



DESCRIPTION OF COVID-19 PREVENTION IN COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that has not been previously discovered in humans. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), so far the prevention methods that can be done by the community against Covid-19 so as not to be infected are washing hands with soap, physical distancing, and wearing masks. The purpose of this study was to describe the prevention of Covid-19 in the community in Buakg Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency. This type of research is descriptive. The population in this study is the productive age group of 1,024 people with a sample of 97 people taken by accidental sampling technique. The instrument in the study used a google form questionnaire. The results of this study indicate that of the 10 questions on hand washing with soap, 97 respondents answered yes to the most (100.0%), the most respondents answered no to 76 respondents (78.4%). Of the 5 questions about keeping a distance, the respondents who answered yes the most were 96 respondents (99.0%), the respondents who answered the most were no as many as 45 respondents (46.4%). Of the 10 questions about wearing masks, the respondents who answered yes the most were 96 respondents (99.0%), the respondents who answered no the most were 94 respondents (96.9%). The conclusion of this research is that in the prevention of Covid-19 in the community, it is not yet fully implemented and complied with the Health protocol. It is recommended to the community to maintain and even improve, carry out Health protocols.

Keywords: COVID-19; COVID-19 prevention; community

INTRODUCTION

Corona virus is a large family of viruses that can cause an infectious disease from mild to severe symptoms. There are two types of corona viruses that can cause diseases that can cause severe symptoms, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Corona virus is a new disease that has never been found before in humans (Bnnd et al, 2020). Currently the Corona Virus Disease outbreak has become a horrendous health issue throughout the world, especially in Indonesia. Extreme rescue, namely restrictions in an area have been implemented to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 disease. At this time, the diameter of the coronavirus is estimated to have reached 125 nanometers and 0.125 micrometers. One Micrometer is equal to 100 Nanometers. It's too small or even people's eyesight can't see it without using special tools. WHO says this new coronavirus can survive for more than an hour, up to days or can be at temperatures of 26-27 °C (Zahrotunnimah, 2020).

The increase in the number of Covid-19 cases has occurred quite quickly or has spread outside the Wuhan area or other countries. As of March 3, 2020, of the total delivered 90,870 cases, confirmed in 72 countries and 3,112 deaths (CFR 3.4%) (Menghadapi, 2020). According to World Health Organization data on Friday, May 29, 2020, 5,701,337 cases were reported globally, and 357,688 deaths. A total of 215 countries have contracted Covid-19. The most cases are in America with 1,675,258 cases, followed by Brazil with 411,821 cases and Russia with 165, 799 cases (WHO, 2020).

Head of President Joko Widodo officially announced the first case of Covid-19 in Indonesia at the State Palace on March 2, 2020. There are two Indonesian citizens who have been confirmed to be infected with Covid-19, namely residents from Depok, namely their child and mother who were traced to have met a Japanese person who was diagnosed with COVID-19. infected with the Covid-19 virus. The Indonesian government has implemented Health protocols to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 by issuing various regulations and policies to prevent the spread of Covid-19. But until now the spread has not stopped increasing, even on March 23, 2020 there were 1,790, 112 of which were declared cured and 170 who had died. This situation made the government enforce social distancing or keep a distance by worshipping, working, studying at home, and Universities, Ministries, Schools and Institutions are closed and their activities reduced (Hidayat, 2020).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020) "The development of Covid-19 in Indonesia on May 29, 2020 at 12.00 WIB. The total number of positive COVID-19 cases in Indonesia is 25,216 cases, with 6,492 recoveries and 1,520 deaths" (Kemenkes RI, 2020). Based on updated data in South Sulawesi on Friday, May 29, 2020, the total data for Covid-19 positive cases was 1,468 people, 564 (38.4%) recovered cases, 73 (5.0%) deaths" (SulSel Tanggap Covid-19, 2020). Based on the updated data on Covid-19 monitoring in Gowa Regency on Saturday, May 30, 2020, the data on cases that were positive for Covid-19 were 122 people, 84 were treated, 2 were self-isolating, 27 recovered and 9 died (Gowa Tanggap Covid-19, 2020).

Berdasarkan penelitian Sari, Sholihah dan Atiqoh 2020 yaitu "Pengetahuan masyarakat dengan kepatuhan pemakaian masker sebagai upaya pencegahan Covid-19. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar masyarakat patuh dalam menggunakan masker sebanyak 46 orang (74,19%) dan sebagian kecil masyarakat tidak patuh yaitu sebanyak 16 orang (25,81%)" (Sari, Sholihah dan Atiqoh, 2020). Based on the research of Wulandari, et al 2020 "This shows that the most dominant research respondents are adolescents (93.7%), female (66.3%), higher education (93.7%), not working (77, 2%), status as a family member at home (97.8%) and good knowledge (69.2%). Gender has a significant relationship with knowledge about Covid-19 prevention. Meanwhile, education, age, employment status and position in the family have no relationship with knowledge about Covid-19 prevention" (Wulandari, dkk, 2020).

