

COVID-19 PROMOTION AND PREVENTION MEASURES IN THE FISH AUCTION IN KARAN AUR PARIAMAN CITY

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this research is to explain the COVID-19 promotive and preventive action in the neighbourhood of fish auction in Karan Aur Village Pariaman City. This method of study uses a descriptive technique, which explains how promotive and preventive efforts are performed in the field. Promotive action about the COVID-19 conducted in the fish auction in the town of Pariaman in the form of counselling in the community. This indication is seen from the community enthusiastic in the question and when the feedback about the disease COVID-19, the community's ability to answer questions also has begun well. As for the constraints in conducting counselling are also found as there are still people who do not concentrate in following the counselling caused because of their attention is distracted by children who are also brought at the time of counselling. Counselling time it felt too short, so the delivery of the extension material is not optimal. COVID-19 preventive execution generally runs as planned. While making preventive measures, there are still many people who do not behave well in the prevention of the spread of Coronaviruses, such as not keeping the distance at the time of communication, the presence of gatherings of people who are more than 5 people without wearing masks. At the time of giving counselling to the shop owner/crotch in the fish auction place about the importance of providing water and soap for hand wash ready action. In general, the shop/shop will apply the action, but there are also found shops/stalls that do not heed this preventative effort.

Keywords: Promotive, Preventative, COVID-19, Pariaman

1. INTRODUCTION

Epidemics or disease outbreaks are one of the biggest causes of population deaths. The cause of the outbreak of the plague that caused death can be caused by natural factors, human factors and the disease factor. Natural factors can be mountain eruptions, floods, droughts, while human factors relate to daily activities such as household waste disposal and how to exploit natural resources. The emergence of epidemics can give a poor picture of population health conditions. Various factors affecting the condition of the community include poor nutrition, lack of water hygiene, environmental hygiene and health care [1].

The determination of the case of the COVID-19 virus by the WHO at the moment was one of the plagues of diseases that struck modern society around the world, beginning on 31 December 2019, WHO China Country OFFCE reported the cases of pneumonia unknown etymological in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. On 7 January 2020, China identified pneumonia that is unknown to the etymological, as a new type of coronavirus (novel coronavirus) [2]. In the early years, 2020 NCP began to be a global challenger and became a health issue in some countries outside of CHINA. Based on the World Health Organization (WHO) cases of cluster pneumonia with unclear aetiology in Wuhan

City has become a worldwide health problem [3].

The spread of this epidemic continues to evolve until it is revealed that the cause of this cluster of pneumonia is Coronavirus Novel. The pandemic continued to evolve until reports of death and new cases outside of China [4]. On January 30, 2020, WHO established the COVID-19 as the Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)/emergency public health that troubling the world (KKMMD). On February 12, 2020, the WHO officially established coronavirus novel disease in this human being called COVID-19. COVID-19 was caused by the SARS-COV2 that belongs to the large coronavirus family that equals the cause of the SARS in 2003, just different type of virus. The symptoms are similar to SARS [5], but the SARS death rate (9.6%) higher than COVID-19 (currently less than 5%) [6], although the number of COVID-19 cases was much more than SARS. COVID-19 also has a wider and faster spread to several countries than SARS [2].

The number of positive patients infected with Coronavirus worldwide has reached 2.24 million people. The United States is the country with the largest number of patients in the world, approaching a figure of 700 thousand people. Pandemic COVID-19 has plundered at least 185 countries and killed 153.822 people [7]. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, until mid-April 2020, the number of sufferers reaches

5,923 positive. Based on the Ministry of Health data, the patient recovered the most still in DKI Jakarta, which became Epicentrum COVID-19 in Indonesia [3].

Data pattern of the 10 largest diseases in West Sumatra in 2019 showed that respiratory infections with the number of sufferers 39,267 people or 5.90% occupy the fifth sequence after another acute infectious disease, with the largest percentage found in children. Based on the report from the Health Office of West Sumatera Province in early May of 2020, as many as 203 people of West Sumatera who positively contracted the virus corona scattered throughout the city and Regency in Sumatra [8].

Common signs and symptoms of coronavirus infection include the symptoms of acute respiratory disorders such as fever, cough and shortness of breath. In severe cases, it can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, renal failure, and even death [9]. Given the seriousness of the impact of extraordinary events and the epidemic of infectious diseases, it is necessary to take protection measures for the community. When a new plague with potential pandemic arises, nonpharmaceutical interventions, such as plague mitigation strategies, "are the most effective interventions to help slow the transmission of community-level viruses [10]. The COVID-19 virus outbreak mitigation is a series of actions that people and communities can take to help slow the spread of viral infections. Mitigation is crucial before the vaccine or drug is widely available.

