



Research Article

Comparison of Knowledge and Attitudes of Faculty of Nursing and Non-Faculty of Nursing Students of Indonesian Adventist University Toward Human Monkeypox

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ABSTRACT

Effective disease control, including monkeypox (mpox), relies heavily on community knowledge and adherence to preventive measures. To compare the knowledge and attitude of Faculty of Nursing and Non-Faculty of Nursing students of Universitas Advent Indonesia towards Human Monkeypox. This study is descriptive and uses quantitative methods with a cross-sectional approach. Data were collected using a validated Google Form questionnaire. The population of this study consisted of students from the Faculty of Nursing and Non-Faculty of Nursing at Adventist University of Indonesia. Sample: The sample consisted of 120 students, with each group (Faculty of Nursing and Nursing) totaling 60 people. The results of this study showed that Nursing students had better knowledge and attitude toward Human Monkeypox than Non Nursing students. A total of 47 people (78%) had high knowledge and 55% had a good attitude, while in Non-Nursing only 38 (63%) had the level of knowledge and 4 people (7%). There is a significant difference with ($P < 0.001$), Knowledge and attitude of Faculty of Nursing students towards Human Monkeypox are better than Non-Nursing students. Based on the results of this study, it is recommended that higher education institutions develop interdisciplinary education related to infectious diseases such as Human Monkeypox. Education can be carried out through seminars, training, curriculum integration, and optimization of digital media. Collaboration between faculties is also important to strengthen literacy and preventive attitudes towards infectious diseases.

INTRODUCTION

Human monkeypox is a zoonotic disease caused by the Monkeypox virus, a member of the Orthopoxvirus genus (Budiyarto et al., 2023). The disease was first identified in 1958

in laboratory monkeys and the first human cases were reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1970 (Mitjà et al., 2023). Over time, monkeypox cases that were previously limited to Central and West

Africa have now spread globally due to human mobility and animal trade (Qelina & Graharti, 2019).

As of August 2022, more than 26,000 cases have been reported in over 75 countries, with Indonesia confirming its first case on 19 August 2022 (Shalsabila Aulia Ananda, Nurul Huda, n.d.). As of August 2024, there have been 88 cases of monkeypox in Indonesia, with DKI Jakarta as the region with the most cases, followed by West Java, Banten, East Java, Yogyakarta, and the Riau Islands (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Transmission occurs mainly through close contact with infected individuals or contaminated objects, and most cases in Indonesia are associated with high-risk sexual behavior (Putri et al., 2023).

Clinically, monkeypox symptoms resemble smallpox, but are milder, with an incubation period of 5–21 days. Initial symptoms include fever, muscle aches, and swollen lymph nodes, followed by a skin rash that develops into lesions (Intanghina, 2019). Prevention of this disease involves improving personal hygiene, avoiding direct contact with patients, using personal protective equipment, and educating the public. Health education based on coaching has been proven effective in increasing knowledge and preventing the transmission of infectious diseases. Mutiudin et al. (2024) showed that the use of TB Cards in health coaching was able to significantly increase awareness and preventive measures against tuberculosis. The smallpox vaccine is also known to provide cross-protection against monkeypox (Dealova et al., 2024). Public knowledge about infectious diseases plays an important role in efforts to prevent and control the spread of disease. However, low levels of understanding often pose an obstacle to the implementation of healthy behaviors. Salma et al. (2024) demonstrated that health education can significantly improve mothers' knowledge about the prevention of acute respiratory infections (ARI). This shows that an educational approach can be an effective strategy in

increasing public preparedness for disease threats such as monkeypox.

Research on monkeypox (human monkeypox) in Indonesia is still limited, especially studies comparing the knowledge and attitudes of students from health (nursing) and non-health educational backgrounds. Most previous studies have focused on healthcare workers or the general public, not students with different academic backgrounds, thereby creating a gap in understanding. The novelty of this research lies in its approach of comparing two groups of students the Nursing Faculty and non-Nursing Faculty at Indonesia Adventist University, an area that has not been extensively explored in Indonesia. This study makes an important contribution to public health education by demonstrating how academic backgrounds influence awareness and attitudes toward infectious diseases, and can serve as a foundation for developing more effective educational interventions in addressing outbreaks such as monkeypox (Weraman et al., 2022).

