



Monitoring Health Protocols Covid-19 In Public Facilities

Eli Marlina Lubis¹, Lidya Hariyanti Ridho², Sherien Sakina Wira Wasistha³, Sri Bulan Suci Ritonga⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Department of Public Health, State Islamic University of North Sumatra, Medan, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received : 08 January 2021

Revised : 21 March 2021

Accepted : 28 May 2021

Keywords:

Covid-19, Health Protocol,
Community Behavior

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 is a problem that has not been resolved for three years. The implementation of the health protocol is one of the efforts to stop the spread of COVID-19, especially in public facilities where this is a place where people gather. The purpose of the study was to find out the description of the application of health protocols in public facilities. Method: This type of quantitative descriptive research. The study was conducted in public facilities in the DKI Jakarta, Riau, North Sumatra and surrounding areas in June-August 2021. The population of all public facilities with a sample of 40 public facilities. Result: Based on the results of the study, it was still found that public facilities had no warnings for the dangers of COVID-19 (55%), no hand sanitiser (60%) and nobody temperature measuring device (53%), no call for the social distancing of (53%). 60% and cleaning with disinfectant was not carried out (64%). Some visitors did not wear masks (51%). Managers of public facilities were found not to take body temperature measurements (65%), there was no restriction on the number of visitors (70%). Conclusion: Implementing health protocols requires awareness and cooperation from all parties, not only the Government. Therefore, be aware and continue to educate the public regarding the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 to reduce the number of cases and carry out normal activities.

This is an open-access article under the CC BY-SA license.



Corresponding Author:

Eli Marlina Lubis
Department Of Public Health,
Universitas of Sumatera Utara Medan
Email: eli896502@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus is a virus that has shocked the world community. This virus has infected thousands of millions of people globally in a very short time (Heinzerling et al., 2020). Even humans without symptoms of being infected with the Coronavirus can also spread it to other humans (Susilo, 2020). Coronaviruses (CoV) is part of a family of viruses that cause illnesses ranging from the flu to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). The disease caused by the Coronavirus, otherwise known as COVID19, is a new type that was discovered in 2019 and has never been identified to attack humans before (WHO, 2020).

Based on World Health Organization (WHO) for 2021, from January 3 2020 to August 27 2021 in Singapore there were 66.928 confirmed cases of Covid-19 with 52 deaths, reported to WHO. Based on the latest data on June 7, 2021, the total number of Covid-19 cases in Malaysia si 622.086 cases, Thailand 179.886 cases, the Philippines 1.276.004 cases, Cambodia 34.833 and Vietnam 8.983 cases. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the development of Covid-19 on July 24, 2021, the number of confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 was 3.127.826 cases with 2.471.678 recovered and 82.013 died.

The first case of covid 19 in Indonesia was first discovered in Depok on March 2, 2020. Along with the discovery, there has been a large increase in cases per day since August 2020, which reached more than 2000 cases per day (Nugraha, 2020). On September 16, 2020, the task force to accelerate the handling of covid 19 announced that there were 164,101 confirmed cases recovered and 9,101 cases died from 34 provinces in Indonesia (Mujiburrahman, 2020).

The number of positive cases and those who died from COVID-19 has continued to increase from time to time since the last seven months and spread to almost all regions in Indonesia. The situation of the covid-19 virus in Indonesia as of October 1 2020, totalled 291.182 positive cases, 218.487 recovered cases, and 10.856 cases died due to COVID-19. On July 11, 2021, the addition of daily positive confirmed cases of Covid-19 there were five provinces with the highest number, namely DKI Jakarta, which was still the highest with 13.133 cases and a cumulative 662.442 cases, followed by West Java adding 6.704 cases and a cumulative 452.007 cases, Central Java adding 2.575 cases and cumulatively 291.553 cases, East Java added 2,149 cases. Cumulatively 194.361 cases and DI Yogyakarta added 1.895 cases and cumulatively 76.263 case s (WHO, 2020).

