Understanding Cough Ethics and Changes of Behavior of Kindergarten Teachers in the Work Area of Puskesmas Sedayu I: Community-Based Health Efforts

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ABSTRACT

**Background:** Cough cases are increasing every year. The most common cause is a virus. Coughing is influenced by endurance, Cough Ethics, and Handwashing with Soap/Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun (CTPS). Transmission occurs through droplets in the air from the patient when coughing or sneezing. We need to educate the community to minimize transmission, especially among children. Ultimately, this speeds up the healing process. **Objective:** This study aimed to provide an understanding of Cough Ethics and behavior change using narrative in action to kindergarten teachers. **Method:** This study used descriptive-analytic qualitative methods with narrative in action. The subjects of the study were a population of kindergarten teachers in the working area of the Puskesmas Sedayu 1, selected purposive snowball sampling. Retrieval of data was done through the observation stage, pre-narrative in action activities, the narrative in action, post narrative in action activities, and the final observation stage in kindergarten. **Result:** Observations were done at the school to find out the infrastructure. Observation before and after the demonstration showed there were improvements and concluded that all can demonstrate the Cough Ethics and CTPS. Watching the Cough Ethics video, CTPS, followed by the dialogue, motivation, education, persuasion, promotion were empowering for the teachers to change their behavior. All groups when coughing or sneezing covered their nose and mouth with a tissue, mask, or the inner side of elbow arm or expelled phlegm on the ground, loding/special place like a jar, and toilet. **Conclusion:** Narrative in action activities are an alternative way of providing understanding to change behavior. Watching videos makes it easy to explain the Ethics of Cough. Practice is needed to improve the skills of narrative in action.

**Keywords:** cough ethic, CTPS, narrative in action

INTRODUCTION

One of the Puskesmas activities according to the Ministry of Health Regulation No. 75 of 2014, is Community-Based Health Efforts/Upaya Kesehatan Berbasis Masyarakat (UKBM), which is more focused on promoting and preventive efforts by involving all levels of society, including kindergarten teachers. One of the preventive promotive efforts in UKBM is the prevention and control of infectious diseases. Transmission of infectious diseases such as the common cold in schoolchildren is very easy. The common cold disease does not happen seasonally and can be experienced by anyone throughout the year. Common cold, influenza, and pharyngitis can be experienced by anyone whose immune system is decreasing. This disease can easily attack people with low endurance and in some circumstances only by resting and eating a balanced diet, can sufferers improve. The number of common cold sufferers in pre-school age children in Puskesmas Sedayu I tended to increase from 2013, 2014, and 2015, specifically 674, 628, and 715 cases. Common cold and acute pharyngitis have always been counted in the 10 most diseases over the past 3 years for all ages.

Coughing is a symptom of a disease caused either by infection or non-infection. Infectious disease is one caused by germs in the form of bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, and not caused by physical factors (burns) or chemicals (poisoning). Mode of transmission of disease can occur through direct media on the surface of the skin of people to people or air media directly in the form of droplets or saliva splashes or indirectly through water borne. Direct transmission usually occurs through sneezing or coughing. Coughing also occurs in people with GERD, chronic lung conditions such as asthma, COPD, pulmonary fibrosis, and lung tissue disease, and can also be due to embolism, or heart failure congestion. Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Program/Program Pengendalian dan Pencegahan Penyakit Infeksi (PPI) has been routinely
conducted by Puskesmas. Communities and staff have an increased risk of contracting diseases through daily contact with sick patients. For health officers, early warning standards are applied using masks and CTPS.

The most common behavior is not wearing personal protective equipment such as masks and CTPS. Compliance in washing hands with soap and water together is recommended because it reduces the incidence of illness that comes from the environment compared to washing hands with an alcohol-based liquid. Fulfillment of proper infrastructure is also needed to minimize cough transmission, especially in the school environment. The application of standard precautions in health care facilities starts with health workers serving in health services, applied in daily activities, especially when on duty. When there are no tissues, you can use your inner side of elbow arm when coughing or sneezing, and if there is fluid coming out through the nose, use tissue or discharge sputum into the toilet or in a special place filled with antiseptic fluid.