METHOD

This study used a cross-sectional descriptive quantitative method to measure the knowledge and attitudes of students of the Faculty of Nursing and non-Nursing, Universitas Advent Indonesia towards human monkeypox. Samples were taken by consecutive sampling according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria until the required number was met, with the sample size determined using the Slovin formula (Ananda et al., 2023).

This research will be conducted in March - April 2025 at Universitas Advent Indonesia, West Bandung. The selection of this location is based on the relevance of the research subject and the availability of respondents who are by the study objectives.

The population in this study consisted of students of Universitas Advent Indonesia from the Faculty of Nursing and non-nursing faculties. The research sample consisted of 120 students, consisting of 40

undergraduate students in Nursing, 20 D3 students in Nursing, 15 students from the Faculty of Information Technology, 15 students from the Faculty of Philosophy, and 10 students each from the Faculties of Pharmacy, Education, and Economics. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling, namely by including each individual who met the criteria until the specified number was reached. Determination of the number of samples was carried out using the Slovin formula to obtain proportional, accurate, and generalizable results for the population (Majdina et al., 2024).

$$n1 = n2 = \frac{(z\alpha\sqrt{2PQ} + Z\beta\sqrt{P1Q + P2Q2})}{(P1 - P2)^2}$$

Information:

$n1 = n2$: Minimum number of samples

$Z\alpha = 1,960$ (Standard derivative for significance level $\alpha = 5\%$)

$Z\beta = 0,84$ (Standard derivative for 80% power)

$P1 = 0,1$ (Standard proportion)

$P2 = 0,33$ (Proportion studied)

$P = \frac{1}{2} (P1 + P2) = \frac{1}{2} (0,1 + 0,3) = 0,2$

$Q1 = 1 - P1 = 1 - 0,1 = 0,9$

$Q2 = 1 - P2 = 1 - 0,33 = 0,67$

The above values are entered into the formula, as follows:

$$n1 = n2 = \frac{(z\alpha\sqrt{2PQ} + Z\beta\sqrt{P1Q + P2Q2})}{(P1 - P2)^2}$$

$$n1 = n2 = \frac{(1.569)^2}{(0.1)^2} = (156.9)^2 = 60,341$$

$$n1 = n2 = 60,341$$

From the formula above, the sample results are 60 for each group, so the total number of samples for all is 120 people.

Before starting data collection, the researcher first submitted a proposal to the Health Research Ethics Committee (KEPK) of Adventist University of Indonesia to obtain ethical approval. After approval, the researcher proceeded to request permission

from the Dean of the Faculty of Nursing to access student data and conduct interviews. An explanation of the research objectives and procedures was provided to respondents via Google Forms, and participation was voluntary, with electronic informed consent provided. Respondents then completed the questionnaire independently within the specified timeframe, with assistance available if needed. The collected data were reviewed by the researchers to ensure completeness and consistency; if any deficiencies were found, the researchers contacted the respondents for clarification. The complete data were then processed and analyzed to produce valid and reliable research results.

In this study, the questionnaire was distributed to respondents via Google Form which contained a series of questions. Data The obtained data were then analyzed using the Likert Scale, which is commonly used in questionnaires to measure opinions, perceptions, and user satisfaction levels. According to Yang & Sihotang (2023), respondents were asked to choose one of several available answer options to express their level of agreement. The Likert Scale in this study consists of 2 answer choices in each category, namely yes and no.

Data processing and analysis is an important stage in research to obtain valid and reliable results (Suryana, 2018). This stage includes: The data processing in this study was carried out systematically through several stages. First, data checking was performed to ensure that all questionnaires were completed thoroughly and consistently. Next, the coding process was carried out, which involved converting respondents' answers into numerical form to facilitate the analysis process, for example, "Yes" was coded as 2 and "No" as 1. After the data was coded, the next step was data entry, which involved inputting the coded data into the SPSS statistical program. Then, data cleaning is performed to recheck for any errors or inconsistencies, which are then corrected if found. Once the data is clean and ready,

statistical analysis is conducted to examine the relationships or patterns between the variables being studied. Finally, the results of the analysis are interpreted in the form of tables or graphs and compared with the results of other studies to reinforce the findings obtained.