Most of the Coronavirus spreads like other viruses in general, through splashes of infected person's saliva (stones and sneezes), touching the hands or face of an infected person, touching the eyes, nose or mouth after handling items that the infected person's saliva has splashed, faeces or faeces, (rarely happening). This virus is suspected to spread from animals to humans and then from humans to humans. China is listed as the first country to report a case of Covid-19 in the world. The spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia, the Government, officially announced in Indonesia on March 2, 2020.

North Sumatra Province is still ranked 14th as the province with Covid-19 cases in Indonesia after another decline in confirmed cases. A spokesman for the North Sumatra Province Covid-19 Task Force, Dr Aris Yudhariansyah in Medan, said that there were 108 confirmed patients in one day. The number of 108 cases was lower than the previous day, which increased by 122 people. With the decline in the number of people exposed to Covid-19, North Sumatra's ranking as a contributor to Covid-19 cases still stands at 14th. With 108 people, the total confirmed patients in North Sumatra had reached 34.291 people, while the number of patients recovered was 30.486 people and 1.145 people died.

To reduce COVID-19 cases, which made a policy to use health protocols when doing activities outside the home. Health protocols are rules and conditions that need to be followed by all parties in order to carry out activities safely during this pandemic; according to the Ministry of Health (2020b) that the Health Protocol was established with the aim that people can carry out activities safely and do not endanger the safety or health of others.

Social distance prevents direct contact between people and also reduces the potential of virus-carrying droplets from human respiration being transmitted between people - two important pathways of respiratory infection (Siregar, 2020). There are a few studies in the literature that examine droplet transmission trajectories as a result of human respiratory movements such as speaking, eating, coughing, and sneezing. According to certain studies, the number of pathogens associated with respiratory infectious diseases was related to droplet size, with large droplets serving as the principal carriers of microorganisms created by the ill person (T, 2020).

One form of the health protocol is to maintain cleanliness and avoid direct contact with Corona virus-positive patients (Lisni, 2021). Then, use a protective face mask when travelling or outside the home . Next, maintain cleanliness by washing hands or using a hand sanitiser. The last is the application of social distancing by keeping a distance of 1 meter and covering your mouth when coughing or sneezing using your arms. Some examples of these health protocols are certainly very necessary for the community to implement during the Coronavirus pandemic. The Government has announced social distancing protocols such as self-isolation through Circular Number H.K.02.01/MENKES/202/2020. Besides, To avoid Coronavirus infection, the process of suppressing the spread and infection of Coronavirus can be carried out.

The Indonesian Government declares COVID-19 as a public health emergency managed by the laws and regulations contained in Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020. The Government sets a strategy for implementing health protocols through the Indonesian Ministry of Health Decree No. 382/2020 concerning Public Health Protocols in public places and facilities in prevention and COVID-19 control. The results of the research Yunita (2021) showed that there are still many students who are less aware of the importance of health protocols, including not wearing masks when in public places and the classroom, not maintaining distance or often doing crowds either in the cafeteria at lunchtime or in gazebos, and rarely washing hands even though handwashing is provided at some point.

Implementing health protocols is one way for humans to break the chain of spreading COVID-19 in the wider community. The Health Protocol for handling COVID-19 consists of a prevention, detection, and response phase. Although this policy has been socialised and implemented, many people still do not comply with this policy. The phenomenon of individual disobedience in undergoing health protocols seems strange because they are aware of and aware of the impacts and dangers of the COVID-19 outbreak but are reluctant to follow government rules in their prevention efforts. The feeling condition of each individual who turns changing from a positive to a negative mental situation or vice versa during the Covid-19 pandemic, making it difficult for individuals to follow the advice and rules made by policymakers.

The high rate of spread of covid 19 is a major challenge for almost every aspect of life, as the virus can spread rapidly from human to human, making it very important to carry out health protocols properly(Farokhah, 2020). The government has made many efforts in suppressing cases of the spread of covid 19 through socialization activities and various assistance to the community (Lisni et al., 2021) .

Based on the above background, the researcher wants to conduct a study entitled "Monitoring Health Protocols in Public Facilities" with the aim of the study, namely to see whether public places in the DKI Jakarta, Riau, and Sumatra areas have implemented health protocols by government recommendations.