Based on the available evidence, COVID-19 is transmitted through close contact and droplet, rather than through air transmission [11]. People who are most at risk of being infected are those closely related to COVID-19 patients or who treat patients with COVID-19. Preventive and mitigation measures are key practices in health and Community services [12].

Looking at the way of transmission of viruses that are described by the WHO, the environment that has a high risk of transmission is certainly the environment with a high level of population density and the mobility of the community is also high [13]. Judging from this indicator, it is no longer wrong if we declare that the fish auction market environment is very potential once occurs coronavirus transmission. This socialization is deemed necessary, considering the proper fish auction is where the social interaction of society is very vulnerable as a medium of transmission of COVID-19. On the other hand, the place of the auction has been the only location as a public destination to obtain a variety of fresh seafood, so that the transactions in this location take place every day and never deserted. Thus the socialization and effort of the Corona plague are important to be given so that residents in the fish auction understand how to

be able to prevent or avoid the risk of transmission in their activity environment.

2. METHOD

This method of study uses a descriptive technique, which explains how promotive and preventive efforts are performed in the field. Environmental hygiene of the fish auction market requires serious attention because it is the key to the practice of hygiene in the community circles to prevent the transmission of disease. The environment in fish auction market should always be clean, besides various types of disease intermediaries will multiply easily, the market environment of the fish auction also has a high risk of being a place of transmission of diseases from human to human because of the dense social interaction.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corona's viral pandemic continues to evolve and the presence of increased death reports and new cases. The number of patients positively infected with Coronavirus worldwide has reached 2.24 million people. COVID-19 is transmitted through close contact and droplet, not through air transmissions. In preventing the transmission of the COVID-19 Virus at the fish auction in the village of Karan Aur Kota Pariaman has made promotive and preventive efforts in anticipation of the COVID-19 outbreak.

The implementation of promotive and preventive measures goes as expected. This indication is evident from the community's efforts in changing their health behaviour and being able to enforce the COVID-19 preventive standards following government-defined PROTIP. PROTIP Promotion Health COVID-19 at the fish auction place in Karan Aur City Pariaman Village.

1. The implementation of health promotion in puskesmas based on the number of cases: HK. 01.07/Menkes/104/2020 on the determination of Coronavirus Novel infection as a disease that can cause an outbreak and his recurrence.
2. Health promotion activities refer to the vision and mission of health promotion that is the behaviour of living clean and healthy.
3. The scope or area of health promotion is the auction of the fish in the city of Pariaman.
4. Health Promotion aims to change the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of the community to improve the autonomy of the people to identify and solve existing health problems and play an active role in activities that make up the health care to perform prevention and management of Corona disease.
5. All health care officers are health promotion

executor has the duty and obligation to carry out health promotion in the fish auction in the town of Pariaman which is coordinated by a designated officer and assigned based on the decree of the Head of Health care office functional Community Skilled Education minimum D3 Health with the rank of as little as the Low group II/C.

6. Health Promotion Coordinator is directly responsible to the head of Puskesmas.
7. Health promotion activities are carried out based on the current issue and the results of data analysis of PUSKESMAS activities and program policies of the city Health office of Pariaman.
8. All health promotion activities must be noted, documented to the Health Promotion coordinator on a weekly/monthly basis using the available report formats.
9. All Puskesmas officers must have a record of counselling activities, kip/K and home visits following the main program of health centres.
10. in carrying out health promotion activities officers are authorized to use the appropriate media to the needs

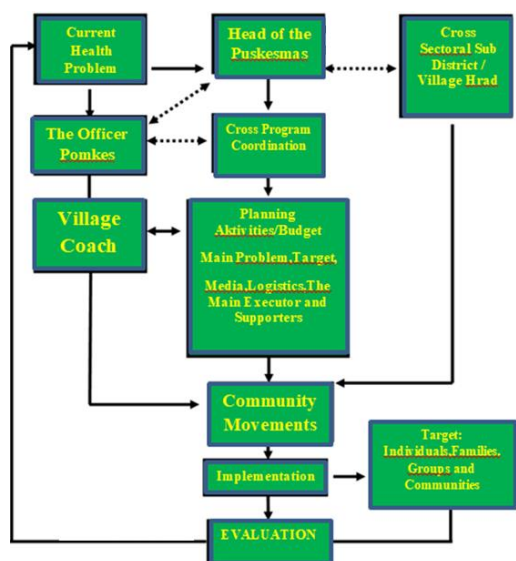


Fig 1. Health promotion Activity flow COVID-19 in the place of Karan's fish auction Pariaman City.