Validation Test & Rehabilitation Test

Table 1. Validation Test & Rehabilitation Test

Item-Total Statistics			
Variables	Code	Information	
Validation Test	P1 –P1	Valid	
Rehabilitation Test	.823	10	Valid
	.780	10	

The results of the validity test show that all items in the knowledge and attitude variables have a calculated r- r-value greater than the r-table (0.254) at a significance level of 5%. Thus, all statement items are declared valid and suitable for use to measure respondents' knowledge and attitudes towards human monkeypox .

The results of the reliability test show that the instrument on the knowledge variable has a Cronbach's Alpha value of .823, which is included in the reliable category and can be accepted for exploratory research purposes. Meanwhile, the attitude variable obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of .780, which indicates very high reliability. Thus, all instruments on both variables can be said to have adequate internal consistency and are suitable for measuring respondents' knowledge and attitudes towards human monkeypox.

RESULTS

Sample Characteristics Based on Faculty and Gender

Table 2. Sample Characteristics

Faculty	JK	N	%
Faculty of Nursing	L	14 people	12%
	P	46 people	38 %
Non Nursing	L	24 people	20%
	P	36 people	30%

Based on the data, the majority of respondents came from the Faculty of Nursing with 46 women (38%) and 14 men (12%). From the Non-Nursing faculty, there were 36 women (30%) and 24 men (20%). Overall, the participation of women (68%) was higher than men (32%), indicating the dominance of female respondents in this study. Research from (Ishaq et al., 2024) also stated that in previous studies, there were more female respondents than male respondents. This study also mentioned that the number of female respondents was higher than that of male respondents, with 48 female respondents and 32 male respondents (Udayani et al., 2025).

Table 3. Respondent Classification Based on Student Knowledge & Attitude Values Results About Human Monkeypox

Variables	Faculty of Nursing		Non-Nursing Faculty	
	High	Low	High	Low
Knowledge	47	13	38	22
Attitude	33	27	4	56

Based on the data in the table above, the majority of respondents from the Faculty of Nursing have a high level of knowledge of 78% (47 people), while only 22% (13 people) have low knowledge. On the other hand, in respondents from non-nursing Faculties, the proportion of those who have high knowledge is lower, namely 63% (38 people), and 37% (22 people) have low knowledge.

Based on the data above, in the Faculty of Nursing, 55% of respondents have a good attitude, while 45% have a bad attitude. On the other hand, in the Non-Nursing Faculty, only 7% of respondents have a good attitude, while the other 93% have a bad attitude. This shows a significant difference in attitudes between the two faculties, with the Faculty of Nursing having more respondents with a good attitude than the Non-Nursing Faculty.

Table 4. Comparison of Students' Knowledge and Attitudes about Monkeypox

Knowledge Comparison	Faculty of Nursing		Non-Nursing Faculty		P-value
	High & Low				
	52	8	5	55	<,001
Attitudes Comparison	Good & not good				P-value
	33	27	4	56	

Based on the table above shows the results of the analysis, there are 52 (87%) nursing faculty students who have a high level of knowledge about Human Monkeypox. While in non-nursing faculty students, there are 5 (8%) who have a high level of knowledge. The results of the attitude survey indicate that there is a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.001$) in the level of attitude toward monkeypox between nursing students and non-nursing students. 55% of nursing students had a positive attitude, while only 7% of non-nursing students demonstrated a positive attitude. Conversely, the majority of non-nursing students (93%) had a negative attitude. This indicates that educational background in health sciences influences students' attitudes toward responding to infectious disease issues such as monkeypox.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the characteristics of the sample consisted of students from the Faculty of Nursing and Non-Nursing who were divided based on gender, age, knowledge, and attitudes towards Human Monkeypox. Based on the data in Table 4.1, the majority of respondents in this study were female, with 46 respondents (38%) from the Faculty of Nursing and 36 respondents (30%) from the Non-Nursing Faculty. Overall, the number of female respondents (68%) was more dominant than male respondents (32%) in line with research from previous researchers, namely Most

respondents were female, 89.8%. Male respondents were only 10.2%. This shows the dominance of female respondents in this study (Ananda et al., 2023). These results indicate that the majority of respondents are female, which is in line with the tendency for higher female participation in similar studies, especially in the health sector (Pengetahuan et al., 2023).