2. RESEARCH METHODE

This research is descriptive quantitative research. This research was conducted in DKI Jakarta, Riau, North Sumatra and surrounding areas. This research is focused on public places in the area. The time of the study was carried out on June- August 2021. The population in this study were public places in the DKI Jakarta, Riau, and North Sumatra areas which would be investigated to implement health protocols. The sampling technique uses Probability Sampling with sample criteria, namely public places, which include health facilities, educational facilities, religious places, workplaces, etc., to determine the quality of the Covid-19 health protocol in these places. The sample in this study amounted to 40 public places that researchers surveyed around the DKI Jakarta, Riau, and North Sumatra areas. Data was collected using a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire. Analysis of the data used is descriptive analysis.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Table 1. Availability of Health Protocols in Public Facilities

Variable	%
Warning about the dangers of covid-19	
There is	45%
There is not any	55%
Banners/Posters on Prevention Covid-19 transmission	
There is	62%
There is not any	38%
A place to wash hands in the area around public facilities	
There is	70%
There is not any	30%
Soap for handwashing on the spot washing hands	
There is	67%
There is not any	33%
Hand sanitiser available	
There is	40%
There is not any	60%
Body temperature measuring device	
There is	47%
There is not any	53%
Himbauan untuk social distancing	
There is	40%
There is not any	60%
Cleaning or disinfecting after visitors go	
There is	36%
There is not any	64%

Based on the results of the study, it was found that in public facilities the majority there were no warnings for the danger of covid-19 by 55%, there were banners/posters about preventing the transmission of covid-19 in public facilities by 62%, mostly there were hand washing places in public facilities by 70% by having the soap is 67%. In public facilities, 60% of hand sanitisers are not found, and 53% do not have body temperature measuring devices. There is also no call to keep a distance of 60% in public facilities, and cleaning with disinfectants is not carried out by 64%.

Table 2. Observation of Visitor Behavior in Public Facilities

Observation	Whole	Part	There is not any
Visitors to Public Facilities who take body temperature measurements	35%	3%	62%
Visitors in public facilities who do not wear masks	23%	51%	26%
Visitors wash their hands when entering public facilities	25%	53%	22%
Visitors use hand sanitiser when in public facilities	17%	68%	15%
Visitors keep their distance when in public facilities	33%	40%	27%
Visitors shaking hands at Public Facilities	41%	36%	23%

Based on observations, it was found that most visitors did not take body temperature measurements by 62%, some visitors were still found not wearing masks by 51%. Only 53% of visitors wash their hands when entering public facilities, and 68% use hand sanitiser. Some visitors who come to public facilities maintain a distance of 40%, and all visitors shake hands in public facilities by 41%.

Table 3. Management's Actions on Covid-19 Health Protocols in Public Facilities

Variable	%
The manager takes the temperature Measurements body to visitors	
Yes	35%
No	65%
The manager reprimands visitors who not wearing a mask	
Yes	50%
No	50%
There is a limit on the number of visitors which come	
Yes	70%
No	30%
Visitors are not allowed to enter into the area, if the body temperature is high	
Yes	62%
No	38%
Visitors are not allowed to enter if you do not comply with health protocols	
Yes	62%
No	38%

Based on the study results, it was found that the majority of managers did not measure body temperature by 65%, managers who reprimanded and did not reprimand visitors who did not wear masks were as much as 50%. In public facilities, there is no restriction on the number of visitors by 70%, for visitors with high body temperatures, the manager does not allow entry by 62% and visitors who do not comply with health protocols are not allowed to enter by 62%.

