

## Establishment Of A Covid-19 Administration (Jucovid) As A Strategic Measures For The Protection Of Family From Covid-19 Transmission; A Library Study

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### ABSTRACT

*The Covid-19 pandemic has had a wide impact on the economy and health, of course, has received great attention from various parties. The purpose of this research was to provide an idea about the formation of a Covid interpreter in each family to analyze the importance of a Covid interpreter in accelerating the handling of the national-19 pandemic. The method used was descriptive qualitative, with the type of library research (library research). The results of this study There was no effective formulation against COVID-19 in Indonesia, so the burden on the health care system is getting heavier. Handling activities at the downstream level tend to be more difficult and expensive, because community participation is less than optimal. Conclusion The establishment of a Covid-19 Monitor is a strategic formulation in protection from Covid-19 transmission in Indonesia. Jucovid's activities are focused on the upstream level, as well as ensuring sustainable implementation and totality to the community. The formulation of the formation of Jucovid is also in line and will further encourage the implementation of: Implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (IOCAR) starting from the lowest level, namely neighboring associations (NA)/citizen associations (CA)*

**Keywords:** Covid-19 interpreter, family protection, Covid-19 transmission

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### INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus-19 (COVID) has been declared a global pandemic by WHO. Coronavirus is a zoonotic or virus that is transmitted between animals and humans. This virus and disease is known to have originated in the city of Wuhan, China since December 2019. (Sohrabi et al. 2020). (Safrizl; Putra DI; Sofyan S; Bimo 2020). As of August 31, 2021, the number of cases of this disease reached 217,788,041 (217 million) spread across 189 countries, including Indonesia with 4,073,831 cases. With this number, Indonesia currently occupies the 13th position as the country with the most COVID-19 cases in the world. (WHO 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a wide impact on the economy and health, of course, has received great attention from various parties. A disease caused by a strain of the new corona virus. 'Covid' is taken from corona, virus, and disease. Some terms or designations for this disease include '2019 novel coronavirus' or '2019-nCoV.' According to the

United Nations Children's Fund, or often abbreviated as UNICEF, there are similarities between the COVID-19 virus and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and several types of viruses. the common cold that has plagued several countries ((Suhada, Budiwitarto, and Najib 2020).

The alarming situation with this pandemic, has made the Corona Virus (Covid-19) disease outbreak a Public Health Emergency of World Concern (PHEIC) and the virus has now spread to various countries and territories, and requires international attention and vigilance. Much is not known about the virus that causes Covid-19, but it is generally known that this virus can be transmitted through direct contact with droplets from the respiratory tract of an infected person (which is released by coughing and sneezing). A person can be infected and contaminated with this virus with unpredictable conditions and situations. Covid-19 continues to spread, the public must take action to prevent further transmission, and try to reduce the impact of this outbreak

and support practical steps to control this disease. (Malik 2020).

The various risks posed by the Covid-19 outbreak have an impact on the increasingly complex health condition of the Indonesian people today, compared to before. Based on the results of the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesmas) the prevalence of several diseases is increasing along with their risk factors. Although several indicators have also improved, they have not yet reached the SDG's target, so health development efforts are needed. Health development is one of the agendas of the Nawa Cita program, namely improving the quality of life of Indonesian people through the Healthy Indonesia Program. The Healthy Indonesia Program with a Family Approach (PIS-PK) is one way for Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) to increase the reach of targets and bring closer access to health services in their working areas (Suhada, Budiwitarto, and Najib 2020).

The family approach is one of the ways for the Puskesmas to increase the reach of targets and bring/increase access to health services in its working area by visiting families. However, because of the limited number of Puskesmas personnel, voluntary and independent community assistance is needed. The concept of the Covid-19 Monitoring Interpreter (Jucovid) offers how the implementation of activities to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 can be carried out well at the upstream level, namely by local residents as an extension of the hands of health workers. Of course it aims to build awareness that "only prevention is easier and cheaper". It is the main and major source of strength to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic which is still going on for quite a while, one day it will become an endemic disease. In accordance with the community empowerment mechanism that can collaborate with Covid

officers/tasks at local health centers, especially basic services, including promoting Covid-19 prevention by carrying out 5M prokes and, community readiness to receive directions from health workers in 3T activities, as well as readiness in the implementation of the Covid-19 mass vaccination program.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study used a qualitative descriptive method, with the type of library research (library research), namely research through library data collection methods, reading, and taking notes and processing research materials. The stages carried out in the research are through tracing and recording, as well as reading various findings related to media coverage of the pandemic era and its relation to efforts to handle the Covid-19 pandemic by the community and government based on a family approach.

