

Description of Health Protocol Implementation After Covid-19 Vaccination District Workers in Kupang City

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Abstract. Vaccination is one of the steps the government takes to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Employees at the sub-district office are among the public service workers at risk of contracting COVID-19 because they interact with the broader community daily. The purpose of this study was to describe knowledge, attitudes, and actions regarding implementing health protocols after COVID-19 vaccination for workers at the Kupang City sub-district office. This type of research is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The population in this study amounted to 113. The sample size was 89 workers, and the sampling technique used was cluster sampling. The results showed that 94.4% of workers had good knowledge, 59.6% had good attitudes, and 43.9% had good actions.

Keywords: COVID-19, District Workers, Vaccination

Abstrak. Corona Virus Deseases 19 atau COVID-19 merupakan pandemi global yang telah ditetapkan oleh WHO sejak tanggal 11 Maret 2020. Vaksinasi adalah salah satu langkah yang diambil Pemerintah guna menekan angka penyebaran COVID-19. Vaksinasi juga diyakini mampu mengurangi gejala berat yang akan dialami oleh penderita yang terserang COVID-19. Seiring dengan berlangsungnya kegiatan vaksinasi, protokol kesehatan pun harus tetap diterapkan. Vaksinasi pada dasarnya tidak menentukan seseorang akan secara otomatis terbebas dari penularan COVID-19. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan tentang penerapan protokol kesehatan setelah vaksinasi COVID-19 pada pekerja di kantor kecamatan Kota Kupang. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 113. Jumlah sampel 89 orang pekerja. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *puposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 94,4 % responden memiliki pengetahuan baik, 59,6 % responden memiliki sikap yang baik, 43,9 % responden memiliki tindakan baik.

Kata kunci: COVID-19, Distric Workers, Vaccination

Article history:

Received 11 April 2023

Received in revised form 1 September 2023

Accepted 13 December 2023

Available online 17 December 2023

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 19, or COVID-19, is a global pandemic that the WHO has established since March 11, 2020. WHO data shows that globally, the total number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 as of January 24, 2022, was 340,543,962 cases, with a total of 5,570 deaths. 163. As the provincial capital, the city of Kupang has also experienced an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases per day, which is quite fluctuating and has the highest cases in NTT. Confirmed COVID-19 case data in Kupang City in early January 2022 reached 15,252 cases and increased on January 17, 2022, so the current number of cases has reached 15,262 confirmed cases (Ministry of Health, RI, 2022).

As vaccination activities continue, health protocols must also be implemented. Vaccination does not determine whether will be free from transmission of COVID-19. The primary function of vaccination is to help build the body's immune system so that it can relieve symptoms of COVID-19; therefore, the WHO states that efforts to implement health protocols must be carried out in a disciplined and consistent manner to avoid COVID-19 (WHO, 2021). Public service workers are a group at high risk of contracting COVID-19. This risk is related to implementing work that must interact directly with the broader community.

This has caused public service workers to become the target of the COVID-19 vaccination in the second stage in Indonesia after health workers. The updated national vaccination data, as of January 27 2022, shows that vaccination of public service workers has not reached the set target. Public service workers who received the first dose of the vaccine reached 22,507,489 people, while the second dose reached 20,328,695 people (Ministry of Health RI, 2022).

Based on initial observations made in March 2022 by prospective researchers regarding the implementation of the health protocol at the sub-district office in Kupang City, it was found that there were still sub-district employees who had not

complied with implementing the health protocol. Such non-compliance includes opening a mask when talking to fellow workers, not keeping a distance when working, joking and joking by touching, and rarely washing hands after taking care of community administration needs.

Non-compliance with implementing these health protocols can undoubtedly increase the risk of spreading COVID-19 and can set an example or view that is not good for the community. Based on the background of the problems that have been described, the authors feel the need to conduct research in 2022 on "The behaviour of implementing health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination in public service workers (district workers) in Kupang City.

