



LIMITATIONS OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ASSESSMENT TODDLER MOTHER'S IN THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 OF THE PAPUA PROVINCE INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT **Background** Pandemic infectious diseases cause morbidity and deaths to increase over time globally. Corona virus disease-19 (Covid-19) is an infectious disease found in China in Wuhan City, and spread very quickly to Indonesia and Papua Province. The purpose of this study was to determine limitations of the rural health services, and assessment of the toddler mother's in the pandemic covid-19 Papua Province of Indonesian.

Methods The cross sectional study design, is a type of research to see the relationship between the limitations of rural health services, according to the assessment toddler mother's in the pandemic covid-19 Papua Province. Jayapura City and Jayapura Regency research sites, which represents all Cities/Regencies in Papua Province. The population is all toddlers in Jayapura City and Jayapura Regency. The samples was 106 toddlers living in rural areas. Data analysis using the Chi-Square test (χ^2).

Results The limitation of integrated health service post was very less 40,6% and good 19,8%. The community health center is very less 41,5% and good 20,8%. Hospitals are very less 33,0% and very good 24,5%. The practice of doctors / midwife is less 33,0% and very good 30,2%. The limitations of weighing toddlers were very less 35,8% and good 21,7%. The limitation treatment of the sick toddlers was 38,7% and good 23,6%. The prevalence covid-19 rural is very high 37,7% and low 22,6%. Assessment of the significant toddler mother's with prevalence covid-19 of rural, the limitations of integrated health service posts, community health centers, hospitals, doctor/midwife practices, limitations in weighing toddlers, and limitations of treatment for sick toddlers.

Conclusion The adverse effects of the pandemic covid-19 are increasing day by day, the provincial government of Papua implements health protocols to protect the public, in other parts of toddlers who don't suffer from corona virus, but suffering from other illnesses and wanting to visit a health service unit is limited.

KEYWORDS : Limitations of rural health services, assessment toddler mother's

BACKGROUND

December 2019, Mysterious pneumonia cases were first discovered in Wuhan city, Hubei Province of China. According to reports from China that the transmission of mysterious diseases comes from markets fish and animals[1]. From 18 to 29 December 2019, there were five patients suffering from mysterious illnesses. Strange symptoms caused by a respiratory disorder called Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) [2].

In January 2020 the prevalence of respiratory disorders increased, or spread very quickly from Hubei Province, China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and become a serious problem in the world[3]. Based on the first World Health Organization research, this mysterious disease, called the novel 2019 coronavirus (2019-nCov). On February 11, 2020, World Health Organization announced the official name of this mysterious disease is Corona Virus Disease-19[2].

Pandemic infectious diseases cause morbidity and death to increase over time globally. Corona virus disease-19 (Covid-19) was infectious disease found in China in Wuhan City, and spread very quickly to Indonesia and Papua Province. Up to June 16, 2020 the prevalence of covid-19 in Papua Province increased.

Data source for Papua Province Covid-19 Control, Prevention and Handling Task Force (16 June 2020). Peoples in Monitoring 52,9%, Patients in Monitoring 6,0%, patients positive 20,5%, and treated 12,3%, while 8,0% patients recovered and 0,2% died. Province Papua of positive patients increased 19 while those who recovered and died were lower than in March - June 2020. This causes a very large influence covid-19 on socioeconomic status in the Regencies/City in Papua Province of Indonesia[4].

Covid-19 has a big influence globally, December 2019 - June 2020. The impact of covid-19 limits health services to the community, which is not positive covid-19. However, peoples who have other diseases do not get maximum health services in the health service unit. However, peoples who have other diseases do not get maximum health services in the health service unit. Such as integrated health service posts, community health centers, hospitals, doctor/ midwife practices, weighing toddlers, antenatal care, toddlers and pregnant mothers sick is limited treatment to the health service unit[5].

The health protocol is made by the government, to protect its peoples from covid-19 transmission. Thus the community stays at home, works at home, does not carry out social activities in general or in groups, not

gather in large numbers in public places, public places are closed or restricted. This is bad for pregnant mother, breastfeeding mothers, infants, and toddlers who are sick or not sick. So that those who visit the health service unit, do not get maximum health services[6].

