OPTIMIZATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF HEALTH PERSONNEL DOMAIN ON COVID-19 PREVENTION IN CIKETING UDIK PUSKESMAS BANTARGEBANG BEKASI CITY

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ABSTRACT

The state of Indonesia has data on the prevalence of COVID-19 sufferers based on data released by the Covid-19 emergency hospital until October 28, 2020, the total number of COVID-19 patients is 2,240 people. These health workers are known to be infected while treating and handling Covid-19 patients and some are infected from the community, work environment and their family members. This research uses descriptive statistical analysis method with a case study approach using Pearson correlation test and distributing questionnaires to 40 respondents of health workers at Ciketing Udik Health Center Bantargebang Bekasi City, the sample method uses total sampling. The research stage is to conduct a survey with a questionnaire with the aim of analyzing the optimization of the behavioral domain of health workers for the prevention of COVID-19. The results of the research are optimizing the behavior of health workers at the Ciketing Udik Health Center in preventing covid-19 by using masks at all times, using complete PPE when performing services, washing hands for at least 20 seconds, hand sanitizer, consuming healthy foods such as vegetables, fruits and vegetables. fruits that contain high vitamin C, eggs, fish, lean meat and drink lots of water every day.

Keywords: Behavioral Domain; Covid-19 Prevention

1. INTRODUCTION

Health workers must be protected and provided with adequate PPE, because their role is strategic in handling Covid-19 (1). We are worried that if they are not protected then many health workers are infected and observed for 14 days or isolated, it will cause a domino effect, namely a reduction in the number of health workers who can help deal with the virus. Research conducted by the University of Sydney states that social distancing has proven to be able to control the spread of COVID-19.

Arindam Basu, a professor of epidemiology and environmental health from the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, said that social distancing refers to a way of creating a physical distance barrier between two or more people so that the transmission of the virus can be prevented or stopped. Researchers from the Bandung Institute of Technology through a scientific journal entitled "Covid-19 Data and Simulation From a Mathematical Model Approach" stated that if social distancing was taken seriously, the Covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia was projected to end in April 2020. However, the reality is that In other words, from day to day the number of positive COVID-19 patients is increasing. In addition, the difference between patients who died and those who recovered was quite significant. The results of initial observations made by the author on November 6, 2020, there were 3 medical personnel who did not use masks at the Ciketing Udik Community Health Center.

Bantargebang Bekasi City. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in taking a research case on Optimizing the Behavior of Health Workers Against Covid-19 Prevention at the Ciketing Udik Health Center, Bekasi City. The purpose of the study was to produce an analysis of the magnitude of the optimization of the behavioral domain of health workers for the prevention of covid-19 at the Ciketing Udik Health Center Bantargebang, Bekasi City.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The results of the study (2) stated that the domain behavior of health workers who were worried about transmission was very reasonable, due to the lack of supplies of personal protective equipment in some

areas, the lack of knowledge of officers on the use of PPE that was not careful could potentially This is the entry point for the virus so that the risk of transmission of the corona virus is through droplets or aerosols from patients who are in the air and enter through gaps formed accidentally by health workers when correcting positions, starting positions, wiping sweat or occurs when removing protective clothing.

The results of Zhong's research (2020) in Chinese society that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards COVID-19 (OR: 0.75, p<0.001), with better knowledge being a protective factor against insecure attitudes in dealing with COVID-19. According to (3) the results of his research also found a higher knowledge score was significantly related as a protective factor against bad actions against COVID-19, namely going to crowded places (OR: 0.90, p<0.001) and not using mask outside (OR: 0.78, p < 0.001).

2. METHOD

The research method uses a questionnaire, a list of questions distributed through POT to be filled in and returned or can also be answered under the supervision of the researcher (4). Bivariate analysis was used to see the meaning of the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable by using the Pearson product moment correlation statistical test.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Cognitive Effect of the Domain of Health Workers on Covid-19 Prevention at the Ciketing Udik Health Center, Bantargebang, Bekasi City in 2020, it was stated that the p-value was 0.000 < 0.05 so that there was a cognitive effect of the domain of health workers on the prevention of Covid-19 at the Ciketing Udik Health Center, Bantargebang, Bekasi City in 2020. According to Benjamin Bloom's theory in (5). Cognitive or knowledge is the result obtained by a person through the eyes and ears of that person, so that it can shape one's actions. Cognitive or knowledge in the behavior of health workers at the Ciketing Udik Community Health Center, Bantargebang, Bekasi City is the result of knowing from humans from sensing events. Meanwhile, according to (6) Every medical worker must receive education and training on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) before treating people with the corona

virus. Make sure they understand how to deal with contaminated clothing, skin and the environment.

Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that the high cognitive domain influence of health workers can overcome problems that arise in the future in the Covid-19 disease. The Affective Effect of the Domain of Health Workers on Covid-19 Prevention at the Ciketing Udik Health Center Bantargebang Bekasi City in 2020. It was stated that the p-value was $0.03 < 0.05$ so that there was an affective domain of health workers on the prevention of covid-19 at the Ciketing Udik Health Center Bantargebang Bekasi City in 2020. According to (7) People who have symptoms and have been in contact with positive people or have traveled to countries or areas that have had positive cases in the last 14 days, must be tested for the Corona Virus, COVID-19 at the facility health, while people without symptoms or OTG are those who do not show symptoms of the Corona Virus, COVID-19, but have had close contact with people who have tested positive for the Corona Virus, COVID-19. OTG needs to do a rapid test. Health

workers also carry out triage procedures to detect visitors who are at risk of experiencing coronavirus infection during or before triage or when visitors check-in. Triage is the process of selecting patients who are prioritized to receive treatment first. Make sure all visitors are asked about any symptoms of respiratory infection and a history of travel to areas experiencing coronavirus transmission or contact with someone who may have coronavirus. Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that a high affective domain influence health workers can overcome problems that arise in the future in the covid-19 disease.

Optimizing the Domain of Health Workers' Behavior towards Covid-19 Prevention at the Ciketing Udik Health Center Bantargebang Bekasi City in 2020 it was stated that the p-value was $0.00 < 0.05$ so there was an Optimization of the Behavioral Domain of Health Workers against Covid-19 Prevention at the Ciketing Udik Health Center Bantargebang City Bekasi in 2020. A strong immune system can prevent the emergence of various diseases. To maintain and increase endurance Health workers are advised to

consume healthy foods such as: vegetables, fruits that are high in vitamin C, eggs, fish, lean meat and drink lots of water every day according to (6). So optimizing the behavior of health workers at the Ciketing Udik Health Center in preventing covid-19 can be done by using masks at all times, using complete PPE when performing services, washing hands for at least 20 seconds, hand sanitizer, consuming healthy foods such as: contain high vitamin C, eggs, fish, lean meat and drink lots of water every day.

4. CONCLUSION

Optimizing the Domain of Health Workers' Behavior towards Covid-19 Prevention at the Ciketing Udik Health Center Bantargebang Bekasi City in 2020 it was stated that the p-value was $0.00 < 0.05$ so there was an Optimization of the Behavioral Domain of Health Workers against Covid-19 Prevention at the Ciketing Udik Health Center Bantargebang City Bekasi in 2020.

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