



Effectiveness of the Covid-19 Module in Preventing and Reducing the Positive Rate of Covid-19 during the New Normal Period in the City of Padang

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ABSTRACT

Although the number of people exposed to COVID-19 in Indonesia is currently under control, efforts to prevent COVID-19 must still be carried out properly to avoid the dangers of COVID-19 which are always threatening. The purpose of the study was to determine community participation in the Prevention and Reduction of the Positive Rate of Covid 19 during the New Adaptation Period. This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional study design. The research was conducted in the city of Padang. The intervention was implemented by implementing the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) module on the Prevention of Covid 19 Disease Behavior in the City of Padang. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, with as many as 123 people. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate, with statistical test dependent t / paired t. The results of the study: the average score of Covid prevention measures before being given an intervention was 47.6098 and after receiving an intervention it increased to 52.6992. The analysis showed that with the value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), there was a significant difference in community participation in efforts to prevent copying. To prevent Covid 19, it is necessary always to carry out promotive and preventive efforts, one method of providing education can be used, one of which is through interactive media in the form of educational videos and educational modules.

ABSTRAK

Meski jumlah orang yang terpapar COVID-19 di Indonesia saat ini sudah terkendali, namun upaya pencegahan COVID-19 tetap harus dilakukan dengan baik untuk menghindari bahaya COVID-19 yang selalu mengancam. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui partisipasi masyarakat dalam Pencegahan Dan Penurunan Angka Positif Rate Covid 19 Pada Masa Adaptasi Baru. Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan desain crosssectional studi. Penelitian dilakukan di Kota Padang. Intervensi yang dilakukan penerapan modul Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) Terhadap Perilaku Pencegahan Penyakit Covid 19 di Kota Padang Teknik sampling yang digunakan purposive sampling, sebanyak 123 orang. Data dianalisis dengan univariat dan bivariat, dengan uji statistik t dependen/ paired t. Hasil penelitian: rata rata skort tindakan pencehgehan Covid sebelum diberi intervensi 47.6098 dan setelah mendapat intervensi meningkat menjadi 52.6992. Hasil analisis didapatkan nilai $p=0,000$ ($p < 0,05$) terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan partisipasi masyarakat dalam upaya pencegahan copid. Untuk mencegah Covid 19, perlu upaya promotif dan preventif yang selalu dilakukan, salah satu metode penyelenggaraan pendidikan dapat digunakan, salah satunya melalui media interaktif berupa video edukasi maupun modul edukasi.

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INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11 2020 declared the Corona-19 virus disease a Global Pandemic. The definition of a pandemic is the occurrence of a disease spreading worldwide. (1) Indonesia declared this disease as a public health emergency and a non-natural disaster that causes high mortality and economic losses, thus requiring efforts for prevention and control. (2) Indonesia officially reported its first case of COVID-19 in early March 2020. (WHO, 2020)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), one of the prevention measures that can be taken to minimize the spread of COVID-19 is by implementing social distancing (Djalante et al., 2020). The implementation of social distancing is done by encouraging all members of society, institutions, communities, governments, and world organizations to maintain a distance from each other. In addition to implementing social distancing, efforts that have been made by the Indonesian government to reduce the spread of COVID-19 include urging the public to practice physical distancing, work and study from home, and even worship from home. The spread and increase in cases of COVID-19 globally occurred quite rapidly, with the first cases in Indonesia being announced by President Joko Widodo in early March 2020.

The Padang City Government responded to this situation by conducting massive socialization campaigns about COVID-19 to all segments of society through print and electronic media. As time went on, COVID-19 began to affect daily life in Padang. After Padang Mayor Mahyeldi Ansyarullah announced the first extraordinary event of COVID-19, the number of cases fluctuated until August 2020, with a total of 920 confirmed cases in Padang over six months. The increasing number of COVID-19 cases must be controlled, even reduced. Therefore, prevention efforts need to be made by increasing cleanliness so that this contagious disease can be avoided by the public. In addition to maintaining cleanliness, there are several ways to avoid COVID-19, including self-quarantining, maintaining distance when in crowds, wearing masks, and carrying hand sanitizer wherever you go (Telaumbanua, 2020). These measures are important because the virus is highly dangerous, deadly, and easily transmitted through contaminated respiratory pathways and physical contact (Larasati and Haribowo, 2020). The primary prevention measure now is vaccination for all members of the public.

