledge after treatment. After that, of the 12 respondents who had less knowledge before treatment there were 8 respondents who had good knowledge after treatment, there were 2 respondents who had sufficient knowledge and there were 2 respondents who had less knowledge after treatment.

Table 2 shows that the attitude before treatment for the sufficient category as many as 8 respondents and for the less category as many as 26 respondents. Furthermore, of the 8 respondents who had sufficient attitudes before treatment, there were 7 respondents who had sufficient attitudes after treatment and there was 1 respondent who had less attitudes after treatment. Then from 26 respondents who had a poor attitude before treatment there were 20 respondents who had a sufficient attitude after treatment and there were 6 respondents who had a poor attitude after treatment.

Table 1
Overview Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Regarding Knowledge in Dermatitis Prevention in the Work Area of the West Wawonii Health Center

Knowledge Before FGD	Knowledge After FGD		
	Well	Enough	Not enough
Well	3	2	1
Enough	13	3	0
Not enough	8	2	2

Table 2
Overview Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Against Attitudes in Preventing Dermatitis in the Work Area of the West Wawonii Health Center

Attitude Before FGD	Attitude After FGD	
	Enough	Not enough
Enough	7	1
Not enough	20	6

Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD is a commonly used data collection method in social qualitative research, nursing research is no exception and others. This method relies on obtaining data or information from an interaction of informants and respondents based on the results of the discussions focused on conducting discussions in solving problems certain.^[7] Data or information that has been obtained through this technique, other than is group information, as well as an opinion or decision the group. The advantage of the FGD method is that it provides data that richer and add value to the data that is not obtained when using other data collection methods, particularly in qualitative research.^[8]

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Knowledge

Knowledge is a result of human knowledge of combining or cooperation between a subject who knows and an object that is known. Everything that is known about a particular object.^[9] Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of knowing a person to the object through the senses possessed (eyes, nose, ears, etc.). So knowledge is a variety of things that obtained by someone through the five senses.^[10]

Information obtained from both formal and non-formal education can provide short-term knowledge (immediate impact), resulting in

changes and increases in knowledge. Advances in technology provide a variety of mass media that can affect people's knowledge of new information. Communication facilities such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, counseling, and others have a major influence on the formation of people's opinions and beliefs.

Based on the results of the study indicate that there is a difference between the groups receiving treatment focus group discussion regarding of the prevention of dermatitis, which was given in 4 meetings, and the group was given treatment in 2 meetings. Research result by using group focus group discussion after getting treatment increased compared to before getting treatment services. Meanwhile, there are people who have a high level of knowledge are taken as samples to give examples to people who have low learning discipline, with the criteria of a friendly model or peers who have similarities such as; age, economic status, and physical appearance.

The purpose of this research is to help the community in the prevention of dermatitis, counseling services carried out in a group atmosphere can be used as a medium for delivering information, sharing experiences and exchanging ideas/thoughts as well as helping people carry out behaviors that can improve their knowledge, attitudes and actions, and can help people make the right decisions so that it is

expected to have a positive impact on the community, society in the prevention of dermatitis.

The achievement of an extension conducted by researchers, namely: focus group discussion make society change for the better than before. In the implementation of the counseling, the community involved was enthusiastic in the implementation carried out. So that in a fairly short time people can change their understanding of preventing dermatitis.

Based on the results of data analysis shows that the value of Sig (p-value) of the two tests above < 0.05 , which means the data is not normally distributed. Score asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) good Focus Group Discussion of p-value $0.000 < 0.05$ which means H_0 is rejected, this shows that there is a significant influence between knowledge on giving Focus Group Discussion in an effort to prevent dermatitis in the Work Area of the West Wawonii Health Center. Results. This study is in line with research^[11], the level of knowledge of respondents about dermatitis in North Palu District obtained a percentage value of 55.3% who has good knowledge. This study also reports that those whose knowledge is not good are less proactive in participating in counseling both from health workers and from the mass media.

According to the researcher's analysis, that respondents who have high knowledge about dermatitis which are supported by the results obtained from questionnaires with a high level of knowledge are due to respondents who have been active in attending counseling and receiving information in various media, especially regarding efforts to prevent dermatitis.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Attitude

Attitude is an expression of one's feelings that reflects his likes or dislikes towards an object. While according to ^[12] attitude is the evaluation, feeling, and tendency of a person who consistently likes or dislikes an object or idea. According to ^[13], attitude is an expression of consumer feelings about an object whether it is liked or not, and attitude also describes consumer confidence in various attributes and benefits of the object. According to ^[14], Attitudes are evaluations, feelings, and tend to be relatively consistent with an object or idea consisting of aspects of belief and attribute evaluation. Attitude is a person's response to a certain object that is positive or negative

which is usually manifested in the form of liking or disliking, agreeing or disagreeing with a particular object.

Factors that influence attitudes include personal experience, the influence of other people who are considered important, the influence of culture, mass media, educational and religious institutions, and the influence of emotional factors.^[15] Therefore, the level of attitudes that people have can be influenced by experience during work and the influence of others in their work. The respondent's attitude is less towards overcoming dermatitis contact can be influenced by the culture of the people who tend to be less preventive behavior.

Based on the results of data analysis shows that the value of Sig. (p-value) of the two tests above < 0.05 , which means the data is not normally distributed. Score asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) for Focus Group Discussion of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means H_0 is rejected, this shows that there is a significant influence between attitudes towards giving Focus Group Discussion in an effort to prevent dermatitis in the Work Area of the West Wawonii Health Center. This is because there are still many respondents who do not understand about the things that cause dermatitis. The results of the research above are in line with research conducted by ^[16], which states that health education increases knowledge and attitudes towards society. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by ^[16] who stated that the intervention in providing health promotion carried out in the community was associated with community support for the prevention of dermatitis. Giving intervention to the community regarding the prevention of dermatitis at the time of counseling will strengthen the motivation of the community.

Attitude is how the opinion or assessment of people or respondents on matters related to health, illness and health risk factors. Attitude is a syndrome or a collection of symptoms in response to a stimulus or object so that the attitude involves thoughts, feelings, concerns and other psychiatric symptoms.^[17] Attitude as a form of feeling, namely feelings of support or favor (favorable) and feelings of unfavorable (unfavorable) on an object. Attitude is a pattern of behavior, anticipatory tendencies or readiness, predisposition to adjust to social situations, or simply a response to

coordinated social stimulation. Attitude can also be interpreted as a positive or negative aspect or assessment of an object.^[18]

Based on Mc Nemar's statistical test, it can be seen that the exact sig. shows that p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant influence between practice on focus group discussion in an effort to prevent dermatitis in the Bajo community in the working area of the Wawonii Health Center. The results of this study are in line with research^[19] on the influence of attitudes with the incidence of scabies, stated that there is a relationship between good attitudes with the onset of scabies. However, different from previous research^[20], research on the relationship between length of contact and work behavior towards events dermatitis in seaweed farmers in Hamlet Puntondo mentioned that there are the influence of attitudes towards events dermatitis.

Conclusion

There is a significant influence between knowledge and attitudes through treatment focus group discussion on the prevention of dermatitis in the Bajo community in the working area of the Wawonii Health Center. So it is hoped that it can be a reference for planning programs for overcoming dermatitis and as input for the local government in improving environmental sanitation as one of the factors causing skin diseases.

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