
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 CASE MANAGEMENT ATSUMEDANG DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE YEAR 2022

Dadang Sulaeman*¹, Yumita Angdarenma Fitrie²

¹Public Health Science Study Program Faculty of Health Science, Sebelas April University

²Student of Public Health Science Study Program Faculty of Health Science, Sebelas April University
email : yumitafitrie@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:

Received Nov 12, 2022

Revised Nov 20, 2022

Accepted Nov 26, 2022

Keywords:

Covid-19;
Management;
Prevention;
Health Service.

ABSTRACT

Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona virus 2 (SARS CoV-2). The general objective in this study was to analyze the management of Covid-19 case management at the Sumedang District Health Office in 2022. This study used a qualitative-descriptive method. Data collection techniques used in this research is to use observation techniques in the form of interviews (interviews), literature study, and documentation. With the in-depth interview method using the Purposive Sampling technique using several officers who were used as resource persons including the Head of Disease Prevention and Control, Head of Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Section, Head of Surveillance and Immunization Section, Head of People's Welfare Section. Based on the research that has been done, the researcher can conclude that this research uses management theory according to George R. Terry Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling (POAC). The conclusion of this study is POAC Management regarding the handling of Covid-19 cases at the District Health Office. In planning Sumedang, the latest data was taken from cases that emerged so that the planning was more optimal by involving all fields involved in carrying out their respective job when carrying out related supervisory tasks. And also assisted by the PeduliLindung application which helps in detecting people who have not been vaccinated by scanning the QR code which is one of the requirements to enter public facilities and other public locations



Copyright © 2022 PHSAJ. All rights reserved.

Corresponding Author:

Yumita Angdarenma Fitrie,
Public Health Science Study Program,
Faculty of Health Science, Sebelas April University,
Jl. Cipadung No.54, Kotakaler, Sumedang Utara, Sumedang, Jawa Barat 45621, Indonesia.
Email: Yumitafitrie@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV-2). SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of coronavirus that has never been seen before previously identified in humans. There are at least two types of coronavirus known to cause disease that can cause severe symptoms such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome syndrome (SARS). Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 outbreak worldwide, all government sectors and the international world seem to be improving and preparing for the worst that will come due to the rapid spread of the virus. This is of course also a major concern of the Indonesian government, but nothing significant where the application of the law must be enforced to take preventive action.

As we all know, in early 2020, COVID-19 has become a global health problem. The case began on December 31 2019 with information from the World Health Organization (WHO) that there was a cluster of pneumonia of unknown etiology in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. The number of cases continued to grow until there were reports of deaths and imports from outside China. On 30 January 2020, WHO declared

COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). And on March 2, 2020, Indonesia reported two confirmed cases of COVID-19. A woman who had direct contact with the 24th confirmed case in Malaysia. In 2020, in Indonesia on December 31 there were 743,198 confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 and 22,138 who were declared dead. (KOMINFO, 2020). In West Java on August 28 2020 there were 10,528 confirmed cases with 265 deaths and 6,064 recovered. Meanwhile in Sumedang on April 9 2020 there were 11,193 confirmed cases with 10,754 cases declared cured and 366 cases dead. (sumedangkab.go.id, 2020).

In 2021, in Indonesia on November 24 2021 there were 4,254,443 cases that had been positively contaminated with Covid-19 and there were 143,766 cases of death (CFR: 3.4%) related to Covid-19 that had been reported and 4,102,700 patients had recovered from disease (WHO and PHEOC Ministry of Health). In West Java on March 24 2021 there were 243,749 confirmed cases with 214,276 cases that had been declared cured and 3,013 deaths. Whereas in Sumedang Regency on December 14 2021 there were 8,955 confirmed cases with 8,629 cases that had been declared cured and 317 cases of death. (sumedangkab.go.id, 2021).

In 2022, on April 3 2022 there were 6,019,981 confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia, 155,288 deaths, and 5,768,703 patients who had been declared cured of the disease. (PHEOC Ministry of Health RI). In West Java, on April 10, 2022, there were 1,102,548 confirmed cases and 1,069,813 cases declared cured. (PIKOBAR, 2022). Meanwhile in Sumedang Regency on May 2 2022 there were 11,228 confirmed cases with 367 deaths and 10,858 recovered cases. (sumedangkab.go.id, 2022).

Every year there is an increase in the number of people confirmed with Covid-19. Sumedang Regency is also one of the districts where 11,228 people have been confirmed with 367 deaths and 10,858 cases recovered in 2022 with the role of the government also trying to reduce the number of Covid-19 cases. Even though we are entering a change from a pandemic to an endemic one, we still have to limit health protocols because cases in Sumedang and even in Indonesia have not reached 0 cases every month, there are still positive confirmed cases, although not as many as in 2020-2021. With an increase in February on the 23rd with positive confirmed cases of 280 cases and decreased in May on the 23rd with cases there are 6 positive confirmed cases.

2. METHOD

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive, namely a formulation of the problem that guides research to explore or photograph the social situation that will be studied thoroughly, broadly and in depth. Qualitative research aims to accurately describe the characteristics of individuals, circumstances, symptoms or certain groups to determine the existence of a symptom with other symptoms in society. The method used in this study aims to obtain data based on existing conditions, the results of direct interviews with informants and from existing documents.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research above can be assumed that regarding management planning for the prevention of covid-19 at the health office made data a plan by the health office is the latest data from emerging cases so that planning is more optimal, the plan contains aspects needed in the handling and prevention of Covid-19, such as: human resources, logistics, and budget needed.

