

The Impact of Social Environment on the Prevention of Covid-19 in the Adolescents

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Abstract

The pandemic in Indonesia continues to increase and the implementation of health protocol must be followed. The decrease of the implementation of Covid-19 prevention by the adolescents causes the increase of covid-19 confirmed cases and even the deaths. This research aims to analyse the impact of social environment on the Covid-19 prevention in adolescents. The design was analytic observational research with a cross-sectional approach and bivariate analysis using ordinal regression test to examine its effect. The sampling technique was simple random sampling with the sample of 124 respondents. The result of the research identification to 124 adolescents is that the society figures in supporting the Covid-19 prevention is in the category of very supportive. The identification result on family support to the adolescents are mostly in the category of unsupported to prevent the Covid-19. The test result of social environment impact with the independent variable of society figures to the prevention of Covid-19 in the adolescents affected. The variable of family on the prevention of Covid-19 in adolescents also gave effects. The suggestions in form of education and socialization to the adolescents and their family concerning the impact of Covid-19, the practice of washing hand, the way to wear a mask, the ethics of cough and sneeze, the addition of washing hand facilities, the availability of liquid soap, and the addition of written information about the rules of preventing Covid-19 were conducted. Besides, there was a monitoring of adolescents' activities to not crowd, to lower the intensity of meeting and any other activities needing a crowd.

Keywords: Covid-19 on adolescents; family; society figures

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Health of the Indonesian Republic on 2020 through the regulation number 328 regarding the condition of Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia states that Covid-19 continues to increase in almost all of Indonesia.¹ This Condition is followed by the policy of preventing and controlling the spread of Covid-19 by washing hand, keeping the distance, wearing a mask, and avoiding the crowd.¹ The implementation of Covid-19 preventive protocols has impacted and it is felt by the whole sectors, including the social environment. The activity of adolescents in community environment such as playing and making a crowd still exists like before the appearance of Covid-19. The preliminary study in one of the villages in Sukowono districts, Jember regency on July 2020 declared that the adolescents were often making a crowd without keeping the distance and wearing a mask.

The first step taken by the village administrators was giving the education to the adolescents to maintain following the health protocols during Covid-19 pandemic. The result of the observation in a preliminary study was that the village administrators attempted to facilitate the villagers with the facilities of preventing Covid-19. The facilities were such as the sites of washing hand with the flowing water and liquid soap, the notices to wear a mask, and the rules of limiting the time to crowd. Another effort was the prayer performance with the society to increase the piety to Allah during the Covid-19 pandemic. Having followed the effort time to time, most of the adolescents were bored and ignoring the health protocols. According to the newest data on January 2021, there were three Covid-19 confirmed patients and one person died.

There were adolescents behaviours that were inappropriate to the health protocols of Covid-19 established by the village administrators and the government. The implementation of Covid-19 prevention for instance wearing a mask, keeping the distance, washing hands, and avoiding the crowd were the behaviors that must be followed by the adolescents in their place. The preventive effort to invite the society, especially the teenagers is not an easy thing to do. The prevention of Covid-19 ignored by the teenagers can be affected by several factors. Green stated that one's behavior can be affected by supporting factors in social environment such as the society figures and families.

Kundari's research concluded that social environment had a significant role in the process of preventing the spread of Covid-19.² The role of society figures in giving guidance to follow the health protocols of Covid-19 is needed by the adolescents. Furthermore, the role of family can also control the adolescents' discipline in implementing the health protocols. The influence of the role or support factor of the society figures (the community leaders) is in line with Yang and Ren's study in China context arguing that society figures affected to the application of the prevention of Covid-19.³ Rosidin also argued that society figures had a role as a social controller, a guard, a mover, and an enforcer of establishing values and norms including a prevention of Covid-19.⁴

