

Giving Vaccines in Coping with Covid-19 in the Poly Room of the Otanaha Hospital, Gorontalo City

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Abstract. *The purpose of this study is to increase public knowledge, especially people who visit the Poli Room of the Otanaha Hospital, Gorontalo City about administering vaccines in the fight against COVID-19. Vaccination is an absolute thing that must be a concern for all elements of society as the vanguard in an effort to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19. Corona virus 2019 or covid-19 is a pandemic that has resulted in high mortality rates in various parts of the world. Knowledge of the good covid-19 pandemic and clean and healthy living behavior as an effort to prevent the transmission of covid-19 is important to apply. The public regarding the provision of vaccines in dealing with covid-19 and community behavior during the covid-19 pandemic. The research design used pretest-posttest. The research sample amounted to 20 respondents. Community Service (Counseling) is carried out 1 time in 2 weeks, the assessment of increasing knowledge before and after treatment using the descriptive statistical test obtained results at the pre-test with 70% good category, 15% enough and 10% less good and the posttest results with good category 80% and sufficient category 20%. Based on the results of the training, it showed that most of the students stated that this training was very useful because they gained knowledge and understanding of. The results of the study there was an increase in knowledge before and after counseling, Conclusion: there was an increase in knowledge after counseling about administering vaccines in the prevention of covid-19*

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INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 spreads globally via a process termed imported cases from beyond the region of origin or local transmission amongst inhabitants. Thus yet, the different circumstances surrounding the discovery of Covid-19 do not seem to have provided a comprehensive picture of this virus. Thus far, professional research suggests that Covid-19 is more resilient to low temperature and dry environments, despite the fact that this virus is also prevalent in nations with the opposite temperature and humidity circumstances. Additionally, this virus is more likely to cause mortality in the older

population. However, several people in this age range recovered, and a baby died from Covid-19. The first sequence of events also demonstrates the specialists' attempts to locate this antivirus as soon as feasible. These attempts have so far failed to provide the desired outcomes. The global community is acquainted with the first sequence of Covid-19's development. China is recognized as the first nation in the world to have reported instances of Covid-19.

China reported the occurrence of this new illness for the first time on December 31, 2019. At the end of 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) office in China got notice of an unknown form of pneumonia. In the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, an acute respiratory illness affecting the lungs was discovered. Several of the sick, according to officials, were merchants at the Huanan Fish Market.

COVID-19 is a disease caused by (SARS-CoV2), which can cause symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle aches, impaired smell, decreased taste, sore throat, respiratory problems, nausea/vomiting/abdominal pain, other symptoms according to organs. According to data released by the Ministry of Health as of September 3, 2020, 184,268 confirmed cases of COVID-19 were confirmed and 132,055 cases were declared cured (Ministry of Health 2020).

Corona virus is part of a family of viruses that cause disease in animals as well as in humans (Decaro & Lorusso, 2020). In Indonesia, still fighting the Corona Virus until now, as well as in other countries. The number of cases of the Corona Virus continues to grow with some reporting recovery, but not a few who have died. Treatment and prevention efforts continue to be carried out to fight COVID-19 with flu-like symptoms (Archika, 2020).

Viruses belonging to the Corona virus family are capable of infecting the respiratory system. In the majority of instances, this virus is solely responsible for minor respiratory illnesses, such as the influenza virus. Although this virus may cause mild respiratory infections, it can also cause serious respiratory infections such as lung infections (pneumonia). If you are in a crowded confined space with inadequate air circulation, or if you come into direct touch with droplets of mucus from the respiratory tract, this virus may be transferred to you (Zhang et al., 2020). As a rule of thumb, there are three basic signs and symptoms that may suggest that a person has been infected with the Corona virus: fever (body temperature more than 38 degrees Celsius), a dry cough, and shortness of breath.

Aside from diarrhea and headache, there are many additional symptoms that may occur as a result of Corona virus infection, but they occur less often. These include conjunctivitis, loss of taste and smell (anosmia), rash on the skin, and a loss of ability to smell (anosmia). These symptoms of COVID-19 usually emerge between 2 days to 2 weeks after the patient has been exposed to the Corona virus, depending on the severity of the infection. Some individuals who have been infected with the Corona virus may suffer a drop in oxygen levels without exhibiting any signs of illness. Happy hypoxia is the term used to describe this situation.