This study aimed to provide an understanding of Cough Ethics and behavior change using narrative in action by kindergarten teachers so that teachers can be an example and healthy role model of Cough Ethics for kindergarten children.

### RESEARCH METHODS

This research was descriptive-analytic study with a qualitative approach. This research used narrative in action with 6 steps of activities consisting of dialogue, motivation, education, persuasion, promotion, and empowerment. Each step consists of questions: (1) What do you do when you cough or sneeze?; (2) If you don’t wear a mask or tissue, what do you do?; (3) If your hands get wet with coughing or sneezing splashes, what do you do?; and (4) If you cough and there is phlegm, where do you get rid of the phlegm?

Descriptive research is conducted to describe, interpret, and explain social situations. Descriptions are in the form of phenomena found, risk factors, and effects or results. Subjects were divided into 3 groups due to the busy schedule of the teachers so that the grouping was based on the similarity of time the subjects had when they were going to be observed.

The population were kindergarten teachers in the working area of the Puskesmas Sedayu 1. The sampling technique was purposive snowball sampling in 15 kindergartens and 36 teachers. Inclusion criteria were: (1) Kindergarten teachers who work in the work area of Puskesmas Sedayu 1; (2) Willing to be a respondent; (3) Not yet retired in the next 5 years; and (4) Not being treated by a doctor. Exclusion criteria: (1) Kindergarten teachers who do not live in the District of Sedayu; and (2) Not a kindergarten teacher.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Screening several videos about cough ethics is a way to attract attention early in the activity. The results of the narrative in action can be seen in appendix 1. The dialogue activities of the respondents could be directed more by referring to the video watched, and reactions from the three dialogue groups developed according to the participants’ understanding. Almost all participants actively said they were in the habit of closing their noses when coughing or sneezing using a handkerchief, tissue, mask, or inner elbow. The question of why use a mask was appropriately answered by fellow respondents. The question about the effectiveness of using the inner side of elbow arm in group 3 was raised by one of the respondents. Dialogue about correct CTPS was also inserted into the health promotion.

Motivating activities according to Sulaksana tend to be done in 2 directions, so also in this activity motivating respondents to use tissues, masks, and the inner side of elbow arm when coughing or sneezing in each group. The goal was motivating to want to wear the right mask, how to get rid of tissues, masks, the right reaction, and how to CTPS sequentially. In group 3 respondents were found motivated to the use of the inner elbow when coughing or sneezing.

Educational and promotional activities tended to be one-way from the Researchers and also in answering respondents’ questions. Some respondents in each group were enthusiastic about asking why it is safer to wear a disposable mask, about the causes of coughing, and why use the inner side of elbow arm.

The persuasion step was done with respondents who still use a handkerchief urging them to pay attention to how to treat a handkerchief after use. Also, respondents who still use their hands to cover their nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing were urged to do the correct CTPS as soon as possible. It was explained that the effect of not closing the nose-mouth when coughing will spread airborne diseases such as common cold. But the activities did not appear to show there was a good promotional effort.

### Table 1. Research variable

| Subject | Variable |
|---------|----------|
| Group 1 | 1. Closing the nose-mouth using a mask or tissue when sneezing and coughing |
|         | 2. Using the inner side of elbow arm/sleeve while sneezing and coughing |
|         | 3. Wash hands with soap in running water |
|         | 4. Throw sputum in toilet/container that has been given antiseptic |
Table 2. Guidelines of the narrative in action