This research was conducted to describe public service workers' knowledge, attitudes, and health protocol actions after the COVID-19 vaccination. This research helps provide information to sub-district workers related to the implementation of health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination, as well as health promotion materials related to the behaviour of implementing health protocols. It can be a reference for other researchers who wish to conduct in-depth research regarding the implementation of health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination.

Method

This type of research is descriptive research with a survey approach. Descriptive research with a survey approach is a type of research conducted to describe or explain phenomena in society (Budiman, 2013). The population is all research subjects (Saryono, 2011). The population in this study was all public service workers, especially all workers at sub-district offices in the four sub-districts in Kupang City, totalling approximately 113 people (BPS, 2020). The sample is the object under study and is considered to represent the entire population (Notoatmodjo, 2018). The form of sampling used in this study was purposive sampling. Purposive

sampling is based on a certain consideration made by the researcher (Sugiyono, 2008). The determination of the sample in this study was assisted by staff from each sub-district office by looking at the workers' shift schedules.

Result

Table 1.

Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge Variables

No	Knowledge	n	%
1	Well	84	95,5
2	Bad	5	4,5
Amount		89	100,0

Table 1 shows that more respondents who are knowledgeable about implementing health protocols after COVID-19 vaccination are more knowledgeable about implementing health protocols than respondents who are less knowledgeable about implementing health protocols after COVID-19 vaccination.

Table 2.

Distribution of Respondents Based on Attitude Variables

No	Attitude	n	%
1	Well	53	59,6
2	Enough	28	31,5
3	Bad	8	9,0
Amount		89	100,0

Based on Table 2, it is known that more respondents have a good attitude about implementing the health protocol after the COVID-19 vaccination than there are respondents who have a less positive attitude about implementing the health protocol after the COVID-19 vaccination.

Table 3.

Distribution of Respondents Based on Action Variables

No	Action	n	%
1	Well	37	43,8
2	Bad	53	56,2
Total		89	100,0

Table 3 shows that more respondents had unfavourable actions towards implementing the health protocol after the COVID-19 vaccination compared to respondents who had good actions regarding the implementation of the health protocol after the COVID-19 vaccination.

Discussion

Overview of Knowledge of Workers in District Offices

The results of the research show that the knowledge possessed by the respondents is good. This good knowledge can be seen from the respondents' good understanding, such as washing hands with soap, not avoiding events that gather masses, always carrying hand sanitiser, cleaning doorknobs, and frequently touching items using a disinfectant. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Viantita (2021) regarding the knowledge of respondents with various occupational and educational groups regarding health protocols, where the result is that respondents have good knowledge about washing hands with soap, avoiding crowds, and carrying hand sanitiser anywhere.

Respondents in this study were workers who worked in the sub-district office where most respondents had the last level of education at SMA and S1. These results are also supported by research on the relationship between characteristics and level of knowledge with COVID-19 prevention behavior in the community, which shows that the level of education plays a role in a person's knowledge (Khairunisa, 2021). Even so, there are still respondents who have insufficient knowledge regarding the implementation of health protocols. This can be seen from the lack of knowledge of the respondents about the importance of going to a health facility when experiencing symptoms such as fever, cough, sore throat, and runny nose because the

respondents have work to complete shortly which makes the respondents do not have enough time to get checked themselves, not paying attention to diet and the condition of the body's immune system, not keeping distance between respondents while working, and not wearing masks while working.

Based on the interview results, it can be seen that the experience of respondents who have not been infected with COVID-19 makes respondents not understand the importance of implementing health protocols for themselves and their surroundings. This is supported by research on the determinants of implementing health protocols, where the results show that respondents tend to be uncomfortable implementing health protocols and do not believe in the dangers of transmission of COVID-19. Respondents also thought that COVID-19 would only affect people who have comorbidities (Adni, 2021).

Description of Employee Attitudes in District Offices

The study results showed that most respondents had a good attitude toward implementing health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination. A good attitude can be seen from the positive attitude of respondents towards the need to wash hands with soap, always carry hand sanitiser everywhere, use masks, and keep a distance.

