

## Analysis Of the Level Of Community Compliance With Implementation Of The Covid-19 Health Protocol (Literature Review)

St. Hateriah\*<sup>1</sup>, Esti Yuandari<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Health Promotion Study Program, Sari Mulia University

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Email :

\*[siti.hateriah@gmail.com](mailto:siti.hateriah@gmail.com)

[yuandariesti@gmail.com](mailto:yuandariesti@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

Corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19) is a new type of disease that has never been previously identified in humans. The virus that causes Covid-19 is called Sars-CoV-2. Health protocol as an effort to prevent covid-19. Compliance with health protocols is the main thing in preventing Covid-19. The importance of compliance in implementing the Covid-19 preventive health protocol. This research used a descriptive research type with a literature review design. The studies carried out in the preparation of the research referred to the 10 latest articles in 2020 and 2021 which discuss issues of compliance with the implementation of Covid-19 health protocol. This study aims to determine the level of public compliance with health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The 10 articles show that the research has the same goals and the same results, so it can be concluded that the community has not fully complied with health protocols in a effort to suppress the spread of Covid-19.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is a new type of disease that has never been previously identified in humans. The virus that causes Covid-19 is called Sars-CoV-2. Corona virus is a zoonotic (transmitted between animals and humans). Research states that SARS is transmitted from civet cats (civet cats) to humans and MERS from camels to humans. The animals that are the source of transmission of Covid-19 are still unknown (Ministry of Health RI, 2020). The worldwide spread of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) has caused a tremendous public health crisis. Reported cases of death due to COVID-19 were quite large, so that the widespread outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) [1]

The number of Covid-19 cases around the world continues to increase. To date, more than 100 countries have confirmed positive cases of Covid-19. Until now the number of cases has reached 40,800,000 people worldwide. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia announced that the first case of Covid-19 in Indonesia was found on March 2, 2020. Three weeks later there were 790 cases. There are 24 provinces that have confirmed positive cases of the corona virus, namely Bali, Banten, Yogyakarta, Jakarta, Jambi, West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Kep. Riau, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sumatra, North Sumatra, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Lampung, Riau, North Maluku, Maluku and Papua.

As of December 2020, the number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia has reached more than 600,000 cases. The latest data shows that as of June 18 2021, it was reported that 1,963,266 people had confirmed positive for COVID-19 [2]

Through various publication media, health protocol socialization has been carried out so that all people can comply with the recommendations/instructions of Ministerial Decree no. HK.

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01.07/MENKES/382/2020. Not only about health protocols but also knowledge about the symptoms, causes, prevention and statistics of COVID-19. But in reality, there are still many people who do not implement health protocols, such as not using masks, not keeping their distance, and not keeping their hands clean, where the percentage of adherence to wearing masks is 58.32%, while the percentage for keeping a distance is 43.46%. Discipline in implementing health and vaccination protocols is the main key in preventing the transmission of Covid-19, including the Omicron variant [3]

According to the results of a survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) regarding the application of health protocols in public places, traditional markets are places that have not implemented health protocols as a form of prevention to the fullest. The survey results show that although the use of masks is considered quite good with 82.62%, the application of health protocols for social distancing is only implemented 47.16%, the behavior of washing hands or using hand sanitizer is 51.41%, while measuring temperature in the market is only 21.21 % [4].

Non-compliance with the implementation of health protocols has the potential to expand the spread of COVID-19 in the community. Compliance is an attitude that will appear in someone who is a reaction to something that is in the rules that must be carried out. This attitude arises when the individual is faced with a stimulus that requires an individual reaction.

The level of public compliance with social distancing still looks low, because residents are still seen leaving their homes for recreational purposes, people are still seen sitting in groups, gathering without wearing masks and not keeping their distance, so the possibility of spreading and emergence of new clusters is still a big task.

## 2. METHOD

The research design is Literature Review or literature review. Literature research or literature review (literature review, literature research) is research that examines or critically reviews knowledge, ideas, or findings contained in academic-oriented literature, and formulates theoretical and methodological contributions for certain topics. , Cooper (2010). The nature of this research is descriptive analysis, namely the regular breakdown of the data that has been obtained, then given an understanding and explanation so that it can be well understood by the reader. Articles or journals that match the criteria are taken for further analysis. This Literature Review uses literature published in 2020 and 2021 which can be accessed in full text in pdf format and scholarly (peer reviewed journals). The criteria for the journals reviewed were Indonesian language research journal articles. Journal search using the Google Scholar portal by typing the title keyword. The search for "Covid 19 Health Protocol Compliance" yielded 5,760, then titles were selected according to the research topic, namely 10 journals.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The number of positive new cases of Covid-19 continues to increase and the end of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia cannot be ascertained. The high number of new cases of Covid-19 is a reflection of transmission that is still occurring in the community and that the community has not been able to fully implement the health protocol call. Entering the era of the new normal order, there needs to be a change in behavior in implementing health protocols because it can expedite the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on research results from [5] it was found that 17 respondents (20%) were in the non-compliant category and 68 respondents (80%) were in the obedient category. And based on the characteristics of the respondents age, gender, and education. Based on this study, it was found that respondents with early adulthood (18-40 years) were more compliant with implementing health protocols. In addition, based on gender, female respondents were much more compliant in implementing health protocols and then based on their level of education, respondents with secondary to higher education levels were far more compliant in implementing health protocols.

