

ANALYSIS IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS IN CONTROLLING OF COVID-19 TO CHILDREN IN JAMBI CITY

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ABSTRACT

The community, especially children, still need to implement health protocol to control Covid-19 optimally. Data from the Ministry of Education and Culture shows that 581 clusters of elementary school children have caused 6,908 cases of COVID-19 in children. This study aimed to determine the application of health protocols in controlling the risk of Covid-19 disease in children in Jambi City.

This research is quantitative. The samples in this study were 40 children. Data analysis was descriptive-analytic. The results of the survey showed 1) 18 children (45%) had good knowledge about Covid-19 disease and 22 people (55%) had the wrong category. The risk of transmission of Covid-19 in children in the high class is 26 people (65%), and 14 people (35%) in the low category. Implementation of health protocols for children in the good category was 12 people (30%) and 28 people (70%) in the bad category. 2) There is a significant relationship between knowledge and implementation of health protocols ($P=0.000$) 3) There is a significant relationship between the implementation of health protocols and the risk of transmission of Covid-19 ($P=0.001$). The recommendation is that parents are expected to consistently supervise their children to implement health protocols, especially outside the home. In addition, there is a role for teachers in schools to continue to provide knowledge and supervision of school students in controlling Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19; Knowledge of children; Health Protocols

BACKGROUND

Implementing the new normal era is currently being encouraged to improve the socio-economic community, even though the Covid-19 pandemic is still going well. The new normal is a change in people's habits in carrying out activities as usual but still implementing health protocols amid the COVID-19 pandemic (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

The implementation of health protocols regulated by the government rules that all people must obey to ensure that they are protected from COVID-19 (Kemenkes RI, 2020). Efforts to implement health

protocols are an effective prevention to avoid transmission of Covid-19.

Efforts to implement health protocols by the community, especially children, have yet to be optimally implemented. Data from the Ministry of Education and Culture shows that 581 clusters occurred in elementary school children and caused 6,908 children to contract COVID-19 (Azizah, 2021). Therefore the, analysis is needed regarding the application of health protocols in controlling Covid-19 in children.

The general objective is to determine the application of the health protocol in controlling Covid-19 in children

in Jambi City. The Specific Objectives are
 1) To determine the level of knowledge, the risk of transmission of Covid-19, and the application of health protocols to children in Jambi City. 2) To find out the relationship between knowledge and the implementation of health protocols for children in Jambi City. 3) To find out the relationship between the implementation of the health protocol and the risk of transmission of Covid-19 to children in Jambi City.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research is quantitative research that is descriptive and analytic (Azwar, 2012). The research location was children in a public elementary school in Sukakarya Village, Jambi City, a sub-district assisted by the Department of Environmental Health, the Jambi Ministry of Health Poltekkes.

The population in this study were elementary school children in 3 public elementary schools in Sukakarya Village, Jambi City, grades 3 to 6, with a total of 395 students. The sample size according to Arikunto (2013) if the number of subjects is large or more than 100, then the research sample can be taken between 10-15%. Based on this, the sample in this study was 10% of the population, namely 40 children. Sampling was carried out by purposive sampling (Notoadmodjo, 2010).

The tools or instruments in this study were questionnaires, checklists, cameras, books, and stationery. Analysis was performed using the chi-square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Knowledge an overview of knowledge about Covid-19 in children in Jambi City is shown in table 1 below:

Table 1. Description of Knowledge about Covid-19 in Children in Jambi City

Child Knowledge	n	%
Good	18	45

Not Good	22	55
Total	40	100

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that 18 children (45%) have good knowledge about Covid-19 and 20 children (55%) have not been in a good category. An overview of the implementation of the child health protocol the implementation of the health protocol for children in Jambi City is shown in table 2 below:

Table 2. Description of the Implementation of Health Protocols for Children in Jambi City

Implementation of Health Protocols	n	%
Good	12	30
Not Good	28	70
Total	40	100

Based on table 2 above showed that student health protocol was in a good category as many as 12 people (30%) and in the bad category there were 28 people (70%). 3. An overview of the risk of transmission of Covid-19 to children. The risk level of Covid-19 transmission in children in Jambi City is shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Overview of the Risk of Transmission of Covid-19 to Children in Jambi City

Risk of transmission of Covid 19	n	%
Good	26	65
Not Good	24	35
Total	40	100

Table 4. Relationship between Knowledge and Implementation of Health Protocols to Children in Jambi City

Category	df	P-Value
Relationship between knowledge and implementation of child health protocols	1	0,000

Based on table 4 above shows that there is a relationship between implementing health protocols and the risk of transmission of Covid-19 to children in Jambi City (p -Value = 0.001). In general, health protocols implement clean and healthy living behaviors.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2269/Menkes/Per/XI/2011 concerning Guidelines for Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS) it is explained that PHBS is a set of behaviors that are practiced based on awareness as learning outcomes, which make a person in a family, group, or community can help themselves (independently) in the health sector and play an active role in realizing public health (Kemenkes RI, 2013).

The government, through related agencies, always reminds the public to obey and be disciplined in implementing health protocols. The primary key to breaking the chain of the spread of the Covid-19 virus is implementing 3M: wearing a mask, maintaining distance, and diligently washing hands (Kemkominfo RI, 2020). However, the Covid-19 pandemic, which has been going on for a long time in Indonesia, especially in Jambi City, has created a saturation point for the community, especially if people's understanding of Covid-19 is very low. Especially for children who don't understand Covid-19, it will cause them to be disobedient in implementing 3M, especially at school.

Children comply with implementing health protocols if a teacher is present or is reprimanded by a teacher. The survey results show that the implementation of the health protocol by students could be in a better category, namely 70% of students. Schoolchildren say that wearing masks is uncomfortable and they are short of breath. Children generally need to wash their hands properly, and some do not want to wash their hands with soap. Children at school generally like to play and gather with their

friends, so the risk of transmission of Covid-19 is very high.

The statistical test results show that implementing the health protocol with the risk of Covid-19 transmission in children in Jambi City has a very significant relationship with the risk of Covid-19 transmission, namely p -value = 0.001. This shows that implementing the health protocol greatly influences the risk of transmission of Covid-19.

The role of teachers and parents will be to provide clear and precise information to school children regarding the control of Covid-19. So, school children consciously implement health protocols to avoid transmission of Covid-19.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

There is a significant relationship between knowledge and implementation of health protocols and a substantial relationship between the performance of health protocols and the risk of transmission of Covid-19. Therefore, the recommendation is that parents supervise their children to implement health protocols, especially outside the home. In addition, there is a role for teachers in schools to continue to provide knowledge and supervision of school students in controlling Covid-19.

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