The next factor is the condition of the adolescents in society environment that ignores the prevention of Covid-19. It might be caused by the families' support that less controls their adolescents to apply the preventive effort of Covid-19, especially when they are outside. As the statement of the research, the family support had a chance to affect the behavior of physical distancing as the effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19.⁵ The result of another research also stated that the family as the smallest unit in society could take a role in solving Covid-19 problems.⁶ According to the problems stated, it will be able to analyse the impact of social environment on the prevention of Covid-19 in the adolescents.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The design was analytic observational research with a cross-sectional approach. The research was carried out in Krajan hamlet, Sumberwringin village, Sukowono districts, Jember on March to May 2021. The adolescent populations are 181 with the sample of 124 people. The sampling technique was simple random sampling. The independent variable was the role of society figures and families. While the dependent variable of the research was the prevention of Covid-19 on the adolescents. The data collection methods were a questionnaire and observation. The research instruments were the questionnaire sheet and the observation sheet. The data processing techniques are editing, coding, data entry, and data cleaning. The data analysis used univariate in every variable and bivariate in every independent variable towards the dependent variable using ordinal regression test.

3.0 RESULT

The result of the study concerning the impact of social environment on the prevention of Covid-19 in the adolescents is stated as follows. The variable identification of society figures, family, and the prevention of Covid-19 can be noticed in the Table 1.

Table 1. Identification of Society Figures, Family, and Prevention of Covid-19

Variable	Category	Result	Percentage
Society Figures	Very Unsupportive	0	0%
	Unsupportive	3	2.40%
	Supportive	58	46.80%
	Very Supportive	63	50.80%
	Total	124	100%
Family	Very Unsupportive	24	19.40%
	Unsupportive	46	37.10%
	Supportive	35	28.20%
	Very Supportive	19	15.30%
	Total	124	100%
Prevention of Covid-19	Less	13	10.50%
	Enough	86	69.40%
	Good	25	20.20%
	Total	124	100%

The identification result of adolescents' social environment regarding the prevention of Covid-19 on the variable of society figures with the category of unsupportive was in the result of 3 with the

percentage of 2.4%, the category of supportive was in the result of 58 with the percentage of 46.8%, the category of very supportive was in the result of 63 with the percentage of 50.8%. The next result regarding the family role in preventing Covid-19 was in the category of very unsupportive with the result of 24 and the percentage of 19.4%, the category of supportive with the result of 35 and the percentage of 28.2%, the category of very supportive with the result of 19 and the percentage of 15.3%. The next variable was the prevention of Covid-19 resulting the category of less in the result of 13 with the percentage of 10.5%, the category of enough in the result of 86 with the percentage of 69.4%, the category of good in the result of 25 with the percentage of 20.2%. The effect of society and family on the prevention of Covid-19 can be seen in the Table 2.

Table 2. Effect of Society and Family On the Prevention of Covid-19

Variable	Sig	Odds Ratio
Society Figures	0.000	7.156
Family	0.001	2.363

The test result of the variable of society figures on the prevention of Covid-19 in the adolescents affected with the significance 0.000 and odds ratio 7.156. The score of odds ratio 7.156 meant that the opportunity of adolescents who obtained support from the society could increase the prevention of Covid-19 as many as 7.156 times compared to the adolescents who did not obtained support from their society figures. The next test was on the variable of family on the prevention of Covid-19 in the adolescents that was affecting with the significance 0.001 and odds ratio 2.363. The score of odds ratio 2,363 meant that the opportunity of adolescents who obtained support from the family could increase the prevention of Covid-19 as many as 2.363 times compared to the adolescents who did not obtained support from their family.