This research is carried out based on the research roadmap of the Poltekkes Kemenkes Padang for the period of 2020-2024, where the results of this study will be in line with the research policy of the Poltekkes Kemenkes Padang, which is focused on community-based environmental health technology, with topics including environment-related diseases and health promotion and community empowerment. This study is a continuation of previous research that analyzed the risk factors and prevention efforts of COVID-19 based on the community, with the output of the previous study being a module of COVID-19 prevention efforts, which will be tested or evaluated to see if it can influence COVID prevention behaviors in Padang in 2022.

METHODS

Research Design

This study is a pre-experimental study with a one-group pretest-posttest design that allows the researcher to test the changes that occur after the experiment, with prior observations having been made (Notoadmodjo, 2012). In this study, the researcher provided an intervention in the form of providing the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) Module and the Role of the Community in its Prevention to the community of Padang City to improve their behavior in preventing Covid-19. Measurement of behavior (knowledge, attitude, and action) in preventing Covid-19 was conducted before and after the intervention. The design of the study involved a pretest, intervention, and post-test.

Sampling Procedures

The population in this study are all residents who live in the city of Padang at least in the last one year. The sample in this study were residents who were selected as respondents in this study. The research used the Multistage Random Sampling technique in 3 areas in Padang City, namely Kuranji District, East Padang District and Nanggalo District. The research was conducted from September to November 2022. The sampling technique used the Lamesow formula (Proportions) with the number of samples obtained in this study as many as 123 people with a purposive sampling technique. Respondents must meet the inclusion criteria in the form of coming from selected research locations and respondents participating in the entire research series.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analyses with dependent t-test for normally distributed data. In data processing, if a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) is obtained, then the data is said to be meaningful or there is a change

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Gender of Respondents

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------|-----------|----------------|
| Woman | 109 | 88,6 |
| Man | 14 | 11,4 |
| Total | 123 | 100 |

From table 1 it is known that the majority of respondents were women, namely as many as 109 respondents with a percentage of 88.6%

Table 2. Respondents' Education Level

| Education | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Elementary School | 22 | 17,9 |
| Junior High School | 20 | 16,3 |
| Senior High School | 68 | 55,3 |
| College | 13 | 10,6 |
| Total | 123 | 100 |

In table 2 it can be seen that the education level of the respondents is mostly high school and tertiary education,

namely 65.9% compared to those with junior and elementary education

Table 3. Type of Respondent's Occupation

| Type of Work | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| Civil Servant | 2 | 1,6 |
| Laborer | 7 | 5,7 |
| Student | 5 | 4,1 |
| Collage Student | 5 | 4,1 |
| Trader | 2 | 1,6 |
| Housewife | 97 | 78,9 |
| Others | 5 | 4,1 |
| Total | 123 | 100 |

From table 3 it is known that as many as 97 respondents were housewives (78.9%), and the highest number of family members was 5 people with a percentage of 26.8%.

Table 4. Respondents/Family Had Covid-19

| Covid-19 | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Negative | 83 | 67,5% |
| Positive | 40 | 32,5% |
| Total | 123 | 100 |

In table 4, there are 40 respondents/families of respondents who are positive for Covid-19 (32.5%).

The Effectiveness of the Corona Virus Disease 19 Module

Table 6. Differences in Covid-19 Prevention Behavior Before and After Getting Intervention

| Variable | Mean | SD | SE | P value | n |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|--------------|-----|
| Preventive behavior covid-19 | | | | | |
| Before | 47.6098 | 5.51397 | .49718 | 0,001 | 123 |
| After | 52.6992 | 4.70775 | .42448 | | |
| Difference | 5.0894 | | | | |

In table 6 shows that there has been an increase in Covid-19 prevention behavior by implementing the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) module. Based on the bivariate analysis that was carried out, it was statistically proven that the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) module was effective in changing the behavior of Covid-19 prevention in respondents.

DISCUSSION

The average score of covid prevention behavior before intervention was 47.6098 and after receiving intervention in the form of administering the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) module on Covid 19 Disease Prevention Behavior in Padang City the score for covid prevention behavior increased to 52.6992 (an increase in score of 5.0894. The analysis of this study obtained $p = 0.001$ ($P < 0.001$), meaning that there were differences in people's behavior in preventing Covid before compared to after receiving the intervention.