The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Putra (2021) regarding the attitude towards implementing the COVID-19 health protocol carried out in the pilot community of the RT Siaga program, which showed a positive attitude towards implementing the health protocol. This research is also supported by research on people's attitudes in implementing health protocols. The study results show that most respondents have positive attitudes such as washing hands with soap (Darafunna et al., 2022). Factors that can influence the attitude of respondents can be a personal experience. Personal experience implementing health protocols will form a positive attitude, as respondents who can adhere to health protocols properly and are not infected with COVID-19 tend to maintain this attitude. This is supported by research on the relationship between knowledge and attitudes about health protocols

for parents in RW 03 Kampung Gombong. The research results show that respondents have a positive attitude because they have positive personal experiences implementing health protocols (Princess et al., 2022).

However, behind the positive or good attitude shown by the respondents, there is still a lack of attitude towards implementing health protocols after vaccination. This lack of attitude can be seen from the results of research, which showed respondents chose to keep working even though they had symptoms of illness such as coughing, runny nose, and sore throat. In addition, based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the reasons for the attitude of the respondents chose to continue working even though they had symptoms of illness because they were afraid of being scolded by the leadership, had a lot of work to do, and felt the symptoms of illness were not too severe.

This is supported by research by Risnaningtyas (2021), where the study results showed that visits to health facilities were low because respondents felt that the pain they experienced was not severe—a description of the Actions of Workers at the District Office in the City of Kupang. The results of the study show that the actions possessed by most respondents are lacking. Unfavourable actions were based on the results of observations where the majority of respondents did not use masks as recommended by the Ministry of Health, did not wash their hands when they wanted to enter the office, and, after serving community filings, did not cover their mouths when they sneezed, did not keep their distance from colleagues or the public, always touched with colleagues, not checking body temperature when coming to work. The results of this study do not support the results of previous studies, which show that good knowledge and attitudes will also result in good actions (Diba, 2022). Respondents were considered not using masks as the Ministry of Health recommended because they used masks beyond the specified time limit. The mask does not cover the nose and mouth but is lowered to the chin. This is supported by research conducted by Mia (2021), where the research results show that many people

in practice still lower their masks to their chins because they feel uncomfortable breathing.

Based on the observations, it was found that most respondents did not wash their hands before entering the office area and also after taking care of community filing. Respondents tend not to wash their hands because they lack full awareness of the importance of washing hands; they also feel that washing hands will only waste time, especially when working hours have started. This is supported by research by Nildawati on PHBS during a pandemic where the act of washing hands by the community was lacking due to a lack of awareness from the community as well as being carried away by people's habits before the COVID-19 pandemic. (Start et al, 2022).

The research results are not in line with the theory put forward by Benjamin Bloom because the respondents' knowledge and attitudes seem good, but their actions show otherwise. This can happen because respondents are not used to continuing to practice consistently implementing health protocols. Good knowledge and attitudes delete respondents only reaching the stage of understanding and responding to the importance of implementing health protocols but not being able to apply them directly. This is supported by research by Tuelah (2020) about the relationship of knowledge and attitudes with conscious action in grade 12 students at SMA Negeri 2 Bitung, where the results of the study show good knowledge and attitudes are not supported by good actions either because the students are not used to being aware. Inadequate action toward implementing health protocols will hinder the breaking of the chain of transmission of COVID-19 and will create an even greater risk of transmission of COVID-19.

Conclusion

The results of the research on the Behavioral Description of Implementing Health Protocols After Vaccination of COVID-19 in District Office Workers in Kupang

City in 2022 can be concluded that most of the workers at the sub-district office have good knowledge regarding the implementation of health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination, most of the workers at the Kecamatan office have a good attitude regarding the implementation of health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination, most workers at the sub-district office have unfavourable attitudes regarding the implementation of health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination.

Suggestion

For District Office Workers: It is hoped that District Office Workers can maximise their actions in implementing health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination. For other researchers, it is hoped that they can research implementing health protocols after the COVID-19 vaccination using other variables and other analyses to dig deeper into the behaviour of implementing health protocols.

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