3.0 DISCUSSION

3.1 Factor of Social Environment on the Prevention of Covid-19 in the Adolescents

The discussion of social environment factor on the prevention of Covid-19 in the dolescents was based on the identification of 124 adolescents who became the respondents. The discussion of the identification result regarding the support of society figures and family on the prevention of Covid-19 is as follows:

a. Support of Society Figures on the prevention of Covid-19 in the Adolescents

According to the data collection result, it can be stated that the support of the society figures was in the category of very supportive for the adolescents to follow the prevention of Covid-19. The society figures in the village maintained the commitment of supporting the government to stop the Covid-19 transmission chain. The support of the society figures such as the head of the village, the village aparatus, the head of neighborhood unit, the head of community unit, and the religious leader attempted to encourage the adolescents to implement the health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic. The supports in form of the oral invitation in certain times and chances always reminded that the Covid-19 spread had not finished yet. In another opportunity such as when performing Jumat prayer, the religious leaders reminded the audiences to wear a mask, to keep the distance, to wash the hands, and performing prayer in order to be kept away from the disease.

Apart from the oral invitation, the good behavior done by the society figures was also socialised to the adolescents. The oral invitation completed with the real action of having a good behavior by the society figures was purposed to spread the positive impact to the adolescents. According to the previous exposure regarding society figures' support, there were several shortcomings that needed to be regenerated. According to the three respondents' answer, there were some society figures who did not follow the preventive effort of Covid-19. Some of them also did not remind the teenagers who were playing the game or doing something else in the crowd. This condition became the correction to the society figures and the village administrators to monitor those who had not supported the behavior of preventing Covid-19. The society figures and the village administrators needed to give education to maintain the behavior of preventing Covid-19 with sincerity.

Besides the oral support, the society figures gave the written information and special socialization to the adolescents concerning the steps to wash the hands appropriately and the ethics of cough and sneeze. The implementation of the prevention of Covid-19 needing supports from the person in charge was the important thing to form a good behavior.⁷ In line with that statement, the encouragement would build a behavior and would be the foundation for someone to do such behavior.⁸ Risnawaty said that the leaders' support and the coordination with the health workers in a work place with so many workers having different behavior in washing hands influenced the preventive effort of the spread of infectious disease.⁹

b. Support of the Family on the Prevention of Covid-19 in the Adolescents

The study showed that the most of respondents answered that the family was less supporting the adolescents in preventing Covid-19. According to the data collection, the thing that was not supported by the family was concerning the appropriate way to wear a mask and to wash the hands. Some families who were outside often took off their mask and placed it under the chin. In the case of washing hands, the families could also remind their adolescents but could not deliver the explanation on how to wash hands well. That condition implies that the concept of family's support was lacking in the informational support.¹⁰ Another condition showing the role of family that was not really good was when some of family members came home after having outside activity, they did not clean up right away and did not keep the distance. That behavior had a risk to transmit the virus to the other family members. According to Freidman's concept, the less support of the family was in the emotional part of the family.¹¹ Another less supportive of the parents role was in the availability of the meals and beverages served to support the prevention of Covid-19 during the pandemic. The unsupportive factor in form of serving adolescents' needs was conceptually in the support of the instrumental part.¹¹

Some respondents also answered that another family support was done by encouraging the adolescents to perform worship to Allah such as performing 5-time prayer together, reading Quran, and praying to ask to be kept away from the Covid-19. The family support in the case of increasing worship could be classified into the concept of appreciation in giving motivation.¹⁰ Associated with Abidin and Julianto's study, the family support had an important role in giving support to the family members by internalizing the culture of healthy life, washing hands, and wearing a mask for preventing the spread of Covid-19.¹² According to the occurrence stated, the collaboration of the family and the village administrators can be carried out by socializing the importance of preventing Covid-19 in the society environment.

c. Prevention of Covid-19 in the Adolescents

The adolescents in the society environment mostly applied the prevention of Covid-19 in the category of enough. Several things regarding the action to prevent Covid-19 were not totally implemented. The first thing was concerning the adolescents' behavior that was hard to avoid. For instance touching the nose, the eye, and the mouth. Touching the body parts that were prone to be the place for the entry of the virus can risk a bad thing due to the inappropriate way to wash the hands. The risk was getting higher for the adolescents due to the behavior of wearing a mask is not well applied. The mask was sometimes put under the chin.