Actions to prevent Covid 19 in the new normal era, including knowledge, attitudes and actions of the people. With this knowledge of the community, of course this will be able to minimize the spike in Covid-19 cases As said by Mujiburrahman, et al (2020) in his research on Knowledge

Bivariate analysis was carried out to see the effect of the intervention in the form of implementing the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) module on the Behavior of Covid 19 Disease Prevention in Padang City, as follows:

Table 5. Differences in Respondents' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Actions on Covid-19 Prevention Before and After Receiving Intervention

| Variable | Mean | N | p-value |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------|
| Knowledge | Before | 6,15 | 123 |
| | After | 7,61 | |
| Attitude | Before | 32,72 | 123 |
| | After | 34,31 | |
| Action | Before | 9,30 | 123 |
| | After | 10,26 | |

In table 5, the results show that there has been an increase in the average knowledge, attitudes, and actions after receiving interventions in the form of implementing the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) module. Based on the bivariate analysis that was carried out, it was statistically proven that the intervention by implementing the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) module provided differences in knowledge, attitudes, and actions for respondents.

Related to Increasing COVID-19 Prevention Behavior in the Community that in order to improve healthy and safe behavior, it is also necessary to increase knowledge about health with research results showing that respondents with good knowledge and good behavior prevention with enough as many as 45 (43.2%). As contained in Novita, et al (2014) which says that knowledge plays an important role in determining complete behavior because knowledge will form beliefs which then in perceiving reality, provide a basis for decision making and determine behavior towards certain objects so that it will influence a person's behavior. . Then, based on the dependent t-test conducted on the attitude of the respondents before and after being given the covid-19 module, it was found that there was a significant difference between the attitudes of the respondents before being given the covid-19 module and after being given the covid-19 module with a sig. (2-tailed) $S1-S2 < 0.05$ (0.000) so that there is an effect of implementing the corona virus disease 19 (covid-19) module for preventing covid and the role of the community in prevention. This is in line with Indrawati's research (2022) which found research results showing that 242 people (92%) had a positive attitude and were appropriate in the behavior of preventing the transmission of Covid 19. This positive attitude included people checking themselves into health services if they felt a fever for a long period of time. For a long time, people agree that using masks can reduce the risk of Covid-19, and people really

agree that washing hands with soap and keeping a safe distance are important to prevent Covid-19. And in Indrawati's research (2022) it is known that there is a significant relationship between people's knowledge and attitudes about Covid 19 and behavior to prevent transmission of Covid-19.

Furthermore, the results of different tests were also carried out on community actions before and after being given the corona virus disease 19 module with a sig. (2-tailed) with a sig value <0.05 (0.000) so that there is an influence on the actions taken by the community in implementing the corona virus disease 19 (covid-19) module. Actions taken by the community in preventing Covid-19 include wearing masks when leaving the house, washing hands with soap or using a hand sanitizer, and maintaining distance and avoiding crowds. As in Mokoguidance, et al (2021), in his research it was found that the majority of respondents had good actions, namely 48 respondents (51.1%) while attitudes that were not good were 46 respondents (48.9%), these actions were considered good because most respondents always wash their hands with soap or handsanitizer, shower and change clothes after returning from traveling, wear masks, maintain a minimum distance of 1 meter when outside the home, cover their mouths when coughing or sneezing, avoid crowds.

Meanwhile, in this study, it was also found that the number of respondents who did not work was greater (78.9%) than those who worked (26%). And the education of respondents in the low category (SD and SMP) is only 34.1%. In this study, it was also found that there was a relationship between differences in the attitudes of people with low education and attitudes of people with higher education, which obtained a sig (2-tailed) value of <0.05 (0.000). Meanwhile, regarding community work and attitudes in dealing with Covid-19, the results were obtained with a sig (2-tailed) value > 0.05 (0.183), which can be concluded that there is no relationship between the differences in the attitudes of people who work and the attitudes of people who do not work. Therefore, in this study it can be seen that community participation in the prevention and reduction of the positive rare Covid-19 rate during the new adaptation period has a major influence. However, according to the researchers, this is of course public awareness in fully implementing clean and healthy living behaviors in preventing Covid-19 which can be obtained through the Covid-19 module made by researchers.

CONCLUSION

Community Participation in Prevention and Reducing the Positive Rate of Covid 19 During the New Adaptation Period has an influence. There were differences before and after being given the Covid-19 module to the public regarding aspects of knowledge, attitudes and actions. Then, there are differences in attitudes between people with higher education and those with lower education. However, there is no difference in the attitudes of people who work and those who don't work in dealing with Covid-19. Therefore, in this study it can be seen that community participation in prevention and reduction of rare positive cases of Covid-19 during the new adaptation period has a big influence .. To prevent Covid 19, promotive and preventive efforts are always needed, one method of providing education can be used, one of which is through interactive media in the form of educational videos and educational modules.

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