

OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN PULAU PANDAN VILLAGE AND KARANG PANDAN VILLAGE, KERINCI REGENCY IN 2022

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Abstract

The increase in Covid-19 cases from time to time is not only caused by the rapid spread of the Covid-19 virus but also influenced by community activities. Based on observations made by researchers in the community in Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village, Kerinci Regency, it was found that many people carried out activities outside the home such as kenduri, community meetings, schools and other activities, even though at that time PPKM Level 3 was being implemented in Jambi Province. These restrictions were not adhered to by the people of Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village. The dense community activities were not provided with facilities to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, no place to wash hands, masks, hand sanitizers were provided, no distance was maintained and there were no restrictions on activity time. This type of research uses a descriptive observational design with a cross-sectional research design. This research was conducted in Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village, Kerinci Regency. The population of the entire community in Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village with a sample size of 318 respondents. Sampling used the Cluster Random Sampling method. Data analysis used univariate frequency distribution analysis. The implementation of public health protocols in Pulau Pandan village during village meetings was categorized as not complying with 36 people (55.5%), during thanksgiving events it was categorized as not complying with 43 people (78.1%) and when in the school environment it was categorized as not complying with 33 people (60%). The implementation of health protocols in Karang Pandan village during village meetings was categorized as not complying with 27 people (53%), during thanksgiving events it was categorized as not complying with 38 people (74.5%) and when in the school environment it was categorized as not complying with 22 people (40%). The description of the implementation of health protocols in community activities during the Covid-19 pandemic in Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village, Kerinci Regency was categorized as not complying. It is hoped that the community can increase awareness and be able to implement health protocols in carrying out every activity in the crowd. Keywords: Covid-19, Health Protocols. can increase awareness and be able to implement health protocols in carrying out every activity in a crowd of people.

Keywords: Community activities; Covid-19; Health Protocols.

Introduction

Covid-19 is a disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a virus that was newly discovered in 2019¹. This virus threatens public health in general and has attracted world attention, until March 11, 2020, *World Health Organization* (WHO) declares Covid-19 a global pandemic². Covid-19 spread rapidly to various countries, starting from the city of Wuhan in China, then spreading to Thailand, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and various other countries including Indonesia. This virus has an impact on various aspects, both economic, tourism, and other aspects are also hampered or have decreased drastically. To prevent the situation from getting worse, the government has set several rules in order to reduce the spread of Covid-19³.

The government and health workers are calling on the public to practice social distancing in public areas to avoid close contact, wear masks, improve cleanliness by increasing hand washing facilities using soap, water and 62–71% ethanol which can reduce the rate of spread of this virus.⁴

Based on data recapitulation in October 2021 obtained from the Village Head, in Pulau Pandan Village, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province, with a population of 1,463 people, 21 of them tested positive for Covid-19. The number of residents of Pulau Pandan Village who have been vaccinated is only 320 people, then for Karang Pandan Village the number is 1,184 people with the number of residents who are self-isolating as many as 47 people and as many as 377 people have been vaccinated. The people in both villages are also still active in carrying out village activities and other personal activities, so the possibility of contracting Covid-19 is still quite large. The people in Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village are considered to still be minimal in using masks, and are still carrying out activities that cause crowds. The hand washing facilities provided are only available in a few places such as in stalls and mosques.

Based on observations conducted by researchers in October for 3 weeks in the community in the Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province, it was found that many people carried out activities outside the home such as kenduri, community meetings, soccer tournaments and other activities that paid little attention to the Covid-19 health protocol. These dense community activities were not provided with facilities to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, no place to wash hands, masks, hand sanitizers were provided, no distance restrictions were implemented and there were no restrictions on activity times.⁵. In fact, at that time PPKM Level 3 was being implemented in Jambi Province. PPKM Level 3 prohibits people from gathering, limits activities in public places, carries out vaccinations, prohibits leaving the city and limits the number of visitors to places to eat, drink or shopping centers⁶. However, the PPKM LEVEL 3 recommendation was not adhered to by the people of Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province.

Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research entitled, Overview of the Implementation of Health Protocols in Community Activities in Pulau Pandan Village And VillageCoralKerinci Regency Pandan 2022.

Method

The type of research used in this study is descriptive observational, namely a research method carried out with the main aim of creating an objective picture of a situation.⁷. The

design in this study is cross-sectional, where all variables are measured and observed to make it easier for researchers to conduct research.⁸.

This research was conducted in Pulau Village Pandan and Karang Pandan Villages, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province from February to March 2022. The population in this study was the entire community of Pulau Pandan Village and Karang Pandan Village, Kerinci Regency who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, totaling 1,234 people with 485 Heads of Families from Pulau Pandan Village and 1,134 people with 458 Heads of Families from Karang Pandan Village with a total of 2,368 people consisting of 943 Heads of Families.

Determination of sample size can be done by statistical calculation, namely by using the Slovin formula, the minimum sample size is 96 samples. The minimum sample size is added by 10% to 106 people per variable to reduce the possibility of sample dropout. This study has 3 variables, which means the total sample per variable is multiplied by 3, so the total sample is 318 people⁹.

The number of samples was taken using Cluster random Sampling, which is a random sampling method divided based on the area of residence. The research instrument used is a questionnaire containing identity and questions related to the variables to be studied.¹⁰. The analysis used in this study is univariate analysis.¹¹.

Results

1. Overview Implementation Protocol Health Moment Public Conducting Village Meetings

Table 1.1 Frequency Distribution Overview Implementation of Health Protocols When Community Holds Village Meeting in Pandan Island Village

Village Meeting	F	%
No	36	65.5%
Comply	19	34.5%
Comply		
Total	55	100%

Based on table 1.1, the results show that out of 55 respondents in Pulau Pandan village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols when holding village meetings, namely 36 people (65.5%).

Table 1.2 Frequency Distribution of the Picture Implementation of Health Protocols When Community Holds Village Meeting in Karang Pandan Village

Village Meeting	F	%
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No	27	53%
Comply	24	47%
Comply		
Total	51	100%

Based on table 1.2, the results show that out of 51 respondents in Karang Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols when holding village meetings, namely 27 people (53%).

2. Overview Implementation Protocol Health Moment Public Holding a Thanksgiving Event

Table 2.1 Frequency Distribution of the Description of the Implementation of Health Protocols During Community Holds Thanksgiving Event in Pulau Pandan Village

Thanksgiving Event	F	%
No	43	78.1%
Comply	12	21.9%
Comply		
Total	55	100%

Based on table 2.1, the results show that out of 55 respondents in Pulau Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols when holding thanksgiving events, namely 43 people (78.1%).

Table 2.2 Frequency Distribution of the Description of the Implementation of Health Protocols During Community Holds Thanksgiving Event in Karang Pandan Village

Thanksgiving Event	F	%
No	38	74.5%
Comply	13	25.5%
Comply		
Total	51	100%

Based on table 2.2, the results show that out of 51 respondents in Karang Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols when holding thanksgiving events, namely 38 people (74.5%).

3. Overview Implementation Protocol Health When People Are in the School Environment

Table 3.1 Frequency Distribution Overview Implementation of Health Protocols When Communities in the Pandan Island Village School Environment

School environment	F	%
No	33	60%
Comply	22	40%
Comply		
Total	55	100%

Based on table 3.1, the results show that out of 55 respondents in Pulau Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols while in the school environment, namely 33 people (60%).

Table 3.2 Frequency Distribution of the Picture Implementation of Health Protocols When The Community is in the Karang Pandan Village School Environment

School environment	F	%
No	34	66.7%
Comply	17	33.3%
Comply		
Total	51	100%

Based on table 3.2, the results show that out of 51 respondents in Karang Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols while in the school environment, namely 34 people (66.7%).