4. DISCUSS

One of the efforts to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19 is by implementing health protocols. Public facilities where people gather should maintain very strict health protocols. Based on the study results, it was found that in public facilities, the majority did not have an appeal for the danger of covid-19 by 55%, there were banners/posters about preventing the transmission of covid-19 in public facilities by 62%. In public facilities, 60% of the hand sanitisers are not found, and 53% do not have body temperature measuring devices. There is also no call to keep a distance of 60% in public facilities, and cleaning with disinfectants is not carried out by 64%. From the questionnaire results, it can be seen that there are still many people who lack awareness that COVID-19 is a very dangerous virus. By putting up posters regarding COVID-19, it is hoped that it will increase public awareness and break the chain of the spread of COVID-19 (Fatmawati, 2020). They are using posters because posters are a visual education media designed attractively to effectively use them in the learning process. According to Siregar (2021) that a poster is a medium consisting of a very simple symbol or word symbol; the poster is also a visual combination of a strong design, with colours and messages to capture the public's attention. Apart from being installed in public places, posters can also be distributed through social media to be accessed more widely. Study Yunita (2021) show there needs to be the addition of media used, such as electronic media or banners, so that all students can easily get information about health protocols appropriately.

Based on the study results, it was also found that most of the handwashing places in public facilities were 70% with 67% of soap. The provision of handwashing and soap in public facilities have been provided. The importance of cultivating handwashing with soap properly and correctly has the support of the World Health Organization (WHO). This is shown by the commemoration of the World Handwashing Day with soap every October 15. As part of a healthy and clean lifestyle, washing hands with soap and running water is one of the basic actions that must be taken. This simple action becomes very important, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic like now. Washing hands with soap is much more effective at killing germs, bacteria, and viruses than washing hands with water alone. In addition to shabu, a hand sanitiser can also clean hands (Saputro, Saputra, & Prasetyo, 2020). To overcome this problem, the Government urges the public to work and study from home as well as diligently wash hands with soap or diligently use hand sanitiser to prevent the virus from sticking to the body that may be in someone's hands (Self, Closest, Coping, & Personal, n.d).

It is vital to socialize the practice of handwashing with soap by utilizing various media to provide information to primary school kids to increase the practice of handwashing with soap. There is a need for ongoing enhancement of Communication, Information, and Education efforts by incorporating more individuals to increase elementary school kids' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour about handwashing with soap (Amar, 2021). According to Nadiya (2020), a person's habits and education will have an effect on the ailment that person suffers. Study Ashar (2020) that identification occurs when an individual adopts

another person or group's behaviour or attitude to emulate a satisfying relationship. Individuals internalize when they accept influence and are willing to follow it since the attitude is congruent with their ideas and value system.

According to research, Achmalona (2021) show that many Indonesians violate health protocols. The results showed that 14.2% of students did not comply with health protocols during offline learning, and the results also found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge levels and students' adherence to health protocols during the offline learning process. The results of other studies conducted in the community showed that there are 10.4% of citizens do not comply with health protocols, and this is influenced by several factors, namely age, education level, level of knowledge, attitude, and motivation in taking precautions against covid 19 (Afrianti, 2021).

Some of the health protocol measures that have been recommended by the government are washing hands properly and properly, wearing masks, and keeping their distance. Distance-keeping measures are effective in preventing the spread of covid 19 (Xie, 2020). These actions can be demonstrated by behaviors such as avoiding the arrangement of worshippers and mass gatherings, keeping a distance from others, and self-isolation. However, this is what is often violated by most people at the beginning of the pandemic, causing a significant increase in cases of covid 19 per day (Betsch, 2020).

Observation of visitor behaviour in public facilities

Based on observations, it was found that most visitors did not take body temperature measurements by 62%, some visitors were still found not wearing masks by 51%. Only 53% of visitors wash their hands when entering public facilities, and 68% use hand sanitiser. Some visitors who come to public facilities maintain a distance of 40%, and all visitors shake hands in public facilities by 41%.

In addition to each individual's behaviour and habits, other factors can influence a person's behaviour. Based on the research of Desy, Tonggo, Anna, and Rima (2020), it was found that respondents aged >60 years were more obedient to the behaviour of implementing health protocols and based on gender, female respondents were much more obedient in the behaviour of implementing health protocols. The implementation of the health protocol in Indonesia also does not show a significant increase even until this moment. I Wayan and I Made (2020) found that 30.0% of respondents used masks according to standards, 5% washed their hands when they arrived at the place being observed, and 16.7% kept a distance of more than 1 meter. Only 1.7% of respondents obeyed the three types of Covid-19 prevention protocols in public places in Bali's Mawang Kelod area.