| No | Question | Demonstration | 1. Dialogue | 2. Motivation | 3. Education | 4. Persuasion | 5. Promotion | 6. Empowerment |
|----|----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
|    |          |               | V Narration | V Narration   | V Narration  | V Narration  | V Narration  | V Narration    |
| 1  | What do you do when you cough and sneeze? | Close the nose-mouth using a mask or tissue when sneezing and coughing | Understand the question | Ethics | Ethics and how to use proper tissue/mask and how to get rid of it | So, you want to cover the nose-mouth when coughing or sneezing because it is appropriate ethics | Infectious diseases due to cough can be minimized by covering the nose-mouth when coughing or sneezing | Describe CC & TBC | Ensure understanding, by altering behavior by using & removing the correct tissue or mask when coughing or sneezing |
| 2  | If you do not wear a mask, there is no tissue, what you do when coughing and or sneezing? | Use the inner side of elbow arm when sneezing and coughing. | Understand the question | Practicality | Do not bother looking for a mask or tissue, easy, cheap | So, you will want to use a sleeve or a silhouette arm to cover the nose-mouth when coughing or sneezing because it’s practical, easy, and cheap. | Germs stuck in their sleeves or sleeves and exposed to free air/sun, not sprinkling droplets to others. | Ensure understanding and willingness to change behavior using the upper sleeve or the inner side of elbow arm when coughing or sneezing. |
| 3  | If your hand is exposed to a splash of cough or sneeze, what is doing? | 7 steps washing hands with soap with running water: 1. Wipe your palms 2. The back of the hand 3. In between the fingers 4. Knuckles 5. Fingernails 6. Thumbs up 7. Wrist | Understand the question | - | Spreading germs by hand while shaking hands, holding items such as doorknobs, books, food | So, you will want to do 7 steps sequential CTPS. | Hands cleaner & minimize the spread of germs by hand. | Ensure understanding, willing to change the behavior, memorize the song 7 steps washing hands and willing to do in everyday life both at home and at work. |
| 4  | If you cough and there may be sputum, where do you get rid of the sputum? | 1. Toilets 2. Lodong/special place & given antiseptic solution | Understand the question | - | - | - Not spread disease - Ethics | Germs cannot immediately die, it can fly | Creates a disgust to the spit that is dumped indiscriminately | Beware of TB disease transmission with icing phenomenon | Ensure understanding and willing to change sputum-throwing behavior, ensuring there is a trash can near the classroom. |

Table 3. Preliminary and final observation results

| No | School | Observation |
|----|--------|-------------|
|    |        | Available | Available | Poster | Faucet | Soap/ | Tissue/ | Closed | Toilet |
|    |        | Children | masks | PHBS | water in | hand rub | clean | bins |   |
|    |        | know the | | | the yard | | napkins | |   |
|    |        | song of | | | | | | |   |
|    |        | CTPS | | | | | | |   |
| A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| 1 | TK PKK 30 AM | - | V | - | V | V | V | - | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| 2 | TK PKK 29 AM | - | V | - | V | V | V | - | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| 3 | TK Pertawi 61 KI | - | V | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | - | - | - | V | V |
| 4 | TK ABA TAPEN | - | V | V | V | V | V | - | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| 5 | TK ABA SEDAYU | - | V | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| 6 | TK ABA ABM | - | V | - | - | V | V | - | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| 7 | TK PKK 7 AM | - | V | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | - | - | - | V | V |
| 8 | TK ABA PEDUSAN | - | V | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | - | - | - | V | V |
| 9 | TK PKK 28 AM | - | V | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | - | - | - | V | V |
| 10 | TK PKK 4 AM | - | V | V | - | V | - | - | - | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| 11 | TK PKK MAWAR | - | - | - | V | V | V | V | V | - | - | V | V | V | V |
| 12 | TK PKK 35 MEKAR | - | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| 13 | TK PKK 10 AM | - | V | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | - | - | - | V | V |
| 14 | TK ST THERESIA | - | V | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | - | - | - | V | V |
| 15 | TKIT BINA INSAN | - | V | - | - | V | V | V | - | V | - | - | - | V | V |

V: available/know/able
- : available/not know/not able
A: start
B: end
However, at the end of the activity, there were empowerment efforts by concluding together, agreeing, asking for willingness to become a role model, and conveying the correct Cough Ethics.

The results of the initial and final observations after the narrative in action can be seen in Table 3 below. Pre and post narrative in action activities were used to assess understanding and behavior changes after exposure to the narrative in action.

The initial stage was done by observing, visiting a kindergarten, seeing and talking with kindergarten students as well as teachers. The results of initial observations found 100% of students and teachers do not know the correct steps of CTPS.