Coronavirus is a disease that has just been discovered, so knowledge about prevention is still lacking. As for prevention, such as basic protection and breaking the chain of transmission by isolating detection (Susilo, et al, 2020). The main points in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in the community are hand hygiene, social distancing and quarantine (Article, 2020). Based on the solution to the problem above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on "Overview of Covid-19 Prevention in the Community in Buakkang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency".

METHOD

This type of research is descriptive research. The population in this study is the community in Buakkang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency with a total of 1,024 people with a total sample of 97 respondents who were taken using accidental sampling technique. The instrument in the study used an online google form questionnaire.

RESULTS

Table 1.
Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender, Age, and Last Education Regency (n=97)

Variable	f	%
Gender		
Man	55	56,7
Woman	42	43,3
Age		
18-25 Years	64	66,0
26-35 Years	21	21,6
36-45 Years	12	12,4
Last Education		
SD	2	2,1
SMP	5	5,2
SMA	59	60,8
D3	9	9,3
S1	21	21,6
S2	1	1,0

Based on table 1 above, it shows that of the 97 respondents studied by gender, 55 respondents (56.7%), female respondents (43.3%). Based on age group, the highest age group was 18-25 years with 64 respondents (66.0%), and the lowest age group was 36-45 years with 12 respondents (12.4%). Based on the last education level of the respondents, it shows that the most recent education level is SMA as many as 59 respondents (60.8%), and the last education at least is Masters, which is 1 respondent (1.0%).

Table 2
Frequency Distribution Based on the Covid-19 Prevention Question Washing Hands with Soap (n = 97)

No.	Hand Washing Question With Soap	Yes		No	
		f	%	F	%
1	Did you do the 6 steps of how to wash your hands properly?	68	70.1	29	29.9
2	Do you wash your hands with soap?	97	100	-	-
3	Do you wash your hands using running water?	67	69.1	30	30.9
4	Do you wash your hands before working out?	34	35.1	63	64.9
5	Do you wash your hands after activities?	90	92.8	7	7.2
6	Do you wash your hands with soap when your hands are visibly dirty?	77	79.4	20	20.6
7	Do you use hand sanitizer after handling an object?	41	42.3	56	57.7
8	Do you wash your hands when you hold money?	21	21.6	76	78.4
9	Do you carry hand sanitizer when you travel?	52	53.6	45	46.4
10	Do you wash your hands after removing the mask?	26	26.8	71	73.6

Table 2, it was obtained data that for the 10 questions of washing hands with soap in the study. Respondents who answered yes the most to the question whether you wash your hands with soap were 97 respondents (100.0%). While the respondents who answered most of the time no to the question of whether you wash your hands when holding money were 76 respondents (78.4%).

Table 3.
Frequency Distribution Based on Covid-19 Prevention Questions Keep Your Distance (n=97)

No.	Keep Your Distance Question	Yes		No	
		n	%	n	%
1	Do you keep a distance of more than one meter when meeting people?	59	60.8	38	39.2
2	Don't you shake hands when you meet people or family?	85	87.6	12	12.4
3	Do you keep your distance when in a crowd / public place?	71	73.6	26	26.8
4	Do you keep your distance when talking to people?	52	53.6	45	46.4
5	Do you keep your distance when coughing or sneezing with your family or other people?	96	99	1	1

Table 3, it is obtained data that for the 5 questions keep the distance in the study. Respondents who answered yes the most to the question of whether you keep your distance when coughing or sneezing with your family or other people were 96 respondents (99.0%). While the most respondents answered no to the question of whether you keep your distance when talking to people as many as 45 respondents (46.4%).

Table 4.
Frequency Distribution Based on Covid-19 Prevention Questions Using Masks (n=97)

No.	Question Wearing a Mask	Yes		No	
		f	%	f	%
1	Do you wear a mask when you are outside the house?	90	92.8	7	7.2
2	Do you wear a mask when you are in a crowd?	96	99	1	1
3	Do you change the mask every time you use it (surgical mask)?	41	42.3	56	57.7
4	Do you change your mask when you cough or sneeze?	41	42.3	56	57.7
5	Do you wear a surgical mask when you experience symptoms such as flu, cough, fever, sore throat and sneezing?	53	54.6	44	45.4
6	Do you wear a mask when talking to people?	56	57.7	41	42.3
7	Do you wear a mask when you feel sick?	87	89.7	10	10.3
8	Are you wearing a cloth mask?	91	93.8	6	6.2
9	Are you wearing a surgical mask?	46	47.4	51	52.6
10	Are you wearing an N95 mask?	3	3.1	94	96.9

Table 4, it was obtained data that for 10 questions wearing masks in the study. Respondents who answered yes the most to the question of whether you wear a mask when in a crowded

place were 96 respondents (99.0%). Meanwhile, the respondents who answered no to the question whether you were wearing an N95 mask were 94 respondents (96.9%).

DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Until now there is no vaccine to prevent Covid-19 infection, therefore, the best prevention step taken by the community in Buakg Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency is to avoid factors that can cause infection with the Covid-19 virus including washing hands with soap, keep your distance and wear a mask. Routinely washing hands using running water, soap, hand sanitizer containing 60% alcohol, especially after and before doing activities outside the home or in public places, applying social distancing, namely maintaining a minimum distance of one meter from other humans and not leaving the house unless there is a need which is very important and must continue to wear a mask when doing activities in crowded or public places (Ari Fadli, 2020).

Based on the results of the study showed that of the 97 respondents who were male as many as 55 respondents (56.7%) and the female sex were 42 respondents (43.3%) the results showed that of the 97 respondents who were male as many as 55 respondents (56.7%) and 42 respondents (43.3%) female in Buakkang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency in 2020. In this study, gender was the most dominant in taking steps to prevent COVID-19 in Indonesia. Buakkang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency. This happens because the male gender in Buakkang Village is more active outside the home than women. Therefore, men are more likely to prevent Covid-19 such as washing their hands before and after activities, keeping a distance from other people at work or other activities.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Anggun Wulandari (2020) "that there is a significant relationship between gender and community knowledge in South Kalimantan". Based on the results of this study with this study, it can be concluded that people with the male gender are more likely to apply or prevent COVID-19 when doing activities outside, besides that men tend to have better knowledge about preventing Covid-19 when compared to other people. woman. This is because people with the male gender have more discussions with their environment regarding the prevention of Covid-19. Based on the results of this study indicate that of the 97 respondents the most age group is in the age group of 18-25 years as many as 64 respondents (66.0%), then the age group of 26-35 years are 21 respondents (21.6%) and the age category is the least. are aged 36-45 years as many as 12 respondents (12,4%). This shows that the respondents with the most age groups are 18-25 years old as many as 64 respondents (66.0%). Age group is not a factor in preventing COVID-19, because age is not an obstacle to someone's exposure to Covid-19. Therefore, all walks of life with different age categories can do prevention in the same way.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Anggun Wulandari (2020) that "There is no relationship between age and public knowledge about preventing Covid-19 in people in South Kalimantan". This can be due to the almost equal proportion between all age groups with knowledge about COVID-19 prevention. Age is not a factor that hinders the source of information for the community in Buakkang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency to gain knowledge about preventing Covid-19, because people with different age categories can allow them to be more active and have the same information exposure (Nurmala, 2018).

Based on the latest education level of respondents, it shows that the most recent education level is SMA as many as 59 respondents (60.8%), S1 as many as 21 respondents (21.6%), D3 as

many as 9 respondents (9.3%), SMP as many as 5 respondents (5.2%) respondents, SD as many as 2 respondents (2.1%) and the last education was at least Masters, namely 1 respondent (1.0%). This shows that the most recent education group is senior high school education as many as 59 respondents (60.8%). Education groups are not a factor in preventing Covid-19, because a person's education is not an obstacle to someone's exposure to Covid-19. Therefore, all levels of society with different education categories can prevent Covid-19 in the same way. The statement above is supported by the results of Anggun Wulandari's research (2020) that "There is no significant relationship between education and community knowledge in South Kalimantan regarding Covid-19 prevention". not only from formal education but also from his own experience or the environment around him (Nurmala, 2018).

Overview of Covid-19 Prevention in the Community

According to the Ministry of Health, "Handwashing with Soap (CTPS) is an output indicator of the STBM national strategy (Community-Based Total Sanitation) which is every household and public service facilities in a community (eg offices, schools, health centers, restaurants, terminals and markets).) there must be available hand washing facilities (hand washing stations, water, soap) so that people wash their hands properly and cleanly. CTPS is an act that has been scientifically proven to prevent the spread of infectious diseases such as respiratory infections, diarrhea and can prevent the spread of Covid-19 which is currently happening. Washing hands is one of the steps to clean the limbs from the elbows to the tips of the fingers using soap and running water.

Hands are a place for disease bacteria to attach when shaking hands, holding a place to enter and exit the bathroom, holding objects that already contain bacteria, after urinating (BAK) and defecating (BAB) or touching objects that have been touched by people, for example. money and so on. Hands that look clean may not necessarily prevent infectious diseases. Moreover, hands that have been in direct contact with human and animal feces, contaminated drinks and food when not washed with soap so that they can transfer germs, viruses and parasites to people (Knowledge et al., 2020). From the results of the research, the data obtained that for the 10 questions of washing hands with soap in the study. Respondents who answered yes the most to the question whether you wash your hands with soap were 97 respondents (100.0%). This shows that the people in Buakkang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency have the habit of washing their hands with soap.