Social distancing is one of the efforts to prevent COVID-19 that the Government has set. However, few people seem to underestimate or consider this outbreak a common and harmless virus (Diansafitri, 2021). Even some people think that COVID-19 is only dangerous for those who are old. However, the number of positive Coronavirus cases continues to grow. Finally, people are more introspective and try to follow health protocols.

Eikenberry (2020) state that the use of face masks by the general public has a high potential in reducing disease transmission in communities in pandemic times. It can be concluded that wearing masks is very important in pandemic times because it can reduce the number of saliva emissions infected with respiratory droplets from individuals with subclinical or mild COVID-19 (Jaji, 2020).

Among the community's health protocols is limiting social distance or social distancing. Social distancing is a program that aims to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as early as

possible. This program invites the public to limit and reduce as early as possible visiting crowded places that have the potential to be infected with Covid-19 (Pratama, 2020). Social distancing means avoiding physical touch, such as shaking hands and maintaining a distance of at least 1 meter when interacting with other people. However, judging from the questionnaire results, visitors who avoid shaking hands are still low at 41%. The uneven implementation of social distancing can be influenced by factors such as knowledge, the environment, and local culture (Rachmawati, 2020).

Management's Actions on Covid-19 Health Protocols in Public Facilities

Anticipatory steps to prevent the COVID-19 virus are carried out in many ways, one of which is checking body temperature. This inspection is often found in various crowded places, such as airports, stations, malls, markets, etc. The body temperature can be known whether a person is experiencing mild, moderate or severe symptoms. According to Yuliana's research (2020), clinical symptoms appear in a person's body temperature: feeling a fever with a temperature of > 38 degrees Celsius, having a cough, and shortness of breath. However, judging by the questionnaire results, many visitors are reluctant to be checked or have their body temperature checked; they think they are healthy without having their body temperature checked. They need to understand the importance of checking body temperature even if they are not sick. Based on the questionnaire results, some public places restrict visitors (58%), and some do not restrict visitors (42%). Moreover, public places prohibit visitors from entering the area if the body temperature is high as 62%. Restrictions on visitors need to be carried out, especially when there are visitors with high body temperatures because one of the symptoms of covid is fever > 38 degrees Celsius. So the need for strict regulations in all public places.

The government has made several efforts in reducing the spread of covid 19. This includes conducting communication strategies to the community using coercive, informative, canalizing, educative, persuasive, and redundancy techniques in making messages to the community that contain appeals in the prevention of covid 19. The efforts made by the government will not succeed if they do not have the support of various parties (Zahrotunnimah, 2020). Therefore, to strengthen these efforts, the community service team conducts an activity in the form of education to students to comply with health protocols wherever they are. This activity aims to raise awareness of the importance of complying with health protocols and improve student compliance in carrying out health protocols that will ultimately impact reducing the number of covid 19 spread.

Health protocols should be stricter in public places. If the manager does not reprimand visitors, what about the visitors themselves who do not wear masks. People who are in public places are certainly at risk of contracting Covid-19. Warning to visitors can increase their awareness to wear masks (Sari, 2020). Wearing a mask is very important when travelling to avoid transmission of COVID-19, especially when coughing or colds. The virus can be transferred directly through the coughing and breath of an infected person and then inhaled by a healthy person. Judging from the results, there are many managers in public places who do not allow visitors to enter if they do not comply with the Covid-19 health protocol, which is 63%. This is very important to do to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The Government has implemented various policies, so to support it, the Government's success in eradicating Covid-19 requires the cooperation of the people in Indonesia.

The provision of education is very important in improving student compliance with health protocols during the Covid 19 pandemic. Health Education Interventions can

improve the knowledge and behavior of individuals, groups and communities (Wulandari, 2020). This is in line with other studies that state that health education can affect the knowledge of individuals or groups so that it also affects health-related behaviors (Rumagit, 2020).