Final observation after 3 months of the last narrative in action activity, namely in April week III, showed there was significant change in all teachers and students who now already know the 7-step hand washing song with 93.33% of kindergarten. The PHBS (Clean and Healthy Life Behavior) poster increased by 100% from 5 schools to 10 schools. Kindergarten schools that are being renovated are using water taps for ablution in the mosque next to the location.

Solid or liquid soap already exists near the water tap, and there were an additional 12 locations up from 20% to 100%. Tissues or napkins were already available around the place to wash hands. Most sites had closed trash bins and several begin to have dry and wet waste sorting with a change from 33.33% to 73.33% having closed trash. All kindergarten schools already have well-maintained bathrooms. Some children who are coughing still use their arms to cover their nose and mouth.

CONCLUSIONS
The activity that begins with watching the video makes it easier to implement steps in the narrative in action. Cough Ethics can also be socialized with narrative in action. When coughing or sneezing, closing your mouth to the bottom of the nose with the forearm to the elbow is more practical than using a tissue or mask. Steps to wash hands with soap are easy to remember by singing. Removing phlegm or nasal discharge is better in the bathroom. In patients with the chronic or old disease tissues can be disposed temporarily in a lodong. In the room, there should be a closed trash bin. The results of the final observation after 3 months of narrative in action, found a significant change in doing the Cough Ethics properly.

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Ethical Approval and Informed Consent
This research has been approved by the Medical and Health Research Ethics Committee (MHREC) from the Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

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Availability of Data and Material
Data and material can be accessed via the corresponding author.

Conflict of Interest
None.