### a. Analysis Based on Public Knowledge of health protocols.

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The lower a person's education level, the lower the level of awareness of the implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol. [6] shows that the majority of respondents have good knowledge regarding the implementation of the protocol. Good knowledge also shows a positive attitude and good behavior. Respondents who have a positive attitude also show good behavior. The results of [7] research on 163 respondents found that 74.2% of the community had high knowledge of health protocols. A person's knowledge is influenced by several factors, including education level, occupation, age, environmental factors and socio-cultural factors (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Knowledge about COVID-19 disease is very important so as not to cause an increase in the number of cases of COVID-19 disease. Knowledge of COVID-19 patients can be interpreted as the result of knowing the patient about the disease, understanding the disease, how to prevent it, treat it and its complications. While Education is a benchmark to assess a person's ability to interact with others effectively. the lower a person's education, the lower the level of awareness to implement health protocols. Someone with a higher education tends to get exposure to more information, quickly, and precisely where it influences their behavior ([8]. Then the attitude or behavior, attitude and behavior of a person will have an impact on health. People who do not comply with a rule can have a good impact on themselves and also others. Another study conducted by [6] explains that knowledge has an influence on compliance in doing something.

#### **b. Analysis based on supporting factors (Predisposition)**

This factor is influenced by the availability of health facilities and infrastructure. There is a significant relationship between the availability of COVID-19 prevention facilities and efforts to prevent and deal with COVID-19 [6] In supporting efforts to prevent and control COVID-19, adequate health facilities and infrastructure are needed, such as providing a place to wash hands with soap and running water, checking body temperature before entering a public place, a health facility that provides free COVID-19 vaccines, PCR swab services as well as Antigens, availability of medicines to support the recovery of COVID-19 patients, etc. Based on research [9], the family support variable shows a p value = 0.519 so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between family support and the behavior of implementing health protocols because the p value is more than 0.05. The results of this study are different from research conducted by [10] which shows that family support influences the behavior of implementing health protocols.

In accordance with research conducted by [11] that the age/age variable also has a positive and significant effect on the level of community compliance in implementing health protocols with a regression coefficient of 0.02. This means that the higher the age of the respondent, the higher the level of adherence to health protocols. In other words, the level of public compliance with the implementation of health protocols is found more in older/advanced people than among young people. This is because the elderly have a high level of vulnerability to exposure to Covid-19 so that someone who falls into the vulnerable category will have a tendency to always obey and adhere to the implementation of health protocols so as not to be exposed to Covid-19. Meanwhile, the diploma variable/highest level of education completed has a significant effect on the level of community compliance in implementing health protocols with a positive relationship. The regression coefficient obtained shows a magnitude of 0.27; This means that the score for compliance with health protocols for respondents who have a high school diploma and above is 0.27 higher than for respondents who only graduated from junior high school and below. In other words, someone with a higher level of education will have a tendency to always obey and adhere to the application of health protocols, given the knowledge they have regarding the dangers of Covid-19 and information about controlling the spread of Covid-19.

#### **c. Analysis based on community characteristics towards compliance with the Covid-19 protocol**

The results of the study [12] show that there is a relationship between gender and public compliance with the health protocol for preventing Covid-19. In terms of gender with community compliance with

the Covid-19 prevention protocol, the results of this study indicate that respondents with high compliance were mostly female respondents. This can be based on several factors, one of which is the difference in nature. The existence of natural traits possessed by each gender causes women to be more likely to be afraid to break the rules than men.

Research conducted by Mustofa (2021) where there is a relationship between age and the implementation of the COVID19 health protocol. The level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working with age. In terms of trust, society trusts people who are more mature than people who are not mature enough. Meanwhile, research conducted by ([13]) stated that the characteristics of the respondents were mostly aged 31-40 years and were male. As many as 69 respondents (99%) had knowledge of implementing health protocols in the good category.

#### **d. Analysis based on community behavior towards compliance with the Covid-19 protocol.**

Especially in Indonesia, the Government has issued a disaster emergency status starting from 29 February 2020 to 9 May 2020 regarding this virus pandemic for a total of 91 days. Steps have been taken by the government to resolve this extraordinary case, one of which is by socializing the Social Distancing movement. However, many people do not comply with the protocols set by the government, for example the government has dismissed students and university students not to study or go to school or enforce working at home, but many people take advantage of this condition to take vacations [14] Many people are already wearing masks, but there are still those who use the wrong mask, including when speaking, the mask is opened, the mask only covers the mouth without covering the nose and instead opens, only closing the chin.

Based on research [15] There are 158 people (40.2%) who do not comply with the COVID-19 health protocol. There are no health facilities available. The availability of facilities or facilities is an important factor in a person's behavior. Even though hand washing facilities are available, sometimes not all people want to wash their hands. The reason is that the hand washing sink is in a public place that is not strategic. This triggers the behavior of people who do not comply with washing their hands before carrying out activities. The implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol has received various responses from residents, many of whom comply with it with full awareness, but some do not care. This means that public compliance with the implementation of health protocols is still low.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The conclusion that can be drawn from this literature review research is the average level of compliance among young people and male sex in implementing health protocols compared to older age groups and female sex. Public health status has a fairly high influence on compliance with health protocols, where low health status (a vulnerable category usually experienced by the elderly) tends to comply more with health protocols. In addition, empirical results also show that someone who has a high level of education will comply more with the implementation of health protocols. Compliance with the implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol is needed in order to reduce the transmission rate of the Covid-19 virus.

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