Advocacy can be defined as a deliberate and purposeful effort or process aimed at obtaining the commitment and support of important parties (stakeholders). In contrast to atmosphere development, advocacy focuses on gaining support for policies (e.g., in the form of laws and regulations), finances, and other similar forms of resources. Community empowerment is a conceptual endeavor to elevate the dignity of the sections of society that, in their current state, are incapable of escaping poverty and underdevelopment (Syahlidin, 2021).

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the study results, there were still many people or visitors who did not apply health protocols, and there were also public facilities that did not give warnings or warnings about the dangers of COVID-19. In addition, in various studies, there are still many visitors in public places who are not aware of Covid prevention, starting from masks that meet standards, not washing their hands when arriving at the place, not using a hand sanitiser, not keeping a distance of more than 1 meter. Covid-19 is increasing every day in areas of Indonesia. Preventing the spread of COVID-19 requires cooperation from all parties, not only the Government. Therefore, awareness is needed regarding implementing health protocols in public facilities and increasing appeals such as posters, leaflets, brochures, banners, and others to increase awareness and understanding of—community regarding COVID-19.

6. REFERENCES

- Achmalona. (2021). Factors That Affect Student Compliance In Implementing The Covid 19 Protocol During The Learning Offline At SMAN 2 Pujut. *STRADA Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan*, 10(1), 158–165. <https://doi.org/doi.org/10.30994/sjik.v10i1.566>
- Afrianti, N. (2021). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kepatuhan Masyarakat terhadap Protokol Kesehatan Covid-19. *Jurnal Ilmiah Permas: Jurnal Ilmiah STIKES Kendal*, 11(1), 113–124. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32583/pskm.v11i1.1045>
- Amar, R. Y. (2021). The Correlation between Knowledge and Habit of Handwashing with Soap on Students of Primary School 101893 Bangun Rejo. *International Archives of Medical Sciences and Public Health*, 2(1), 34–43.
- Ashar, Y. K. (2020). Level Of Knowledge And Attitude Of Waste Management In Faculty Of Public Health Students Uin Sumatera Utara Medan. *Contagion : Scientific Periodical of Public Health and Coastal Health*, 2(1), 28–38.
- Betsch. (2020). How behavioural science data helps mitigate the COVID-19 crisis. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 4(5), 438–445. <https://doi.org/doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-0866-1>
- Diansafitri. (2021). Penyediaan Tempat Cuci Tangan Dan Pembagian Masker Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Covid-19 di Pura Giri Natha Puncak Sari Kabupaten Bintan. *Jurnal Salam Sehat Masyarakat (JSSM)*, 2(2), 27–33.
- Eikenberry. (2020). To mask or not to mask: Modeling the potential for face mask use by the general public to curtail the COVID-19 pandemic. *Infectious Disease Modelling*, 5(1), 293–308. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.idm.2020.04.001>
- Farokhah. (2020). Penyuluhan Disiplin Protokol Kesehatan Covid-19 Di Kelurahan Gandul Kecamatan Cinere Kota Depok. *Jurnal UMJ*, 1(1), 1–8.