4. Overview Implementation Protocol Health In Activity Society During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Table 4.1 Frequency Distribution Overview Implementation of Health Protocols in Community Activities During the Covid19 Pandemic

Protocol Implementation Health	F	%
No	211	66.3%
Comply	107	33.7%
Comply		
Total	318	100%

Based on table 4.9, it shows that from 318 respondents, the results showed that the majority of respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols, namely 211 people (66.3%).

Discussion

1. Overview Implementation Protocol Health Moment Public Conducting Village Meetings

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 55 respondents in Pulau Pandan village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols when holding village meetings, namely 36 people (65.5%). This is due to the lack of awareness of the community to protect themselves such as washing hands and wearing masks and also the community is less willing to check their health even though they already have symptoms of Covid-19.¹².

Based on the results that out of 51 respondents in Karang Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols when holding village meetings, namely 27 people (53%). This is also due to the lack of public awareness who want to check their health when they have symptoms of Covid-19 so that they do not know their health and join other people during village meeting activities, which causes the spread of the Covid-19 virus.¹³.

This study is in line with the study conducted by Ariska Dewi Safitra et al in 2021 regarding "Overview of the Implementation of Health Protocols Related to Covid-19 in Port Health Office Employees (KKP Study Throughout Indonesia)" which showed that out of 533 employees, 348 employees (65.3%) were less than compliant in implementing health protocols.¹⁴.

Based on the results of the questionnaire on Village meetings in Pulau Pandan Village, the average trigger for people not complying with health protocols was regarding meeting participants who had contact with people who had symptoms related to Covid-19, so they still had to attend village meeting activities as much as 63.7%, then still holding unnecessary meetings after the meeting was over as much as 60% and lack of awareness of personal protection.¹⁵. For example: washing hands, using masks, avoiding giving personal items, paying attention to air ventilation and implementing disinfection steps as much as 36.3%¹⁶. Meanwhile, in Karang Pandan Village, the average trigger for people not complying with health protocols was regarding meeting participants who had contact with people who had symptoms related to Covid-19, so they still had to attend village meeting activities as much as 39.2%, then there was no follow-up examination for people who tested positive, namely 33.3% and still holding unnecessary meetings after the meeting was over as much as 31.3%.

2. Overview Implementation Protocol Health Moment Public Holding a Thanksgiving Event

Based on the research results, it shows that of the 55 respondents in Pulau Pandan Village, the majority of respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols when holding thanksgiving events, namely 43 people (78.1%).

This is because during the event activities there is no time limit so that people interact more intensively with the environment which may have been affected by the Covid-19 virus.¹⁷

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 51 respondents in Karang Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols when holding a thanksgiving event, namely 38 people (74.5%). The unavailability of hand washing facilities and many people who do not wear masks is because there are still people who do not believe in Covid-19 and feel reluctant to spend money to provide a place to wash hands during the thanksgiving event.¹⁸

Based on the results of the questionnaire about the thanksgiving event in Pulau Pandan Village, the average trigger for the community not to comply with the health protocol in this activity was that there was no health monitoring during the event, which was 63.7%, then guests who had Covid-19 symptoms were still allowed to attend the event, which was 61.9%, the event venue did not have good air circulation, which was 60%, and the goods or facilities used during the event were not disinfected regularly, which was 54.5%. Meanwhile, the results of the questionnaire about the thanksgiving event in Karang Pandan Village, the average trigger for the community not to comply with the health protocol in this activity was that guests who had Covid-19 symptoms were still allowed to attend the event, which was 45%, then the lack of hand washing facilities, which was 45%, and the event venue did not have good air circulation, which was 45%.

