



OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS POST-DISASTER HEALTH IMPACT FLOOD IN KAYUBULAN GORONTALO

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ABSTRAK

Pasca banjir yang merendam area tempat tinggal, seringkali muncul berbagai penyakit. Penyakit yang timbul akibat banjir, seperti ISPA, diare, infeksi kulit, leptospirosis, dan demam. Kurangnya pengetahuan dan sikap tentang pendidikan kesehatan masyarakat merupakan salah satu penyebab terjadinya penyakit. Sehingga penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat tentang dampak kesehatan yang ditimbulkan. Metode penelitian ini desain penelitian Survei deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah setiap kartu keluarga masyarakat. Metode pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini adalah Purposive Sampling dengan rumus slovin. Hasil penelitian ini bahwa masyarakat memiliki tingkat pengetahuan kategori baik sebanyak 67 orang (91,8%) dan cukup sebanyak 6 orang (8,2%). Hasil penelitian untuk sikap didapatkan masyarakat memiliki sikap dengan kategori baik sebanyak 71 orang (97,3%) dan yang sikap cukup sebanyak 2 orang (2,7%). Hasil penelitian ini dapat menjadi acuan bagi masyarakat untuk menjaga kesehatan dan kebersihan pribadi.

ABSTRACT

After floods submerge residential areas, various diseases often appear. Diseases that arise due to flooding, such as ISPA, diarrhea, skin infections, leptospirosis, and fever. Lack of knowledge and attitudes about public health education is one of the causes of disease. So this research aims to determine the level of knowledge and attitudes of the community regarding the health impacts caused. This research method is a descriptive survey research design with a quantitative approach to determine the level of knowledge and attitudes. The population in this research is each community's family card. The sampling method in this research was purposive sampling with the Slovin formula 0.1. The results of this research show that 67 people (91.8%) have a good level of knowledge and 6 people (8.2%) have a good level of knowledge. The research results for attitude show that 71 people (97.3%) have a good attitude and 2 people (2.7%) have an adequate attitude. The results of this research can be a reference for the public to maintain personal health and hygiene.

1. INTRODUCTION

Disaster is disturbance significant disturbing operation a society and beyond capacity public the For overcome problem use source available power. This is cause loss as well as impact broad in humans, economy, materials, and environment (Apriyanto Nanang 2020). Flood is one of the type disaster nature that occurs in various cities around the world with level different scales. Floods happen when the water is deep amount excessive flooding the area that is usually dry. Where is the flood covers conditions in which there is large and fast-flowing puddles of water, sometimes overflow from the place. This is usually caused by the volume of water in a river, lake,

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or other water flow area exceeding normal capacity due to rainwater accumulation or compression so that overflow (Imran, Vegita *et al.*, 2023).

Flood is one of the type The most common disaster that occurs when water overflows and floods the land that is usually dry. Based on data from the National Agency for Disease Control Disaster (BNPB) there were 1,255 incidents floods in Indonesia in 2023. The number down 18.03% compared to a year previously there were 1,531 incidents flood Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2023 there are five provinces with amount incident flood the biggest is North Sumatra Province with 112 incidents flood, West Java with 107 incidents flood, Aceh with 97 incidents flood, Central Java with 95 incidents flood, Riau with 79 incidents flood. Incident flood at each area always occurred, one of which was in the Province Gorontalo becomes order 19th of 38 Provinces with 21 incidents flood (Central Bureau of Statistics 2023).

Disaster Management Agency The Gorontalo Province Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) recorded 36,100 residents affected floods spread across Gorontalo Regency, Bone Bolango, and Gorontalo City. Impact flood can influence various aspect life, In terms of physique flood can damage place stay citizens and interfere with suggestions and infrastructure. Such as water supply and network electricity, impact social from flood covers disturbance health, with common diseases appear like cough, runny nose, itching, and diarrhea. Especially at the age of prone to like children the elderly. During flood, activity daily residents are also disturbed. From the side economy flood can loss materials, such as damage or lost goods House stairs and clothes (Ariadi Herman, Maryam, 2023).