It is caused by coronaviruses, a category of viruses that infect the respiratory system. Corona virus infection, also known as COVID-19, is a kind of respiratory illness. Coronaviruses, like the flu, are only known to cause mild to moderate respiratory infections in the majority of instances. MERS (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome) and SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) are two diseases caused by this virus that may cause severe respiratory infections (SARS). It is thought that the Corona virus was

first transferred from animals to humans. However, it was subsequently found that the Corona virus may be transferred from person to person as well as from animal to human. There are many ways that a person may get infected with COVID-19, including: inadvertently inhaling droplets of saliva that are expelled when a person with COVID-19 coughs and sneezes, holding their mouth or nose without touching them. Hands should be washed after handling items that have been splattered with saliva from COVID-19 patients, and after being in close contact with COVID-19 sufferers.

Treatment of Corona Virus (COVID-19) There is no truly effective drug to treat Corona virus infection or COVID-19. Treatment options will be tailored to the patient's condition and severity. Some patients with mild or asymptomatic symptoms will be advised to carry out self-isolation protocols at home while still taking steps to prevent the spread of Corona virus infection. In addition, doctors can also provide several steps to relieve symptoms and prevent the spread of the corona virus, namely: Referring severe COVID-19 sufferers to undergo treatment and quarantine at a referral hospital, Providing fever and pain relievers that are safe and according to the patient's condition. Advise COVID-19 sufferers to self-isolate and get adequate rest Advise COVID-19 sufferers to drink lots of water to maintain body fluid levels.

In his presentation he explained that this virus has an incubation period of 5-6 days or the longest range is 14 days. Incubation is the time it takes since the virus enters the body, infects, until symptoms arise. The method of spreading is also very fast, namely directly through Droplets (direct splashes); indirect droplets, namely spilling onto the surface of the object and the object is touched by the hands or face (eyes, nose and mouth); and by airborne, which is possible by airborne transmission, which is possible by airborne transmission in confined space conditions with poor ventilation. Thus, what we have to do to prevent the spread can be done in two ways, namely: (1) Preventing transmission by increasing the body's resistance; (2) Improving healthy lifestyles in socializing in the midst of a pandemic; (3) Always apply health protocols wherever we are.

Vaccination is a medical prevention that is familiar to modern society today. Vaccination is considered as one of the latest breakthroughs in the world of health because it is preventive and reportedly saves many human lives. In addition to vaccines, we also know immunization, the basic difference between vaccines and immunizations is, immunization is a process by which the human body becomes immune to certain diseases, and vaccination triggers an increase in the body's immune system against diseases. Immunization does not always have to be through vaccines, someone who has already contracted a disease and has recovered, naturally his body is immune to the disease in the future.

Media in 2020, the world health organization (WHO) world Health Organization said, since the world first discovered and faced the corona virus covid-19, this virus has infected more than 10 million people and caused about 500 thousand deaths. In Indonesia, the disease caused by a viral infection, known as COVID-19, has claimed many victims. In October, there were 328,952 positive cases of COVID-19 recorded, of which 251,481 people recovered and 11,765 died. Data from the COVID-19 task force also shows that as many as 54 districts/cities in Indonesia are in the red zone. This means that in that area the spread of the virus is out of control. As many as 304 regencies/cities are in the orange zone or zone of high risk of spread (CNN Indonesia, 2020). Now, approaching the end of 2020, the number of lunar transmissions is sloping, it is

increasing. On December 11, the task force for handling COVID-19 recorded an additional 175 deaths in a day, this number is the highest record during the pandemic that hit Indonesia.

All parties, including every workplace, must anticipate seriously and appropriately and increase vigilance against the disease pandemic. Thus, it is deemed necessary to take strategic, systematic and effective steps as a preventive measure against COVID-19 by implementing the OSH protocol to prevent transmission of COVID-19 at workplace.

Management of the COVID-19 pandemic requires a synergistic response to ensure business continuity with efforts to control the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace, as well as ensure a healthy and proper workplace. and the implementation of health protocols. The comprehensive role of occupational health and safety (K3) has a significant contribution in ensuring that the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace can be suppressed and controlled. These efforts to prevent and manage occupational health are also important to ensure the management of OHS related to other epidemics in the workplace. work such as tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS, as well as other health aspects can continue to run.

The government reported the development of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia, which increased by 5,720 cases today. So from March 2020 to today, there have been a total of 1,620,569 cases of Corona. Data on the spread of Corona was published by the COVID-19 Handling Task Force through the BNPB Public Relations, Wednesday (21/4/2021). This data is collected every day. The most additional COVID-19 cases today are in West Java with 1,004 cases. cases. Furthermore, in the third position is DKI Jakarta with 602 cases.