Evaluation

1. Promotion Counseling about COVID-19 conducted in the fish auction in Karan Aur City Pariaman, in general, went smoothly and according to the plan.
2. The community is seen to follow counselling. At the time before the counselling almost most of the community had a mistaken perception of COVID-19. But after the counselling, most of the community has already understood about the disease COVID-19. This indication is seen from

the community enthusiastic in the inquiring and at the time of feedback about the disease COVID-19, the ability of the community in answering the question also has begun well.

3. the constraints in conducting counselling are also found as there are still communities that are not concentrated in following the counselling caused because of their attention is distracted by the children who are also brought at the time of counselling. Counselling time it felt too short, so the delivery of the counselling material is not optimal.

COVID-19 Health Preventive efforts

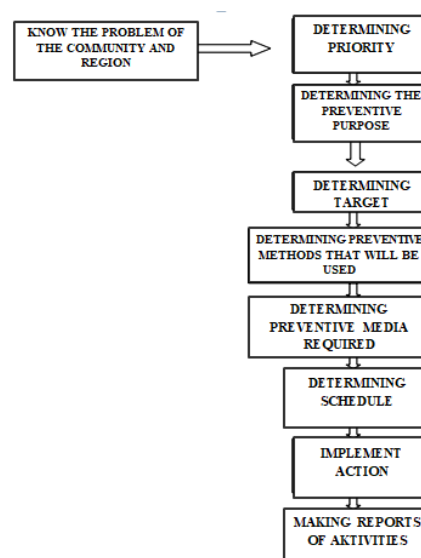


Fig 2. Health Preventive Flow COVID-19 Pariaman City.

The correct handwashing measures are. 1) moisten your hands and pour or apply soap products in hand; 2) scoop out both palms and rub the poured soap products; 3) Place the palm of the right hand over the back of the left hand with the fingers intertwined and repeat for the other; 4) Place the right palm into the left palm with the fingers intertwined; 5) Right and left hand clasped with each other and a link finger to make the soap about the nail and base of the fingers; 6) Rub the left thumb by using the right hand and vice versa, and 7) Rub the fingers of the right hand that is clasped on the palm of the left hand and vice versa. Dry your hands and your hands are safe from dirt.

One among the Spread of Coronaviruses can be through the air. When sneezing and coughing, shut up and nose so that the people around are not exposed to splash the salivary gland. Better use tissues when closing your mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing. When the tissue is not

present, clean use the inner arm to cover the nose. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap to avoid any germs, bacteria, and viruses left in your hands.

One among the prevention of the effective spread of Coronaviruses is the keep of the social distance. The government has conducted a physical distance or physical distancing campaign. By applying physical distancing when activity outdoors or public places. Keep the distance with others about one meter. To reduce the risk of transmission of the virus, or it is recommended to wear masks to withstand splashes of body fluids in breathing. How to use masks is. 1) Select the mask that corresponds to the face size and can close the mouth, nose, and chin; 2) Wash your hands before wearing the mask, then put a mask on the face and slip it in the back of the ear or strap the mask behind the head tightly so that the mask is not loose; 3) When the cloth mask is used, avoid touching the mask. If you want to fix the position of a changing or lose the mask, wash your hands first before touching the cloth mask that is being used; and 4) After finishing the use, remove the mask by opening the strap mask behind the head. To mask from washing cloth mask with hot water and detergent.

Evaluation: 1) COVID-19 preventive implementation generally goes as planned; 2) while conducting preventive measures, there are still many people who do not behave well in the prevention of the spread of Coronaviruses, such as not keeping the distance at the time of communication, there is a gathering of citizens who are more than 5 people without wearing masks, and 3) when providing counselling to shop owners/stalls at the fish auction where the importance of providing water and soap for hand wash ready actions. In general, the shop/shop will apply the action, but there are also found shops/stalls that do not heed this preventative effort.



Fig 3. The trader who does not wear a mask during a trade transaction at the Karan Fish Auction Market.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Health Promotion activities refer to the vision and mission of health promotion which is a clean and healthy life behavior. Promotive Counseling about the COVID-19 conducted in the fish auction

in the town of Pariaman, in general, is running smoothly and according to the plan. While making preventive measures, there are still many people who do not behave well in the prevention of the spread of Coronaviruses, such as not keeping the distance at the time of communication, there is a gathering of citizens who are more than 5 people without wearing masks.

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