Every discussion of research results, articles, and news obtained in the literature, and website sources of official government institutions, as well as international institutions, as well as other sources relevant to this study were analyzed and reviewed and set forth in the form of a narrative. The second step was to combine all findings, both theories, models and concepts of the 5 stages of prevention (five levels of prevention), especially in the first and main stages, namely at the beginning / upstream in the form of promotion and education of 3 important pillars of efforts to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. The last stage was to provide a review by elaborating models and approaches that are different from the findings in the previous article.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Judging from the situation of the spread of COVID-19 which has almost reached all

provinces in Indonesia with the number of cases and/or the number of deaths increasing and having an impact on the political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the people in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia has stipulated Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Public Health Emergency. The Presidential Decree stipulates COVID-19 as a type of disease that causes a Public Health Emergency (KKM) and stipulates the COVID-19 KKM in Indonesia which must be carried out in response to the provisions of the legislation. In addition, considering that the spread of COVID-19 has an impact on increasing the number of victims and loss of property, expanding the coverage of the affected area, as well as having implications for broad socio-economic aspects in Indonesia, Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters has also been issued. The Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) As a National Disaster (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia 2020)

There is no effective formulation against COVID-19 in Indonesia, so the burden on the health care system is getting heavier, all efforts have been made by the government and various community components. But still not showing the results we want together. Therefore, a more optimal formulation of accelerated snacks is needed by the Government and the COVID-19 task force. Handling at the upstream level needs to be prioritized and must be carried out as well as possible, namely prevention programs with education and promotion. Preventive prevention efforts in Preventive Medicine for the doctor in his community in Leavel and

Clark, namely 1) Enhancing the value of health (Health Promotion), 2) Providing special protection against a disease (specific protection), 3) Knowing at an early level, and holding appropriate and immediate treatment (early diagnosis and prompt treatment), 4) Limiting disability and trying to eliminate impaired ability to work caused by an illness (Disability limitation) and 5) Rehabilitation.

Given that the impact of the pandemic is felt directly by the community, so that the right formulation is needed so that the community can survive the pandemic. As for the perceived impact, according to the research results of Malik (2020), among others, most respondents felt a decrease in health as much as 517 (77%), experienced anxiety, namely 612 (91%) respondents, boredom was 642 (95%) respondents, social impact was 64 (9%) respondents felt that the community did not care, and the impact of food needs was around 491 (73%). The proposed action for solving the problem should be based on the issue of impact felt by the community. It is analyzed on a short-term, medium-term and long-term basis, and every expert and volunteer involved in the pandemic control process can gain insight into what to do and how to do their job. Naturally, anyone would think of a pandemic situation in very negative terms due to emotional, socio-economic, environmental, political, and cultural factors. However, it is also positive because certain factors help to re-unite and reorganize the social system as a whole (Karunathilake 2020; Shaukat, Ali, and Razzak 2020; Shreffler, Petrey, and Huecker 2020; Tandon 2020)

The right formulation in short-term and sustainable solutions is to provide the ability to explore the potential of the community itself. It is based on the principle of community empowerment, namely by raising public awareness that the problem of the

Covid-19 pandemic is the problem of the community itself and not the problem of other parties. Thus, it is the community itself that must solve the pandemic problem. There are four basic principles in this participatory approach, namely: No subsidies to the community, No patronizing, Community as a leader, and Totality; all components of the community are involved in problem analysis, planning, implementation and utilization and maintenance. (Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan 2019)(Ata and Mathelda 2019; Azam, Azinar, and Fibriana 2016; Sukesu, Supriyati, and Satoto 2018; Susilowati and Widhiyastuti 2019; Trapsilowati et al. 2015; Yuningsih 2019)

In line with the healthy Indonesia program, the family approach (PIS-PK) is an activity mandated in the 2015-2019 ministry of health strategic plan (Kemenkes RI 2017). PIS-PK is carried out by the puskesmas in accordance with the mandate in the strategic plan made referring to the strategic plan of the Health Office and the Ministry of Health. Based on the results of Wowor (2015) research, it is stated that external socialization is very much needed to get the support of the sub-district head, village head and his staff. This is done for the purpose of listing households in the village/RW/RT/hamlet in real terms for field organization and is needed in helping outreach to the community regarding family data collection by officers so that it is hoped that there will be no more rejection by residents of the presence of officers.