Covid-19 cannot be stopped instantly, people must begin to accept the reality of living side by side with Covid-19. Obeying health protocols and implementing 3M is the main key to avoid Covid-19. In addition, maintaining mental health is as important as maintaining physical health. People who experience prolonged stress during the pandemic should consult a psychologist, psychiatrist or other professional staff. Seeking help is not something to be ashamed of, but rather a good thing for yourself and others.

Until the clinical trials of the vaccine are completed and the vaccine is ready to be distributed, the public still has to make every effort to prevent contracting Covid-19. Furthermore, consuming nutritious food and multivitamins and exercising can also increase the body's immunity so that it is not susceptible to Covid-19. Public awareness to take care of themselves and others plays a very important role in preventing/breaking the chain of Covid-19.

It has been reported that Covid-19 may cause pneumonia in certain individuals. When Covid-19 affects the most seriously afflicted people, it may rapidly develop to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), which can result in respiratory failure, septic shock, or multi-organ failure. Sepsis, irregular clotting, and damage to the heart, kidneys, and liver are some of the complications linked with Covid-19 treatment. Hospitalized patients with Covid-19 were found to have clotting problems, namely increased prothrombin time, in 6% of cases, whereas aberrant renal function was seen in 4% of the same population. Increased liver enzymes are seen in about 20-30 percent of individuals who are diagnosed with Covid-19 (transaminase). In extreme instances, liver injury, as evidenced by liver damage indicators in the blood, is often seen.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research design used a pure experimental pretest-posttest involving the control group and the intervention group. The research sample amounted to 20 respondents. Community Service (Counseling) is held once in 2 weeks, assessing knowledge improvement before and after descriptive statistical pre-test-post test. Provided in the form of counseling with the material used in this counseling about administering vaccines in the fight against covid-19 for the material given in the form of leaflets and banners and as a speaker for our team (Lecturer of the Faculty of Health Sciences) Universitas Muhammadiyah Gorontalo. This research also uses a questionnaire sheet to see the extent of public understanding before and after being given counseling, so that the team can measure differences in knowledge and understanding of vaccine administration in the prevention of COVID-19.

Table 1. Distribution by Age, Education and Gender

No	Characteristics	Frequency	%
1.	Age		
	26-35	4	20
	36-45	10	50
2.	Education		
	Primary School	5	25
	junior high school	5	25
	senior High School	10	50
3.	Sex		
	Female	12	60
	Male	8	40

The distribution of respondents based on the age of 26-35 years were 4 people (20%), 36-45 years were 10 people (50%) while 46-55 years were 6 people (30%). The distribution of the highest level of education is SMA with 10 respondents (50%), while junior high school education is 5 people (25%) while SD is 5 (25%). Distribution of Gender Levels are mostly female with a total of 12 people (60%) while 8 people are male (40%).

Table 2. Pretest Analysis of vaccine administration in the fight against Covid-19

No	Characteristics	Frequency	%
1.	Good	15	75
2.	Enough	3	15
3.	Not good	2	10
	Total	20	100

Table 2. Shows that the pretest value of knowledge about giving vaccines in handling Covid-19 before counseling was carried out was in the good category of 15 people (75%), enough 3 people (15%) and not good 2 people (10%).

Table 3. Posttest Analysis of vaccine administration in the fight against Covid-19

No	Characteristics	Frequency	%
1.	Good	16	80
2.	Enough	4	20
	Total	20	100

Table 3. Shows that the posttest value of knowledge about vaccine administration in the prevention of COVID-19 before counseling was carried out was in the good category of 16 people (80%), enough for 4 people (20%).

In dealing with the spread of COVID-19, it is necessary to carry out preventive measures to the community, namely the need for educational efforts for the community regarding the prevention of COVID-19, including by administering vaccines and having clean and healthy living behavior. the use of various information media to provide an understanding of the dangers and transmission of covid-19 (Ministry of Health, 2020).

Until the clinical trials of the vaccine are completed and the vaccine is ready to be distributed, the public still has to make every effort to prevent contracting Covid-19. Furthermore, consuming nutritious food and multivitamins and exercising can also increase the body's immunity so that it is not susceptible to Covid-19. Public awareness to take care of themselves and others plays a very important role in preventing / breaking the chain of Covid-19.

CONCLUSION

From a series of student community service activities that are collaborated with lecturers of the Faculty of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Gorontalo, it can be concluded that: (1) Increased public knowledge about administering vaccines in the fight against COVID-19; (2) Efforts to improve the degree of public health through increasing public knowledge about the administration of Vaccines during the Covid-19 Virus pandemic; (3) Avoid direct contact with other people, and try not to leave the house except in critical times. (4) Don't feel too stressed and burdened during this pandemic, because what is needed is a strong immune system or body metabolism and can increase immunity by exercising and eating healthy food.

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