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Citizen Compliance to Prevents COVID 19 after Vaccination

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Abstract

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BACKGROUND: The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been happening for the past 2 years and makes people bored to follow health protocol. On the other hand, the most effective way to prevent COVID is the health protocol. Vaccines catch people off guard, and there is potential for ignoring health protocols.

AIM: The aim of this study is to describe citizen compliance to prevent COVID-19. Consist of wearing a mask, keep distance, and washing hands.

METHODS: A descriptive studies with 76 respondents that choosing by simple random sampling. Data obtained by means of direct interviews with respondents. Instrument asks to respondent recorded by Google form. Data were analyzed using frequency and percentage.

RESULTS: the most participant agree and strongly agree to prevent COVID-19 consists of wearing a mask, keep distance, and washing hands. Only 1 person declare that not agree with her habits to keep distance to other people.

CONCLUSION: Indonesian people have good habits in preventing COVID-19, even though the COVID transmission rate is increasing.

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious sickness caused by a newly determined coronavirus [1]. The majority infected with the COVID-19 virus will revel in moderate to mild breathing contamination and get better without requiring unique remedy. Older human beings and people with underlying clinical troubles such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic breathing disease, and cancer are much more likely to develop extreme infection [2].

The best way to save you and sluggish down transmission is to be well knowledgeable approximately the COVID-19 virus, the ailment it reasons and how it spreads. Guard yourself and others from contamination through washing your hands or using an alcohol based totally rub regularly and now not touching your face [3]. Not all citizens obey with health protocol.

The nation reporting the very best variety of recent cases within the South-East Asia place continue to be India, Indonesia, and Nepal, at the same time as Sri Lanka and Bhutan are displaying the highest growth in the proportion of latest instances within the past week in comparison to the preceding week. Across the ten international locations in the location, best Myanmar and Nepal stated an boom in the wide variety of recent deaths inside the beyond week compared to the previous week.

The international locations reporting the best wide variety of new deaths in step with million population are India and Myanmar, with 5 and four new deaths according to million population respectively. In evaluation to the other regions with currently excessive case prevalence, maximum of the 10 Member States in the South-East Asian vicinity self-file their current transmission sample as either clusters of instances (n = 6) or sporadic cases (n = 2), with most effective Bangladesh and Indonesia currently reporting community transmission [1]. The prevalence of COVID-19 in Indonesia are 617.820 human beings, and relevant of java is huge 5 province that it have highest incidence.

It is miles advised that the path of human-to-human transmission of 2019-nCoV is both through respiration droplets or touch [4]. Any individual who is in near contact (inside 1 meter) with a person who has breathing symptoms (e.g., sneezing, coughing, and many others.) is liable to being uncovered to probably infective respiratory droplets. Medical mask are surgical or technique mask which can be flat or pleated (a few are like cups); they may be affixed to the top with straps sporting a scientific mask is one of the prevention measures to limit spread of certain respiratory diseases, including 2019-nCoV, in affected areas [5].

However, the usage of masks alone is insufficient to offer the adequate degree of protection and different similarly relevant measures have to be

adopted. If mask is to be used, this degree ought to be mixed with hand hygiene and different IPC measures to prevent the human-to-human transmission of 2019-nCoV [6]. The WHO has evolved steering for domestic care and health-care settings on contamination prevention and manipulate (IPC) strategies for use whilst infection with 2019-nCoV is suspected. Carrying medical mask when not indicated may motive pointless fee, procurement burden and create a false sense of protection that may lead to neglecting different crucial measures along with hand hygiene practices. Moreover, the usage of masks incorrectly might also bog down its effectiveness to reduce the risk of transmission [7]. Purpose of this examine is to explain citizen compliance to prevents COVID-19 consists of sporting a masks, keep distance, and washing hands.

Methods

An exploratory, descriptive research design was used for this study, which took place in Sukoharjo, Province Central of Java Indonesia in June, 2021. The population consisted of all participants on Ministry of Health meeting. Simple random sampling used with 76 participants. A structured interview technique was used utilizing a list of three manners to prevent COVID-19 such as wearing a mask, keep distance, and washing hands. This question incorporated 3 items statements of preventive actions, which were presented on a seven-point Likert-type scale (1 = very disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Rarely, 4 =agree, and 5 = very agree). The above items were adopted from the studies performed by various organizations and authors. Characteristics of participant reflected in Table 1 and Citizen Compliance to Prevents COVID-19 reflected in Table 2. Data were analyzed with the IBM SPSS ver. 24 statistical package. Data obtained by means of direct interviews with respondents. Instrument asks to respondent recorded by Google form. Data analysis covers descriptive statistics, that is, frequencies, percentages (%). The Ethical Approval was obtained from Health Research Ethics

Table 1: Demographic and characteristics

Variable	Frequency n = 76
Age	
19–24 years old	17 (22.4%)
25–55 years old	53 (69.7%)
>55 years old	6 (7.9%)
Gender	
Female	29 (38.2%)
Male	47 (61.8%)
Education	
Basic	47 (61.8%)
Advance	29 (38.2%)
Profession	
Private	51 (67.1%)
Government employees	7 (9.2%)
Laborer	13 (17.1%)
Farmer	1 (1.3%)
Traders	4 (5.3%)

Committee of Poltekkes Kemenkes Surakarta, numbered LB.02.02/1.1/2424.4/2021 dated on January 31, 2021.