In the knowledge analysis, the results presented in Table 4.2 show that students of the Faculty of Nursing have a higher level of knowledge than students of the Non-Nursing Faculty in previous studies also explained that the health faculty knows more about human monkeypox than those outside the health faculty (Hadiyihdini, 2023). In the Faculty of Nursing, 78% of respondents had high knowledge, while 22% had low knowledge. Meanwhile, in the Non-Nursing Faculty, only 63% had high knowledge, and the remaining 37% had low knowledge. Similar to research from (Noberta Nanda Almas, 2023) which is more dominant in the health faculty. These results show that an educational background in nursing has a significant impact on students' understanding of Human Monkeypox. Research by Dewi et al, (2023) conducted on the general public showed that only 45% of respondents had a high level of knowledge about Human Monkeypox, while the rest, namely 55%, were in the low knowledge category. Better knowledge about this disease is very important because it can influence their attitudes and actions toward the prevention and management of infectious diseases (Huda et al., 2022).

Hadiyihdini, (2022) explained in his research Statistical tests showed significant differences in knowledge (P -value = 0.001) and attitudes (P -value = 0.003) between the two groups. The results of the statistical test in Table 4.8 with the Chi-square test showed a P -value < 0.001 , which indicated that there was a difference between the level of knowledge of Nursing and Non-Nursing Faculty students regarding Human Monkeypox. Anwar (2022) stated that more

intensive exposure to academic and clinical information contributed to increasing nursing students' knowledge of infectious diseases, including monkeypox. This shows the importance of a health-based curriculum in shaping students' awareness and knowledge of new diseases that have the potential to become epidemics.

In the attitude analysis, Table 4.7 shows that students of the Faculty of Nursing are more likely to have a good attitude towards Human Monkeypox than students of the Non-Nursing Faculty (Mandey et al., 2025). As many as 55% of students of the Faculty of Nursing have a good attitude, while only 7% of students of the Non-Nursing Faculty show a good attitude in line with previous studies stating that good knowledge about Monkeypox disease has a positive effect on the willingness of nurses to receive vaccination. Nurses who have a higher understanding tend to show a more proactive attitude in prevention efforts through vaccination. Shalsabila et al., (2023) . This difference is also reflected in the response to questions regarding the prevention and handling of Human Monkeypox, where students of the Faculty of Nursing show more interest and awareness of the importance of epidemiological information and prevention of this disease, compared to students of the Non-Nursing Faculty who show less interest in the same (Hendriati et al., 2022) . In addition, research by Harapan et al., (2020) involving the general public in Indonesia shows that low levels of knowledge correlate with negative attitudes towards receiving the Monkeypox vaccine.

Based on the results of the statistical test in Table 4.8, with a P-value <0.001, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the attitudes of Nursing and Non-Nursing Faculty students towards Human Monkeypox in line with previous research which states that this study is relevant because it shows that students with good knowledge and attitudes are more likely to take preventive measures. This

supports the importance of knowledge in forming preventive attitudes and behaviors towards infectious diseases (Maharani et al., 2020). Nursing Faculty students have a better attitude with a 6 times greater chance than Non-Nursing Faculty students to have a good attitude towards Human Monkeypox. This also indicates that better knowledge about this disease greatly influences students' attitudes toward preventing and treating the disease (Djawan, 2023). Another study by Nash et al, (2022) in the UK showed that the general public with low levels of information exposure tended to have lower concerns and preventive attitudes towards Monkeypox than individuals who had better access to health information, such as health workers. These findings reinforce that knowledge and educational background play an important role in shaping preventive attitudes towards infectious diseases, not only limited to nursing students but also applicable to the general population.

Overall, the results of this study indicate that educational background has a significant effect on the level of knowledge and attitudes of students toward Human Monkeypox. Nursing Faculty students, who are more frequently exposed to medical information, both through the curriculum and practical experience, tend to have better levels of knowledge and attitudes toward this disease. This is also in line with the findings of previous studies which show that students with a medical or health education background have a better understanding of infectious diseases. Therefore, it is important to improve health education for non-nursing Faculty students to improve their understanding and attitudes towards infectious diseases such as Human Monkeypox (Wahyuni, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Nursing students have a better level of knowledge and attitude toward Human Monkeypox compared to non-nursing students. As many as 78% of nursing

students have high knowledge, while non-nursing students only have 63%. Positive attitudes are also more often shown by nursing students (55%) compared to non-nursing students (7%). The results of the Chi-square test showed a significant difference in knowledge and attitude between the two groups ($P < 0.001$), with nursing students having a six times greater chance of having a good attitude towards Human Monkeypox.

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