- Fatmawati, F. (2020). Edukasi Penggunaan Hand Sanitizer Dan Pembagian Hand Sanitizer Disaat Pandemi Covid-19. *JCES (Journal of Character Education Society)*, 3(2), 432-438. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31764/jces.v3i2.2401>
- Heinzerling, A., Stuckey, M. J., Scheuer, T., Xu, K., Perkins, K. M., Resseger, H., ... Epton, E. (2020). Transmission of COVID-19 to Health Care Personnel During Exposures to a Hospitalized Patient – Solano County, California, February 2020. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6915e5>
- Jaji. (2020). Pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan dengan media leaflet terhadap pengetahuan warga dalam pencegahan penularan covid 19. *Proceeding Seminar Nasional Keperawatan*, 1764-1780. Palembang: Unsri. Retrieved from <http://conference.unsri.ac.id/index.php/SNK/article/view/1764> .
- Lisni, I., Sutrisno, E., Mardiyah, D., Suherdin, S., & Trisiani, D. (2021). Penyuluhan Protokol Kesehatan Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian Covid-19 Di Panti Asuhan Baitul Arief Kota Bandung. *Jurnal Abdi Masyarakat Kita*, 1(1), 32-46. <https://doi.org/10.33759/asta.v1i1.121>
- Mujiburrahman, R. (2020). Pengetahuan Berhubungan dengan Peningkatan Perilaku Pencegahan COVID-19 di Masyarakat. *Jurnal Keperawatan Terpadu*. *Jurnal Keperawatan Terpadu*, 2(2), 130-140.
- Nadiya, A. (2020). Hubungan Personal Hygiene dan Sanitasi Lingkungan dengan Penyakit Scabies pada Santri di Pondok Pesantren Sa'adatuddaren. *Contagion : Scientific Periodical of Public Health and Coastal Health*, 2(2), 99-106. <https://doi.org/10.30829/contagion.v2i2.7240>
- Nugraha. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia: Situation and challenges of rehabilitation medicine in Indonesia. *Acta Medica Indonesiana*, 52(3), 299-305.
- Pratama, N. A. (2020). Pengetahuan dan Perilaku Masyarakat Memaknai Social Distancing. *Jurnal Digital Media & Relationship*, 2(1), 1-10.
- Rumagit, S. (2020). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Terhadap Pengetahuan Pencegahan Covid-19. *EJurnal Sariputra*, 7(3), 1-7.
- Saputro, A. A., Saputra, Y. D., & Prasetyo, G. B. (2020). Analisis Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Kesadaran Masyarakat Dalam Penerapan Protokol Kesehatan. *Jurnal Porkes*, 3(2), 81-92. <https://doi.org/10.29408/porkes.v3i2.2865>
- Sari, D. P., & 'Atiqoh, N. S. (2020). Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan Masyarakat Dengan Kepatuhan Penggunaan Masker Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Penyakit Covid-19 Di Ngronggah. *Infokes: Jurnal Ilmiah Rekam Medis Dan Informatika Kesehatan*, 10(1), 52-55. <https://doi.org/10.47701/infokes.v10i1.850>
- Siregar, P. A. (2020). Manajemen surveilans Covid-19 di wilayah kerja Bandar Udara Internasional Hang Nadim. *Jhecds*, 6(2), 73-81. <https://doi.org/10.22435/jhecds.v6i2.3989>
- Siregar, P. A. (2021). Improvement of Knowledge and Attitudes of Tuberculosis Patients with Poster Calendar and Leaflet. *Journal of Health Education*, 6(1), 39-46. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jhe.v6i1.42898>
- Susilo. (2020). Coronavirus Disease 2019: Tinjauan Literatur Terkini. *Jurnal Penyakit Dalam Indonesia*, 7(1), 45-67. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jpdi.v7i1.415>.
- Syahlidin, T. (2021). Analysis of the Implementation of Health Promotion Programs on Diarrhea Disease Control at Kuala Public Health Center, Bireuen Regency. *International Archives of Medical Sciences and Public Health*, 2(1), 44-56.
- T, L. (2020). Transmission Dynamics Of 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-Ncov). *Biorxiv.*, 10(25), 1-26.
- WHO. (2020). *Coronavirus disease 2019 Situation Report - 155*. Geneva.
- Wulandari, T. S. (2020). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Dengan Media Leaflet Untuk Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Dan Perilaku Dalam Upaya Menerapkan Protokol Kesehatan Pada Pedagang Di Car Free Day Temanggung. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan*, 1(1), 1-15.
- Xie. (2020). Working memory capacity predicts individual differences in social-distancing compliance during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 17667-17674. United States of America.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2008868117>

Yunita, R. (2021). Strategi Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Terhadap Protokol Kesehatan Di Masa Pandemi Covid 19. *Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri*, 5(4), 1243-1251.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31764/jmm.v5i4.5027>

Zahrotunnimah. (2020). Langkah Taktis Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pencegahan Penyebaran Virus Corona Covid-19 di Indonesia. *Salam: Jurnal Sosial Dan Budaya Syar-I*, 7(3), 12-17.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15408/sjsbs.v7i3.15103>