Results

The total of 76 respondents met the inclusion criteria, and complete data. Demographic and characteristics for the study population are shown in Table 1.

The result showed that the majority of respondents were 22–55 years old (n = 53; 69.7%) and male (n = 47; 61.8%). The most common education of respondent was basic education (47; 61.8%). The leading profession of respondent was private job (n = 51; 67.1%).

The result showed that the most participant agree and strongly agree to prevent COVID-19 consists of wearing a mask, keep distance, and washing hands. Only 1 person declare that not agree with her habits to keep distance to other people.

Table 2: Citizen compliance to prevent COVID-19

Variable	Frequency n = 76
Wearing a mask	
Agree	37 (48.7%)
Strongly Agree	39 (51.3%)
Washing hands	
Agree	45 (59.2%)
Strongly Agree	31 (40.8%)
Keep distance	
Not Agree	1 (1.3%)
Agree	43 (56.6%)
Strongly Agree	32 (42.1%)

Discussion

Immunization is very important for efforts to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 [8]. This cluster includes seventy six citizens representing 50% of the total pattern, which constitutes the biggest group of the produced segments. For the reason that citizens of this group take all the vital precaution measures, this group is categorized the "Meticulous Proactive residents." Male and women members have same answer are they continually prevent COVID-19. This research is consistent with previous studies findings that explored citizens' practices all through the COVID-19 outbreak.

Consistent with Greek residents that divide wlusters were named after topics' exclusive number one proactive conduct regarding COVID-19 disease. For that reason, the primary cluster is categorized the "Meticulous Proactive citizens," the second is named the "Self-remoted citizens," and the 1/3 group is labeled the "cautious citizens." Furthermore, the fourth group is known as "from time to time cautious citizens" and

the closing phase contains the label the “Unconcerned citizens” [9]. There appear to be Indonesians in addition to being labeled through Greek residents, but the consequences of this take a look at are not visible.

In particular, Chen *et al.* (2020) [10] studied citizens’ practices all through the outbreak of COVID-19 in Hubei, China (n = 6910), and located that citizens averted crowded places (96.4%), washed their arms after touching objects and surfaces in public locations (98.0%), washed their hands after touching objects and surfaces in public places (78.9%), and used a hand sanitizer, which contained at least 60% alcohol (81.2%) [10]. In addition, social distancing and now not touching the face changed into practiced through residents, as a minimum, very regularly (by 69.4% and 71.7% of the sample, respectively) while concerning respiratory etiquette and self-isolation (i.e., avoiding any contact with other people) was always practiced by 49.2% and 43.2%, respectively, (Froimson *et al.* 2020) [11].

On the contrary, 60.5% applied this practice to people coming from abroad. In their research (Japan, n = 2400), Machida *et al.* (2020) [12] identified how often the residents applied the non-public protecting measures advised by the sector fitness business enterprise (specifically hand hygiene, social distancing, no longer touching the eyes, nostril, and mouth, respiratory etiquette, and self-isolation). They found at the superiority of the above 5 personal defensive measures ranged from 59% to 83.8% with the bottom being averting touching their eyes, nose, and mouth [12]. Chen *et al.* (2020) researched prevention and control behavior in Anhui Province (n = 4016), and concluded that almost all participants avoided gatherings and seldom went out of the house (97.4%) [10]. They also wore masks (93.6%), and avoided crowded and closed places (91.5%).

Muto *et al.* (2020) [13] in their study, focusing on Japanese citizens (n = 11,342), revealed that 85% and 86% of the participants practiced social distancing and frequent hand washing, as advised by their government.

Compared to the above studies, the present research found that the most applied protective measures are avoiding: transportation that is not mandatory, contact with individuals with respiratory symptoms, and contact with high-risk people (i.e., vulnerable populations). Regarding face masks, only 26.5% and 19.8% of the sample wear face masks (always and very frequently, respectively) when they are in public settings. This is a percentage that one may consider exceptionally low. As to refraining from crowded places, this measure was adopted by participants, whereas 50.8% and 25.7% stated that they always and very frequently avoid crowded public places, while, with regard to all other practices, in the vast majority, citizens seem to comply with the proactive prevention tactics recommended by the government and the World Health Organizations [13].

Communication techniques should be designed no longer simplest to tell however additionally to trade perceptions and behaviors by means of aiming to manipulate the COVID-19 outbreak [14]. Standard, with reference to the entire pattern of the contemporary observe, it appears a vast percent of the members follow the precautionary measures cautioned. In order for verbal exchange to be more powerful, it is critical to plot and implement group-particular specialized verbal exchange strategies to perform right dissemination of the messages conveyed [15]. Indonesians will obey while the regulations are strict in which the police and the army take part in implementing the regulations [16], [17].

Conclusion

Indonesian people have good habits in preventing COVID-19, even though the COVID transmission rate is increasing. The most participant agree and strongly agree to prevent COVID-19 consist of wearing a mask, keep distance, and washing hands. Need the right strategy which not only provides knowledge but can also change habits. It needs strict rules, and consistent law enforcement in disciplining citizens.

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