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### APPENDIX 1

#### Table of the Narrative in Action at Group

| No. | Narrative in Action | Question                                                                 | Response I                                                                 | Response II                                                                 | Response III                                                                 |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Dialog              | What do you do when you cough or sneeze?                                 | 1) Yes, we use tissue, and after using tissue, it must be discarded/thrown. That’s right ma’am, use tissue after coughing? Is it right, ma’am? | (1) If I am in front of the children, I still immediately run to the bathroom. If you do not use tissue, I will cover it when I cough. | (1) Wash hands after covering mouth with both hands.                               |
|     |                     |                                                                          | (2) How about wearing a handkerchief, if there are no tissues?             | (2) Take a tissue, after coughing just take (demonstrate cough with tissue). But if I was teaching, I immediately ran out to the bathroom. | (2) Use the arm when coughing.                                                   |
|     |                     |                                                                          | (3) After coughing, after coughing, yes it (tissue) is thrown in the trash, then we immediately wash hands. | (3) When coughing or sneezing, what you do is drink salt water. If not, then drink salt water mixed with soy sauce and oranges to treat it. | (3) Wear a mask when in class when coughing and flu.                             |
|     |                     |                                                                          | (4) Tissues                                                                | (4) First, we must cover our mouths with tissue, then we throw the tissue in a closed trash can. |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                          |                                                                           | (5) Cover with a tissue (practise coughing with a tissue).                  |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                          |                                                                           | (6) Not facing other people, keep having to be ready with tissue at least covered so as not to spread to others. |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                        | If you do not wear a mask or use tissue, what do you do?                   | (1) Then open the mask and try to cough covered in the arm (participant).   | (1) Yes doctor, it’s more easily to use arms, then tissue, mask, tomorrow dumped into the trash, simple but often forgot. |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                        | If your hands are splashed by coughing or sneezing, what are you doing?    | (1) The easiest way is to use the inner side of elbow arm like the example in the video, it is not difficult to find a tissue or handkerchief, unless there is a crack means to throw it away the tissue or in the bathroom (Researcher). | (1) Some respondents answered, “Wash hands with soap”. Others add “Rinse with flowing water”. |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           | (2) Use a mask, right?                                                       |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                        | (1) Using hands is actually in my opinion if it’s okay, then after that immediately look for water, and then wash your hands using 7 steps to wash hands with soap like the film earlier. |                                                                            |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           | (2) But if you use spray it also contains alcohol, can you buy it to wash your hands? |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           | (3) Well that’s it, so we spray 4 times the taste is also not enough for cleaning. |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           | (4) Yeah, and sometimes it’s still dry, but before we used it (pointing to the one provided) why is it like that? |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            |                                                                               |
|     |                     |                                                                        | If you cough and there may be sputum, where do you get rid of the sputum? | (1) Suppose there is no trash, then I look elsewhere there is no trash, then I pocket it, is the influence not germs? | Usually I cough there is a reaction. When I taught, my reaction was swallowed. But if the cough continues, I go out first, cough in the bathroom or drink water. If in the bathroom, my reaction will be thrown in the toilet. |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           | (2) If you don’t bring plastic?                                              | (1) Some tell a few years before his mother died of coughing, he prepared a used biscuit can whose contents were given antiseptic solution. Every morning and evening he turns with his brother to throw it in the front sewer. |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           | (3) The important thing is the bag can be hit by free air later.             | (2) On the ground, continue to be covered using soil.                          |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           | (4) As a child, there are grandmothers who use it to chew special leaves (to dispose of the results of the used-chewing special | (2) In the bathroom ma’am.                                                      |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            | (3) On the lawn alone, the sun is exposed to direct germs.                   |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            | (4) You may throw it in the tissue.                                            |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            | (5) Dispose of directly in the trash?                                         |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            | (6) Poor people who clean trash cans, yes if they are in a plastic cage first. In Srontakan Kindergarten who coughs, the teacher goes to the bathroom. |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            | (7) If the cough is very frequent and the phlegm/sputum is many,              |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            | Usually I cough there is a reaction. When I taught, my reaction was swallowed. But if the cough continues, I go out first, cough in the bathroom or drink water. If in the bathroom, my reaction will be thrown in the toilet. |
|     |                     |                                                                        |                                                                           |                                                                            | (1) Some tell a few years before his mother died of coughing, he prepared a used biscuit can whose contents were given antiseptic solution. Every morning and evening he turns with his brother to throw it in the front sewer. |
| No | Narrative in Action | Question | Group I | Group II | Group III |
|----|---------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
|    |                     |          | Response Participants | Response Participants | Response Participants |