Organizing management in the prevention of covid-19 at the Health Office, all fields are involved and work together with their respective duties and functions adjusted to their respective fields regarding the prevention of covid-19, for example, such as the P2P field which is focused on health services. Such as vaccination The Health Office created a MOBILE DINKES team to help vaccinate in Mobile field and mass targets. Can reach 3000 targets vaccinated at one time.

Regarding implementation management in the prevention of covid-19. The implementation itself is derived directly from the center or from the Ministry of Health for each regulation and is carried out by the Health Office to each health center and Public. In the Health Office itself, every field, program, section collaborates to produce optimal activities.

Supervision management in the implementation of Covid-19 prevention in The Health Office in managing the supervisory mandate is in two hands directly by a mandate group or task force that goes directly to the community by involving regional work units (SKPD). And the existence of the PeduliLindungi application makes supervision easier because the application is for people who have not yet vaccinated will be seen in the application, and scanning the QR code in the PeduliLindungi application is one of the requirements for entering public facilities and other public places.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the analysis of countermeasures management Covid-19 cases in Sumedang Regency in 2022 can be concluded as following:

1. Characteristics of people who comply or do not comply with the protocol health, namely obedience has not yet become a habit, but it is old or young it makes no difference.
2. Those who handle the handling of Covid-19 cases at the Health Office Sumedang Regency is in the Prevention and Control Division Disease (P2P) especially in the Surveillance and Immunization Section.
3. POAC Management regarding the handling of Covid-19 cases at the Office District Health Sumedang is planning to take the latest data of cases that arise so that planning is more optimal with involve all fields involved in carrying out their duties and responsibilities while carrying out related supervisory duties. And helped also with the PeduliLindungi application helps in detecting people who have not been vaccinated by scanning the QR code provided make it one of the requirements to enter public facilities and locations other publics.
4. In the process of handling the Covid-19 case in Kab. Sumedang is available several programs including the MOBILE DINKES program which assisting programs in the field in a mobile manner and mass targets. With this program, every program in the Health Office collaborates to produce optimal activity. Like using an app Care Protect to also produce more optimal results. There is some are also applications made by the government in progress management of Covid-19 cases in the district. Sumedang among them there the Maijah application, the Amari application, the Markonah application and Wa Kepo. The application is an application that accesses various information about progress of covid-19 cases and vaccinations. Besides the application there is also other programs such as the sympathy center house and the Covid-19 volunteers comes from students.

REFERENCES

- Agustino, Leo. 2020. Analisis Kebijakan Penanganan Wabah Covid-19: Pengalaman Indonesia. Jurnal BorneoAdministrator. Banten.
- Andra. (2022, Juni 3). Berita perkembangan seputar virus Corona Provinsi Jawa Barat per hari hingga tanggal 3 Juni 2022.
- Andra. (2020, Agustus 28). Ini terkait kasus virus Corona (COVID-19) di seluruh Provinsi Jawa Barat per kota / kabupaten sampai tanggal 28 Agustus 2020.
- Anies. 2020. Covid-19: Seluk Beluk Corona Virus Yang Wajib Dibaca. Yogyakarta: Arruzz Media Hadeli
- Ade. (2022, Mei 20). Bupati Apresiasi Seminar 'Kesiapan Masyarakat Dalam Upaya KMK_No._HK.01.07-MENKES-413-2020_ttg_Pedoman_Pencegahan_dan_Pengendalian_COVID-19
- Marttha, E, & Kresno, S. (2016). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Untuk Bidang Kesehatan. Jakarta. PT Rajagrafindo Persada.
- Nasution, N. H, dkk. 2021. Gambaran Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang Pencegahan Covid-19 di Kecamatan Padangsidimpuan Batunadua, Kota Padangsidimpuan. Jurnal Kesehatan Ilmiah Indonesia. Padang.
- Nugraha, D. P, & Alhakim, M. F, dkk. 2020. Buku Modul: Pencegahan COVID-19. Riau.
- Ramadhan, Laila, dkk. 2022. Manajemen Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Pandemi Covid-19 Di Universitas Negeri Malang. Sport Science and Health. Malang.
- Salsabila, Tita. (2020, Juli 21). [UPDATE] Kasus Corona Jawa Barat 21 Juli 2020, Tercatat Sudah 5.548 Orang Positif. Simbolon, Huyogo. (2020, April 1). Data Terkini Corona Covid-19 di Jabar 1 April 2020: 198 Positif, 21 Meninggal Dunia. Swaesti, Eista. 2020. Covid-19: Buku Pedoman Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Corona Virus. Yogyakarta: Javalitera
- Tandra, Hans. 2020. Virus Corona Baru COVID-19 Kenali, Cegah, Lindungi Diri Se diri & Orang Lain. Yogyakarta: Rapha Publishing Wibowo, M. T. H. & Afriyani, Ami. 2021. Strategi Kebijakan, Tata Kelola, Pemerintah Dalam Penanganan Covid-19 Di Kabupaten Sumedang. Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi. Bandung.
- Wahidah, Idah, dkk. 2020. Pandemi Covid-19: Analisis Perencanaan Pemerintah dan Masyarakat dalam Berbagai Upaya Pencegahan. Jurnal Manajemen dan Organisasi (JMO). Bandung.
- Wahyini, Noor. 2014. IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW (WAWANCARA MENDALAM). BINUS EDUCATION.
- Ramadhan, Adi, dkk. 2022. Manajemen Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Pandemi Covid-19 di Universitas Negeri Mala. Sport Science and Heal. Malang.
- Reza, Muhammad. (6 Agustus 2022). Positivity Rate Covid-19 di Indonesia sampai 6 Agustus 2022.
- Furqan, Muhammad Haikalul. Peranan dinas keshatan dalam penanganan pandemi covid-19 di kota bandaaceh, provinsi aceh. Aceh.