Impact flood can be minimized when public own knowledge about impact flood. Knowledge This can influence attitude and concern public For more ready and alert in face the impact caused disaster floods, especially for those who live in the area vulnerable flood (Puspitasari Putri, 2021). Knowledge is information or understanding about a topics obtained through experience or study, good individual or by the community general whereas attitude is views, opinions, or feeling somebody to objects, people, or incident certain (Giena, 2022). Based on background the back that has been outlined above, the author interested do research that aims For Understanding the Overview of Public Knowledge and Attitudes on Post-Disaster Health Impacts Flood in V Ward, Kelurahan The Moon Gorontalo Regency due to study This aiming For dig in a way deep about level knowledge and attitudes held by the community kayubulan. In addition, research description can help and identify as well as describe patterns and phenomena new that can become base For study more further and also research This will provide valid and reliable data about level knowledge and attitude community. Research results This will can used as become reference for society so that it can guard health and hygiene personal like wash hand regularly with soap and clean water.

2. METODE

Study has carried out in the V sub-district environment moon tree Gorontalo Regency in September to with December 2024. Research This use design study descriptive quantitative by using design survey descriptive Where For know description level knowledge and attitude community on impact health post flooding in society. Research objectives quantitative This with using descriptive format that is with explain, summarize various conditions, various situation or variables to be arise in society based on with what happened and that's what will happen become object from Research Method of collection sample in research This is *Purposive Sampling* with use formula *slovin* with level significant 0.1, Purposive sampling technique selects a group subject based on characteristics certain assessed own relatedness with characteristic features or characteristics from the population that will researched. Purposive sampling technique selects a group subject based on characteristics certain assessed own relatedness with characteristic features or characteristics from the population that will examined. In determining size sample this, researcher use formula *slovin*. Formula This used For determine size sample study with level significance that can selected, whether will using 0.05 (5%) or 0.01 (1%)". Based on calculation formula *slovin* 0.01 (1%), then mark sample obtained amounting to $n = 73$ people. Research instrument This use questionnaire.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 1. Responden Characteristics

No	Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Presentation (%)
1.	Age		
	16-25 Years	20	27,5
	26-35 Years	19	26,0
	36-45 Years	19	26,0
	46-55 Years	15	20,5
2.	Gender		
	Man	40	54,8
	Woman	33	45,2
3.	Education		
	SD		2,7
	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	10	13,7
	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	47	64,4
	S1	14	19,2
4.	Job		
	Housewife	7	9,6
	Civil servant	8	11,0
	Indonesian National Police	3	4,1
	Teacher	4	5,5
	Office	1	1,4
	Trader	8	11,0
	Fisherman	17	23,3
	Self-employed	7	9,6
	Student	13	17,8
	Student	5	6,8
5.	Information obtained		
	Sosial media	37	50,7
	Serivece health	26	35,6
	Lesson	3	4,1
	Service social	2	1,4
	Not exposed information	5	6,8
	Couseling healt	1	1,4
Total		73	100

Based on table on show that characteristics age respondents studied in the sub-district moon tree the highest v environment that is aged 16-25 as many as 20 people (27.5%) and the lowest that is age 46-55 years as many as 15 people (20.5%). Gender the highest respondents that is type sex man that is as many as 40 people (54.8%) and the lowest that is type sex Woman as many as 33 people (45.2%). The highest last education that is high school education, namely as many as 47 people (64.4%) and education the last lowest that is Elementary school education as many as 2 people (2.7%). Work the highest respondents that is fisherman as many as 17 people (23.3%) and the lowest that is office as many as 1 person (1.4%). Meanwhile, based on the information obtained, the most that is obtained via social media as many as 37 people (50.7%) and the lowest that is obtained from service social and counseling health of each person as much as 1 person (1.4%).

Table 2. Analysis Descriptive variable Level of community knowledge

Community Knowledge	Frequency (n)	Presentation (%)
Good	67	91.8
Enough	6	8.2
Not enough	0	0
Total	73	100

Based on table on show that knowledge the community studied in the sub-district moon tree the highest v environment that is knowledge Good as many as 67 people (91.8%) and the lowest that is knowledge Enough as many as 6 people (8.2%).