Large-scale social restrictions on society globally, causing the mother and child morbidity to increase, even though the mother and toddlers are not sufferers covid-19[7]. All health services for the general public were restricted, the government only focuses on health services for covid-19 patients. The impact of covid-19 caused world-class health services, very low quality of health services, to the community from December 2019 to June 2020[8].

The quality of health services to the community is low, an important part of this research, to see the limitations of health services for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, infants and toddlers in the Indonesian Papua Province.

Methods

A cross sectional study design, is a type of research to see the relationship of the impact of the pandemic covid-19, and limited health services for rural toddlers in Papua Province[9]. The covid-19 impact caused restrictions on human activities and transportation, so that rural toddler health services decline. Thus toddlers in rural areas lack the maximum health services, before the pandemic covid-19 in Papua Province.

The Jayapura City and Jayapura Regency research sites represent all the Cities and Regencies in Papua Province. The population is all toddlers living in Papua Province, while the sample is toddlers living in rural areas. Data analysis using the Chi-Square test (χ^2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Emergency alert status by applying the rules Lock down, physical distancing, social distancing, promotive, preventif, Insider Monitoring, Patients in Monitoring [10]. So that the adverse impact on public health services, thus the community who are not sufferers covid-19, but peoples suffering from other diseases are limited, to carry out checks in the health service unit. This causes many sick peoples who do not go to the health service unit. Such as hospitals, community health centers, integrated health service posts, doctor/midwife practices[11].

Covid-19 has a big influence globally. Much damage to the economies of countries in the world. So many peoples do not work, do not have money, it is difficult to get food, and state income falls[12]. Covid-19 is

one of the diseases that limits all the activities of state governments in the world, causing unemployment to increase, peoples losing their jobs, and poverty increasing, health services are restricted to the general public, and the community stays at home[13]. Covid-19 pandemic in Papua Province March - June 2020. The government applies lock down, social distancing, physical distancing, works from home, regional quarantine, large-scale social restrictions, go outside using a mask, personal hygiene, hygiene and sanitation at home. The health protocol, developed by the Papua Provincial government, causes differences in health services between urban and rural areas. So that health services integrated health service posts, community health centers, hospitals, doctor/midwife practices, weighing toddlers, and sick toddlers, do not get maximum health services in Papua Province.

Limitations of rural health services in the pandemic covid-19, integrated health service post very less 40,6% and good 19,8%. Community health centers were very less 41,5% and good 20,8%. Hospitals were very less 33,0% and good 23,6%. Doctor/midwife practice is very less 33,0% and very good 30,2%. Weighing toddlers is very less 35,8% and good 21,7%. Treatment of sick toddlers is very less 38,7% and good 23,6%. The prevalence of rural covid-19 is very high 37,7% and low 22,6%.

Table 1. Distribution Of Limitations Of Rural Toddlers Health Services, In The Pandemic Covid-19 Papua Province Indonesia

Limitation Rural Health Services	Very less		Less		Good		Very good	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
• Integrated post health service	43	40,6	22	20,8	21	19,8	20	18,9
• Community health centers	44	41,5	23	21,7	22	20,8	17	16,0
• Hospital	35	33,0	20	18,9	25	23,6	26	24,5
• Doktor/midwife practice	35	33,0	18	17,0	21	19,8	32	30,2
• Toddlers weighing	38	35,8	23	21,7	23	21,7	22	20,8
• Treatment of sick toddlers	41	38,7	27	25,5	25	23,6	13	12,3
Pandemic	Very high		High		Low		Very low	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
• Prevalance covid-19 of rural	40	37,7	23	21,7	24	22,6	19	17,9

Explanation: Pandemic covid-19 Papua Province, which causes the limitations of rural health services

Health protocol from the government in social restrictions on the community with lock down, social distancing, physical distancing, work from home, large-scale restrictions on society, and regional quarantine, have a negative impact on the limitations of toddlers health services in Papua Province.

Based on the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation, number 21 of 2020 regarding large scale social restrictions, in the context of accelerating the handling of corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19). Pandemic covid-19 with the number of cases and/number of deaths has increased and spread across regions and across countries. Impacts on the political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the peoples in Indonesia[14].