Another behavior that was in the category of enough found from the respondents' answers was in the ethics of cough and sneeze. The adolescents did not cover their mouth with the elbow or the palms specifically when they had the outside activity but they did not wear a mask. According to the exposure concerning the condition of preventing Covid-19 of the adolescents that was in the category of enough was also related to the respondents' answers concerning the knowledge of the right step to wash hands, the wearing of a mask, and the ethics of cough and sneeze. The adolescents actually needed the information about Covid-19 and its prevention. Therefore the society and the family could give educational support and socialization concerning Covid-19, the symptoms, and the preventive efforts by practising to wash hands, wear a mask, and apply the ethics of cough and sneeze.

Another form of support other than the education was a written information in several sites as the indirect reminder for the adolescents. It was supported by Caesaron, et al that education and socialization using a poster containing the effort of preventing Covid-19 became a simple and useful thing for the society of Bojongsang village in Bandung. This manner could be done regularly by the society to apply the health protocols during Covid-19 pandemic.¹³ another support given by the village administrators

was monitoring the adolescents activity outside the class schedule. The respondents felt it hard to keep the distance when having the activity with many people.

When the adolescents did the activity outside such as playing game, the adolescents did it together with many people without applying physical distancing and wearing a mask properly. This behaviour appeared due to their thought that they would be always safe from Covid-19 because they lived in the same environment. As what the respondents stated, they performed prayer and read Quran regularly while implementing the health protocols as the effort to be kept away from the Covid-19

The adolescents behaviour that belonged to the category of enough must be continued and guided by the village administrators for increasing the good behavior of adolescents in preventing the spread of Covid-19. As the research found, the good behavior and discipline in washing hands properly was the effort to prevent and avoid the body from the disease such as diarrhea.¹⁴ Simbolon also supported that the obedience as much as 80,8% of wearing a mask by the teachers was a positive behaviour. Otherwise, the obedience as much as 42,3% of washing hands by the teachers was a negative behaviour that could increase the Covid-19 transmission.¹⁵

3.2 The Impact of Social Environment on the Prevention of Covid-19 in the Adolescents

The analysis of the effect of social environment on the prevention of Covid-19 in the adolescents was the discussion regarding the support from the society figures and the family of the adolescents. Here are the result of the test using ordinal regression test among the social environment and the variables of society figures and the family on the prevention of Covid-19 in the adolescents.

a. Effect of the Society Figures on the Prevention of Covid-19 in the Adolescents

The effect test result showed that the support of the society figures had a significant effect for the adolescents in following the preventive effort of Covid-19. Besides giving the example of the prevention of Covid-19, the society figures established the regulation of preventing Covid-19 in their environment to stop the spread of Covid-19. The society figures had a broader understanding and had a responsibility to give the good example for the society in order to give positive impact. Thus the regulation established could be applied.¹⁰ A number of manners could be applied by the society figures to support the adolescents such as giving appeals through the community leaders and the religious leaders.

The oral appeals of the religious leaders called *Kiai* or *Ustadz* in this case could give the positive impact because what they said could be the product of law for the society around, especially for the adolescents. As Aulia stated, the advice or the statement of *Kiai* was the product of law for the adolescents and the community.¹⁰ Rosidin also argued that a society leader impacted in his environment as a social controller, a guard, and an enforcer of values and norms applied, including the case of preventing Covid-19.⁴ Besides what *Kiai* said, the figure of *Kiai* itself became the role model for the adolescents in their life. Aulia also said that not only few people who followed the advice of *Kiai* concerning social problems such as the prevention of Covid-19.¹⁰

Kiai together with the other society figures who became the role model were responsible to make the adolescents and the society around obey the advice and the regulation of preventing Covid-19. This happened due to the society's understanding that the people having more religious knowledge would be the role model who influenced the community. It was because what they said was passing the consideration in the law of religious context. Another factor was their leadership that gave example of preventing Covid-19 with a reliability.

