

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DENGAN PERILAKU CUCI TANGAN PAKAI SABUN PADA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR NEGERI 4 BANJAR

Putri Aprilliyanti¹, Dini Nurbaeti Zen², Acep Hidayatul Mustopa³
Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Galuh
Email: putri_aprilliyanti@student.unigal.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) merupakan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat yang penting diterapkan sejak usia sekolah untuk mencegah penularan penyakit. Pengetahuan merupakan salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi perilaku Cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS). **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku Cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) pada siswa SD Negeri 4 Banjar Tahun 2026. **Metode:** Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *analitik korelasional* menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 58 siswa yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *proportional random sampling*. **Instrumen:** Kuesioner tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku Cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Analisis data menggunakan uji Spearman Rank. **Hasil:** Sebagian besar responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan kategori baik sebanyak 41 siswa (70,7%) dan perilaku Cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) kategori baik sebanyak 35 siswa (60,3%). Hasil uji Spearman Rank menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku Cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) ($p\text{-value} = 0,002$; $r_s = 0,397$) yang menunjukkan arah hubungan positif dengan kekuatan korelasi kategori cukup. **Kesimpulan:** Semakin baik tingkat pengetahuan siswa tentang Cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS), maka cenderung semakin baik pula perilaku Cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) yang dilakukan.

Kata Kunci: tingkat pengetahuan, perilaku, Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun (CTPS), FFanak usia sekolah

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND
HANDWASHING WITH SOAP (HWWS) BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS
OF SD NEGERI 4 BANJAR**

Putri Aprilliyanti¹, Dini Nurbaeti Zen², Acep Hidayatul Mustopa³

Faculty of Health Sciences, Galuh University

Email: putri_aprilliyanti@student.unigal.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Background: Handwashing with soap (HWWS) is one of the essential clean and healthy living behaviors that should be practiced from an early age to prevent the transmission of various infectious diseases. Knowledge is one of the factors that influences students' handwashing behavior with soap (HWWS). **Objective:** To determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and handwashing with soap (HWWS) behavior among students at SD Negeri 4 Banjar in 2026. **Methods:** This study employed a quantitative approach with a correlation analytic design using a cross-sectional approach. The study involved 58 students selected using proportional random sampling. **Instrument:** Data were collected using validated and reliable questionnaires on knowledge and handwashing with soap (HWWS) behavior. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rank test. **Results:** Most respondents had a good level of knowledge, accounting for 41 students (70.7%), while 35 students (60.3%) demonstrated good handwashing with soap (HWWS) behavior. The Spearman Rank test indicated a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and handwashing with soap (HWWS) behavior ($p\text{-value} = 0.002$; $r = 0.397$), showing a positive correlation with a moderate level of associational. **Conclusion:** A higher level of students' knowledge regarding handwashing with soap (HWWS) tends to be associated with better handwashing with soap (HWWS) behavior.

Keywords: Knowledge, handwashing with soap (HWWS), behavior, elementary school students.