| 2  | Motivation          | What do you do when you cough or sneeze? | Mouth and nose. So not only the mouth, but also the nose. So, this must cover all. So, if you take a sheet and it is not enough, you can take 2 sheets. Don’t use toilet paper. Yes, that’s OK, but it’s really coughing. So that’s how it is mom, take enough, keep it closed, not only the mouth but also the nose. Oh, Mr. Nur said earlier “Yes if there is tissue”. Well, please try Mr. Nur, practice it. So how to wear the right mask? (Researcher). Yes, we see the fold. If it’s the right one, the outer one folds out of the bag. So, for example I drag here it falls. But if we go back, try behind that inside if we put something in here then it still won’t fall. Take a look at this (demonstrate by putting a pen in the fold). Respondent justified by saying “Yes, yes not fall”. Researcher continued “So that the hope, germs that are stuck here will not carry anywhere. So, do not fall. |
|    |                     |          | If you do not wear a mask or use tissue, what do you do? | The easiest is to use the inner side of elbow arm like the example in the video, it is not difficult to find a tissue or handkerchief, unless there is a crack means to throw it in garbage or in the bathroom (participant). | Others try to cough when wearing a mask and say, “It’s hard to breathe, it’s better to use your arms”. Then open the mask and try to cough covered with arms. “More relieved”. Researcher “Yes, so that’s how it is. So how can you use it? So, if you cough? The answer is wearing a mask earlier and it’s more practical to use your inner side of elbow arm. Anything else you want to add?” Please try it, isn’t it suitable for the 7 steps of CTPS? (Researcher). All participants tried the 7 steps of CTPS. Anyone wants to compare with soap. He invited us to a hand washing area near the hall and argued “It’s better to use soap and running water”. The opinion of other respondent colleagues “Yes sometimes if you just urge to use fluids”. |
|    |                     |          | If your hands are splashed by coughing or sneezing, what are you doing? | Actually, in my opinion, it’s okay to use your hands, then immediately look for water, then wash your hands the 7 steps of CTPS like the film (participant). Another respondent suddenly said “Please practice it” (Researcher). | Get used to wash hands with soap and running water (Researcher). Some respondents have memorized it. |
| No | Narrative in Action | Question | Group I | Group II | Group III |
|----|---------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
|    |                     |          | Response Participants | Response Participants | Response Participants |
| 4  | Persuasion          | What do you do when you cough or sneeze? | Now this is a trash can. Olang (like a jar), able to remove phlegm. Isn’t that like there are small places? Well, the most important thing is the jar (Researcher). | (1) Ladies, if you cough with phlegm, change your reaction in the toilet or tissue, then throw it in a trash bin exposed to the sun or if in the trash bin, what should you think, ladies and gentlemen? (Researcher). | (1) Getting used to wash the hands with soap and flowing water (from the participant). |
|    |                     |          |                     | (2) Yes ma’am, you can, but still, from plastic waste to the toilet, ma’am, unless you have large sand or land that is exposed to the sun, you can use it (Researcher). | (2) If being taught may be difficult, later the children will not be clear with the teacher’s voice, detained first and then leave the class to cough, especially if you cough continuously. |
|    |                     |          |                     | (3) I used to buy colorful, washable, no wires, just a little nose and mouth cover, no folds. It’s comfortable to wear because it’s exposed to the wind or cool. Remember the 7 steps to wash hands (Researcher). | (3) I used to buy colorful, washable, no wires, just a little nose and mouth cover, no folds. |
|    |                     |          |                     |                    | It’s comfortable to wear because it’s exposed to the wind or cool. |
|    |                     |          |                    |                     | Remember the 7 steps to wash hands (Researcher). |
| 5  | Promotion           | What do you do when you cough or sneeze? | Like this? (showing the handrub) | (1) Alhamdulillah, everyone is happy, tomorrow please teach children the 7 steps to wash hands (Researcher). | (1) Do you wash it every other day? If you are not sick, then no problem, but if you cough due to an allergy or a cold cough due to an infection? |
|    |                     |          |                     | (2) Yes, it may be thrown in the toilet maybe yes, it’s uncomfortable to hear that people want to dump the mucus. (Researcher). | (2) There are still germs that can infect other people. |
|    |                     |          |                     |                   | Researcher said that it is safer to dispose of the closet or make a hole to throw sputum than on the ground to prevent germs from spreading. |
|    |                     |          |                    |                     | |
| 6  | Empowerment         | What do you do when you cough or sneeze? | Please practice it (sing the 7 steps of CTPS) (Researcher) | The conclusion is more understanding, right ma’am. After trying the mask when coughing, cover your nose to mouth with a tissue, and compare it with your arms (Researcher). | There are 7 steps to wash the hands from front to back, between fingers, knuckles, fingertips, wrist thumbs (Researcher sing) |
|    |                     |          |                     |                   | (1) We get it from the public health office (point to the hand rub) (Researcher) |
|    |                     |          |                     |                   | (2) Right ma’am, it is safer and guaranteed cleaner by handwashing with soap with flowing water (Researcher) |
|    |                     |          |                     |                   | Yes ma’am, it can, but still, throw plastic waste to the toilet, ma’am, unless you have large sand or land that is exposed to the sun, you can use it (Researcher) |
|    |                     |          |                     |                   | Activities closed by practicing Cough Ethics, washing hands with soap, and a commitment to teach Cough Ethics to kindergarten students. |
| No | Narrative in Action | Question                                                                 | Group I Response Participants | Group II Response Participants | Group III Response Participants |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | If you do not wear a mask or use tissue, what do you do? | Conclude to close the nose-mouth using the inner side of elbow arm. | Inform about Cough Ethics in the school and family. | Being able to practice covering the nose-mouth with the inner side of elbow arm. |
| 2  | If your hands are splashed by coughing or sneezing, what are you doing? | Concludes about proper hand washing with the 7 steps of CTPS. | Receive understanding using the inner arm elbow. | Th respondents are willing to teach the 7 steps of CTPS. | Wash hands after closing the mouth with both hands. |
| 3  | If you cough and there may be sputum, where do you get rid of the sputum? | Conclude about how to properly expel phlegm in the closest garbage. | The respondents are willing to inform Cough Ethics (one of them is a place to dispose of sputum) in the school and family. | Commitment to teach Cough Ethics to kindergarten students. |