The reliability was in form of reminding the adolescents to always follow the health protocols during Covid-19. The society leaders was also paying attention on the suggestion of the government and the health workers regarding the prevention of Covid-19. Dewi et al explained that *amanah* (trust or reliability) for the leaders was the task, examination, and responsibility that needed to be delivered to the community they were leading.¹⁶ Susanto et al found that the prophetic leadership with one of the components of the leaders in solving the pandemic crisis in form of reducing the spread of Covid-19 on August in Yogyakarta really gave positive impact.¹⁷ According to the exposure, it could be stated that the support of the society figures was the important component becoming the factor to encourage the adolescents to follow the preventive effort of Covid-19 in their environment.

b. Effect of Family on the Prevention of Covid-19 in the Adolescents

According to the result of the study, the support and the role of family affected the adolescents in applying the protocols of Covid-19 prevention in their place. The family must internalize the habit to implement health protocols and the healthy lifestyle during the pandemic. A family is a complex society miniature that means the smallest institution of a society having a social structure and a separate system.¹⁸ The study also revealed that the family as the smallest unit of a society could take an active role in solving Covid-19 issues.⁶

The behaviour changes of the adolescents that were different from the previous condition before the pandemic made them adapt to the regulation of the prevention of Covid-19. The adolescents obedience was appeared on their daily behaviour. The family had a crucial role in constructing and maintaining the basic healthy lifestyle during the Covid-19 pandemic. Research by Syadidurrahmah et al found that family support had a chance to affect the behaviour of physical distancing as many as 1,8 times than those who did not give support.⁵ It was supported by the research finding that the support of the family belonged to the factor of discipline implemented by the college students of the three colleges in Semarang in applying the prevention of Covid-19 with the score of p value 0,000.¹⁹

The importance of parents and family role in affecting their adolescents to do the prevention of Covid-19 was giving the education or information for improving the adolescents awareness. According to Notoatmodjo, the changes or the actions of the health maintenance and improvement were based on the knowledge and the awareness obtained from the lesson or the information.²⁰ As what Ashari said, the increasing of family support in form of the education or the behaviour of the family members would be followed by the strong willingness to the individual.²¹ The higher support of the family in education, emotional, facility, information, and the appreciation, the obedience of the adolescents to implement the health protocol was also higher. That statement was empowered by the study stating that according to the Central Bureau of Statistics on 2020, there was 74,19% of Indonesian society complied to wear a mask based on the information and suggestion of the family members.²¹

Another matter was something regarding the importance of family role in maintaining the discipline of preventing Covid-19. The family impacted the adolescents in building their characters. According to Friedman, the family had an effect of character and culture building, especially the health behaviour. Thus the spread of Covid-19 could be prevented.¹¹ The family could encourage their members to behave a healthy life, wash hands, and wear a mask.

Santika said that the optimal support of the family in solving Covid-19 could be recognized from the ability to educate and to discipline their family members in order to obey the health protocols determined by the government.⁶ Sunda and Asyanti stated that the increase of family support and self efficacy on the Tuberculosis patients was in line with the increase of the patients obedience to have a treatment of Tuberculosis.²² According to the exposure, the family role for the adolescents during this pandemic became crucial in giving support, information, and motivation to learn and keep the health.

4.0 CONCLUSION

According to the results and the discussions of the study, the conclusion of this research was the social environment, the role of the society figures and the family affected the adolescents behaviour on preventing Covid-19. The education and socialization of the society figures impacted on the adolescents behavior in washing hands using liquid soap, wearing a mask properly, and the ethics of cough and sneeze. The improvement of the facilities such as washing hand sites and written information or notice of preventing Covid-19 in public places is needed. The monitoring of adolescents activity in the society environment should also be improved by the society leaders. The monitoring is related to the adolescents activity to avoid the crowd, keep the entrance access to the village, and reduce the activity needing the crowd.

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