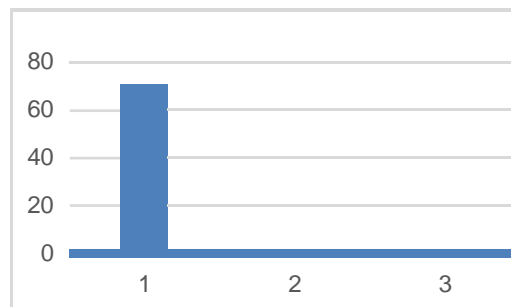


Figure 1. Analysis Descriptive Variables Knowledge

Table 3. Analysis Descriptive Variables Public Attitude

Public Attitude	Frequency (n)	Presentation (%)
Good	71	97.3
Enough	2	2.7
Not enough	0	0
Total	73	100

Based on table on show that attitude the community studied in the sub-district moon tree the highest v environment that is attitude Good as many as 71 people (97.3%) and the lowest that is attitude Enough as many as 2 people (2.7%).

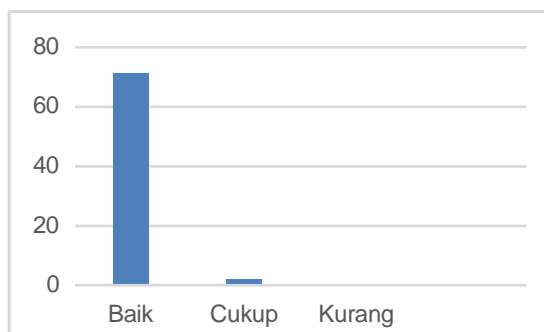


Figure 2. Analysis Descriptive Variables Attitude

Overview of Public Knowledge on Post- Disaster Health Impacts Flood

The results of the research that has been conducted on 73 respondents obtained that Respondent with level knowledge about impact health post disaster the most dominant flood with category Good as many as 67 people (91.8%) compared to with knowledge public with category enough 6 people (8.2%). Level of knowledge society that has knowledge Good Already know potential the disease caused post flood, guard cleanliness and sanitation environment post flood, use clean water when cooking, bathing and needs others, avoid pile rubbish post flood and use tool foot protector flood as many as 67 respondents (91.8%). The results of the study show that of the 67 respondents who were able to answer with Correct statement about impact health caused post disaster flood category Good Respondent Already know method Handling health post disaster flood, while in a way overall majority respondents who have level knowledge Enough answer wrong on indicator with question, where Still There is a number of public Not yet Enough know that *ISPA* is disease that can caused post disaster flood.

This matter associated with age Respondent where the average among those who enter in category Good that is respondents aged 16-45 years as many as 58 respondents (79.5%), where age the somebody experience Lots change in a way physical, cognitive, and psychological emotional. At the age of This somebody can think logical, along increase age, power catch and pattern think somebody will the more develop so that the knowledge gained will also the more good. Usia is unit time For measure existence a object or creature the since born until time age that is not can determined (Febriani Dwinita 2021).

Supported with from (Wawan & M, 2010) namely the more Enough age somebody so level maturity and strength somebody will more ripe and good in think and work. Where in study this is the average among those who entered in category Good that is respondents aged 16-45 years as many as 58 respondents (79.5%), where age the somebody experience Lots change in a way physical, cognitive, and psychological emotional. Apart from the factors age education also tends to become influence knowledge a person, where the average among those who enter category Good For level education final is educated last high school and S1. In the category Good as many as 67 respondents namely 47 respondents who were educated last high school and 14 respondents who were educated last S1.

This is in accordance with what was expressed by (Notoatmodjo, 2010) that one of the factor affecting knowledge one of them is level education. Because the more tall education somebody so the more easy For accept information and will own more knowledge. Similarly with work somebody Where environment work own impact significant to knowledge public Because through work, individual to obtain skills and experience in Work will can develop ability in take the decision which is ability For contagious.

This is supported by (Notoatmodjo, 2012) that somebody do the right job make it easier somebody For access information needed somebody in a way directly or No directly, so that can influence level education somebody (Ayu Dewi Windri, 2022). Then from aspect information obtained society about impact health caused post the most flood public get information via social media as much as (50.7%) where information obtained can influence method they think, act and understand environment around. This is supported with theory (Notoatmodjo, 2012) Where is the source information act as intermediary in transmission information and influence skills the more Lots source information the more Lots knowledge possessed (Syarafina Zhafirah Farah, 2023).