While the respondents who answered most of the time no to the question of whether you wash your hands when holding money were 76 respondents (78.4%). This shows that there are still people who do not get used to washing their hands with soap or using hand sanitizer after handling money. The reason people don't get used to washing their hands when they have money is because people are lazy to go back and forth to wash their hands with soap when they have money, especially sellers and people find it difficult to get hand sanitizer because no one sells it in the village.

Based on the prevention of Covid-19 washing hands with soap shows that there are more respondents who do as many as 63 respondents (64.9%) than those who do not as many as 34 respondents (35.1%). Because the community during the pandemic has been socialized by the local government about preventing Covid-19 by washing hands properly. The community applies what has been socialized by the local government, so that the community applies hand soap with soap properly. Washing hands regularly and thoroughly using running water and soap using the 6 steps of how to wash hands properly which has been recommended by WHO because it can kill viruses that may be on the surface of the hands such as the corona virus

which may stick to various surfaces by accident. Touching and washing hands with running water can protect us from staying healthy in preventing the spread of Covid-19 from one human to another.

According to the Ministry of Health (2020) "the most effective way to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus is to wash hands frequently with soap. It is important to make it a habit to wash your hands with soap and running water. This will be the key to kill, damage, kill the virus that contaminates our hands." Therefore, the simplest effort to improve the pillars of a healthy life is to wash hands frequently. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Okta and Anggraini (2019) showing that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with hand washing in the Pegiria Village community.

World Health Organization (WHO) urge you to keep your distance. This aims to break the chain of the Covid-19 virus that can live if it has a (human) host. Human awareness in maintaining distance is a very decisive factor in preventing Covid-19. Because maintaining distance is very important, because the transmission of the Covid-19 virus can be through the mouth and nose very quickly. From the results of the study, data were obtained for the 5 questions of keeping a distance in the study. Respondents who answered yes the most to the question of whether you keep your distance when coughing or sneezing with your family or other people were 96 respondents (99.0%). This shows that people are carrying out government policies well by doing physical distancing to other people when they are coughing or sneezing and here it can be seen that many people have realized the importance of physical distancing to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

While the most respondents answered no to the question of whether you keep your distance when talking to people as many as 45 respondents (46.4%). This shows that there are still people who do not keep their distance when talking to other people, because of the lack of public awareness of doing physical distancing when talking and there are still people who do not keep a distance of more than one meter when meeting with other people, because there is no community. in Buakkang Village, which was infected with the Covid-19 virus so that people did not comply with the Health protocol. Based on the prevention of Covid-19 social distancing, it shows that more people do as many as 80 respondents (82.5%) than those who do not as many as 17 respondents (17.5%). This is because the local government has implemented a policy recommended by the central government, namely PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), so that the people in Buakkang Village obey these rules.

The results of this study are supported by Muhammad Mulyadi (2020) "that the results of the study indicate that the handling of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia is carried out well if the community participates in following the government's appeal to always keep their distance from each other, one of which is to always stay at home. Some people are aware of following this social restriction mechanism, but some have not participated" (Muhammad Mulyadi, 2020). The government always urges and asks the people of Indonesia to always wear masks. Good for people who are healthy or sick. From the results of the study, data were obtained for 10 questions about wearing masks in the study. Respondents who answered yes the most to the question of whether you wear a mask when in a crowded place were 96 respondents (99.0%). This shows that the community has complied with the Health protocols that have been recommended by the government.

Meanwhile, the respondents who answered no to the question whether you were wearing an N95 mask were 94 respondents (96.9%). This shows that people are still low on using N95

masks because the local government still recommends wearing ordinary masks or cloth and on the other hand the price of N95 masks is expensive for ordinary people and people do not wear masks on the grounds of shortness of breath when using masks and lack of awareness to wear or use masks. comply with the Health protocol because there are no people in Buakkang Village who are infected with the Covid-19 virus so that people do not comply with the Health protocol. Based on the prevention of Covid-19 wearing masks, it shows that there are more people who do as many as 69 respondents (71.1%) than those who do not as many as 28 (28.9%). This happened because the government in Buakkang Village contributed to distributing masks to its citizens to prevent the spread of Covid-19. This research was supported by Devi Pramita Sari (2020) the results of the study showed "that there is a relationship between public knowledge and compliance with the use of masks as an effort to prevent Covid-19 disease in Ngronggah".

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the description of Covid-19 prevention in Buakkang Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency, it can be concluded as follows: Prevention of Covid-19 in the community about washing hands with soap, keeping a distance and wearing masks, most of them have carried out and implemented health protocols well.

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