3. Overview Implementation Protocol Health When People Are in the School Environment

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 55 respondents in Pulau Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols while in the school environment, namely 33 people (60%). This is because initial screening such as checking body temperature for each school resident is rarely carried out. The school is still not firm when it finds residents in the school environment not complying with health protocols¹⁹.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 51 respondents in Karang Pandan Village, most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols while in the school environment, namely 34 people (66.7%). This is also due to the lack of appeals from

the school to implement health protocols so that every school resident does not consider health protocols important.²⁰.

Based on the results of the school activity questionnaire in Pulau Pandan Village, the average trigger for the community not to comply with health protocols in this activity was the school environment not being ready to face the Covid-19 pandemic, which was 52.8%, then the lack of strict sanctions in the school environment for the implementation of health protocols, which was 45.4% and the lack of appeals in the school environment for those with Covid-19 symptoms not to participate in teaching and learning activities, which was 45.4%. Meanwhile, the results of the questionnaire on school activities in Karang Pandan Village, the average trigger for the community not to comply with health protocols in this activity was the lack of appeals in the school environment for those with Covid19 symptoms not to participate in teaching and learning activities, which was 58.9%, then the school environment not being ready to face the Covid-19 pandemic, which was 60% and the lack of hand washing facilities in the school environment, which was 47%.

4. Overview Implementation Protocol Health In Activity Society During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that out of 318 respondents, it was found that most respondents did not comply with the implementation of health protocols, namely 211 people (66.3%). This is because people still do not comply with health protocols such as wearing masks, washing hands, even when they have symptoms of Covid-19, people are less willing to do health checks so they do not know that they have been exposed to Covid-19 and cause transmission to other people who are in contact with sufferers who have Covid-19^{21,22}. In addition, the lack of hand washing facilities and soap in every community activity is also a cause of the lack of implementation of health protocols in the community.²³.

There are several factors that influence people's non-compliance in implementing health protocols, namely people feel they are in a healthy condition, are not infected with Covid-19, and do not believe in Covid-19.²⁴. The role of the government is still not firm when it finds people who do not comply with health protocols and do not understand Covid-19 and health protocols, causing people to ignore health protocols.²⁵.

This research is in line with research conducted by Faura Dea et al in 2020 regarding "Analysis of the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Awareness

Community in the Implementation of Health Protocols" where around 52.3% and 56.9% of participants did not wash their hands before eating and did not bring hand sanitizer when traveling as a form of self-protection.²⁶.

HL Bloom said that there are 4 main factors that influence the level of public health, one of which is behavior in society.²⁷. Behavior is divided into 3 domains or 3 stages according to Benjamin Bloom, namely cognitive (knowledge), affective (attitude), and psychomotor (practice) which are interrelated with each other.²⁸. According to WHO recommendations in 2020, which stated that related to efforts to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak, basic protection consists of wearing masks, washing hands regularly with alcohol or soap and running water, maintaining distance from people who have symptoms of coughing and sneezing and seeking treatment when having complaints that fit the suspect category and implementing recommendations for maintaining a distance of two meters.^{29,30}.

According to the researcher's assumption, if the perceived benefits of a preventive measure for the disease are low, then the likelihood of action being taken for prevention will be lower. So if the perceived benefits are high, then the person will carry out the health protocol, which will have an impact on high compliance with the implementation of the health protocol.

Conclusion

1. The description of the implementation of health protocols when the community held a village meeting in Pulau Pandan Village was categorized as not complying, namely 36 people (55.5%) and in Karang Pandan Village it was also categorized as not complying, namely 27 people (53%).
2. The description of the implementation of health protocols when the community held a thanksgiving event in Pulau Pandan Village was categorized as not complying, namely 43 people (78.1%) and in Karang Pandan Village it was also categorized as not complying, namely 38 people (74.5%).
3. The description of the implementation of health protocols when people are in the school environment in Pulau Pandan Village is categorized as not complying, namely 33 people (60%) and in Karang Pandan Village is also categorized as not complying, namely 22 people (40%).

4. Description implementation health protocols in community activities during the Covid-19 pandemic were categorized as not complying with them, namely 211 people (66.3%).

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