Research result This in line with statement put forward by Epi Susanti and Cut Husna (2017) Where the results research conducted stated that knowledge society about prevention disease consequence flood is at in category Good namely (96.5%) and (3.5%) less good. This is show that public in a way majority Already know with Good about prevention disease consequence flood. According to *Philip Kotler* said knowledge is a change behavior something individuals who come from from experience. Knowledge is all information held man about various matter (Hardiansyah A, 2023).

Research result This supported with statement put forward by Saskia Hadisti Umri (2023) which shows that public capable know with Good about risk from distribution disease post flood, Where is the thing This happen Because experience as well as information about danger from consequence condition environment that is not what avoid risk distribution disease and also do the right action to avoid from distribution disease.

Study This in line with study Kusumarta (2003) in journal Medical Trisakti with title article 'Profile Health Care During And After Floods in Jakarta' explained that there is disease the main thing suffered by the post-Society flood namely ISPA (47.4%), disease skin (22.5%), and diarrhea (6.5%).

Study This in line with study Purba (2013) stated that that Knowledge is also factor main and become key For prevention post-ARI disease disaster flood. Based on research data conducted Purba (2013) level knowledge Respondent there is conformity to effort prevention post-ARI disease disaster flood.

Overview of Community Attitudes on Post- Disaster Health Impacts Flood

Based on results research that has been conducted on 73 respondents obtained that Respondent own dominant attitude with category Good as many as 71 people (97.3%) while attitude public with category Enough as many as 2 people (2.7%). This is in line with statement from respondents obtained by researchers in study This that public ward moon tree environment V already own good attitude in do effort prevention disease post flood, guard environment and sanitation environment. This result associated with Education, where in study This education final public namely high school and undergraduate. Where education Can influence attitude a person, good education, both formal and non-formal, which can to form positive values and norms in a person (Sipuan, 2022). In addition to education work can influence attitude someone, if somebody is at in supportive environment values positive so they tend adopt attitude Good (Imran Vegita and Damansyah, 2023).

Study this is also in line with research conducted by Vegita D.Imran (2023) Based on results research conducted on 76 respondents obtained that Respondent with attitude Good totaling 70 respondents (92.1%) and respondents with attitude not enough as many as 6 respondents (7.9%).

Some of the community already own good attitude in do effort prevention disease post flood. In the situation disaster flood with all limitations facilities and threats various type disease push somebody For own positive attitude For reach desire to remain healthy. This is naturally influenced by existing knowledge owned and then poured out in form real action. According to Notoadmodjo (2014) attitude is also a response closed somebody to stimulus or object certain

ones that have already involving factor opinions and emotions concerned (happy-unhappy) happy, agree-disagree agree, good-not good and so on) (Nuranisah and Kurniasari, 2020).

This matter in line with research conducted by Fatkhurrohman Ilham Faudi (2016) Where the results study This say attitude society in prevent *leptospirosis* in Pabelan Village Subdistrict Kartasura Regency Sukoharjo Most of classified as in category Good with results (80.7%) This influenced by attitude society in prevent *leptospirosis* Where besides knowledge experience and information gained Can increase attitude public in respond to *leptospirosis* and good behavior in prevent *leptospirosis*.

This also helps supported by the results Astuti and Shafiq's (2010) research on connection level knowledge mother and attitude prevention diarrhea in children state that 80.4% or 119 respondents own good attitude in prevent diarrhea in children. Astuti and Shafiq also explained results from his research that there is positive relationship between knowledge and attitudes possessed by mothers, in other words the more Good level knowledge so the more good attitude too somebody.

5. CONCLUSION

Knowledge community on impact health post disaster flood in the sub-district moon tree environment V, Gorontalo Regency dominant Already own level knowledge with category Good as many as 67 respondents (91.8%). Attitude community in the sub-district moon tree environment V Kab. Gorontalo on the impact health post disaster flood, dominant Already own attitude with category Good as many as 71 respondents (97.3%). It is expected for public can guard health and hygiene personal like wash hand regularly with soap and clean water.

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