But unfortunately the number of human resources appointed for the implementation of PIS PK is still not in accordance with the ratio of the population. The appointed HR has the main task at the puskesmas, as a result, the PIS PK data collection is only used as an additional task and not all PIS PK activities

can be carried out in accordance with the PIS PK implementation guidelines such as providing health information and health counseling. In line with the research results of Suhada, Budiwitarto, and Najib (2020) that the burden of daily tasks has taken up energy and time so it is difficult to add to the task of carrying out PIS PK. Thus the existence of a sub-program of activities based on community empowerment, of course this is very helpful in achieving the Healthy Indonesia program which not only sees the community as a program target, but objectively the community has great potential that needs to be grown optimally and its participation in each of these programs (Safrizl; Putra DI; Sofyan S; Bimo 2020)

The formulation of the formation of Jucovid is very urgent in handling Covid-19 based on the family, which can actually reduce the burden on the government in implementing the Covid-19 handling program nationally, which is oriented towards implementation of prevention efforts at the initial/upstream level and is believed to be effective in preventing the spread of COVID-19. guarding 3 important pillars of handling COVID-19, namely the implementation of the 5M health protocol, the community's willingness to take part in T3, and community acceptance/participation in the vaccine program (Chu et al. 2020; Howard et al. 2020; Matuschek et al. 2020; Wang et al. 2020).

This is also in line with and will even further encourage the implementation of micro PPKM as stipulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Instruction Number 3 of 2021, which contains rules on micro-based PPKM and the establishment of Covid-19 handling posts at the village and sub-district levels in the context of controlling Covid-19. This policy is a follow-up to the Java Bali PPKM which has been carried out twice which is still considered

ineffective. Therefore, President Jokowi considers that there is a need for micro-based PPKM, which is implemented starting from the RT/RW level. (INMENDAGRI 2021)

Through good community empowerment as a result of an agreement with the community and the government as local wisdom, this is in line with the WHO recommendation, that effective handling of infectious diseases is carried out at the source and in accordance with their habitat. (WHO 2020b) For example, handling disease. DHF has larvae monitoring interpreters (*jumantik*) principally from the community by and for the community itself, they are trained and given incentives by the city government from the Regional Budget (RB). This success can be applied to the handling of Covid-19, because the upstream community, who are actually the spearhead in dealing with health problems, even those who feel the most, care is very much needed and grown in dealing with this pandemic situation, so that they are given the ability to survive the Covid-19 pandemic. 19 of these, including in the fight against misleading HOAX. Maybe for Covid you can use the term Covid-19 interpreter (*Jucovid*). In Indonesia's experience in dealing with various outbreaks such as Malaria by JMD (*Village malaria interpreter*), *jurim* (*vaccinator*) facing the Smallpox Pandemic, and *Jumantik* (*Flick Monitor*) dealing with dengue outbreak, then with the establishment of a Covid-19 Interpreter (*Jucovid*) it is possible for Indonesia to be immediately free from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The success of the *Jucovid* one house program requires a genuine, systematic and planned understanding and commitment from all government policy holders at every level, and in particular the puskesmas officers who are mandated to run PIS-PK optimally. The common understanding and strong

commitment will result in the achievement of a shared desire and goal, namely the liberation of Indonesia from the Covid-19 pandemic.

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## CONCLUSION

The formation of a Covid-19 Monitor is the right formulation in accelerating the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, which is focused on the upstream level, as well as ensuring its implementation in a sustainable manner and totality to the community. The formulation of the formation of *Jucovid* is also in line with and will even further encourage the implementation of micro-based PPKM, which is applied starting from the neighboring associations (NA)/citizen associations (CA)

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