The relationship between the limitations of rural health services and the assessment toddler mother's, in the pandemic covid-19 Papua Province of Indonesia. Assessment of the rural toddlers mother's was significant with the prevalence of the covid-19, limitations of integrated health service posts, community health centers, hospitals, doctor/midwife practices, toddlers weighing, and treatment of sick toddlers. Health services are the primary needs of the community, so that peoples can live healthy. The impact of covid-19 was very bad in the province of Papua, resulting in limited health services to toddlers in rural areas, thus the health status of toddlers is not controlled by health workers, in the health service unit.

Health promotion and prevention of corona virus are very important, to provide health protection to the community. Health promotion is very important in changing people's behavior, from bad health behavior, to good health behavior. Changes in behavior become an important part in preventing infectious diseases. However transmission of infectious diseases can be limited by the community implementing health protocols[15].

Table 2. Relationship between the Limitation of Rural Health Services and the Assessment Toddler Mother's in the Pandemic Covid-19 of the Province Papua of Indonesian

Limited Health Services	Assessment of Rural Toddler Mother's				Likelihood Ratio			
	Less		Good		Sig	RP	95 CI	
	n	%	n	%			Lower	Upper
Prevalance Covid-19 of Rural								
-High	42	66,7	21	33,3	**	2,778	1,247	6,188
-Low	18	41,9	25	58,1	0,011			
Integrated post health service								
-Less	46	70,8	19	29,2	***	4,669	2,020	10,795
-Good	14	34,1	27	65,9	0,000			
Community health centers								
-Less	47	70,1	20	29,9	***	4,700	2,015	10,961
-Good	13	33,3	26	66,7	0,000			
Hospital								
-Less	42	76,4	13	23,6	***	5,923	2,540	13,811
-Good	18	35,3	33	64,7	0,000			
Doktor/midwife practice								
-Less	37	69,8	16	30,2	**	3,016	1,356	6,709
-Good	23	43,4	30	56,6	0,006			
Toddlers weighing								
-Less	37	72,5	14	27,5	**	3,677	1,627	8,312
-Good	23	41,8	32	58,2	0,001			
Treatment of sick toddlers								
-Less	44	64,7	24	35,3	**	2,521	1,117	5,687
-Good	16	42,1	22	57,9	0,024			

Explanation :

1. Assessment of rural toddlers (a. Lack: Different health services before the pandemic covid-19, b. Good: Health services were not different before the pandemic covid-19)
2. Chi-Square Statistical test (χ^2)
3. Signifikan (***) < 0,00, ** < 0,05, dan * < 0,1)

Health, politics and health policy services are a unity in health services. But the role of government is very large in preparing the planning, implementation, and evaluation of health programs. To assess success in the development of national health[16]. Human Resources for health, is a very important element and influences the improvement of all aspects, such as the health service system for all levels of society. Implementing health insurance policies are health service units, starting from the basic level to the advanced level[17].

Quality service will result in a high level of patient satisfaction. Conversely low quality service, will result in a low level of patient satisfaction. The attitude of health workers plays an important role in achieving quality health services, so consumers are satisfied with health services[18].

Strengthening quality primary health care efforts is one of the health policy directions in the 2015-2019 RPJMN. However, access and quality of basic health services at this time still does not reach the entire population, especially disadvantaged, remote, and archipelago areas. Basic health services are needed to achieve the MDG,s targets that have not been achieved, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 and Minimum Service Standards(MSS). The success of promotive and preventive health services, will increase more and more healthy peoples, thus the greater the coverage of successful health programs in the country [19].

Basic health services are also called basic health services, consisting of several types of health services that are considered essential, to maintain a person's health, family, community, so that they can live productively socially and economically[20].

Public health is an important part of the strength of the country in European countries. Like the European Public Health Association (EUPHA), the Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region (ASPHER) and the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies. This institution is an institution and structure of the Association of public health services in Europe, which provides health services, health system, and health policy to the community. Through

these institutions and health association structures, ensuring the quality life peoples in Europe[21].

Based on 194 WHO members who are Region of the American, African Region, European Region, Eastern Mediterranean Region, South-East Asia Region, and Western Pacific Region. The world health organization (WHO) is to builds a better and healthier future for peoples throughout the world. WHO has work offices in more than 150 countries, and Secretariat staff. WHO works side by side with the government and other partners for the benefit of everyone's health. Together with WHO and countries in the world, fighting infectious diseases. Such as providing polio immunization to children, prevention of yaws, nutritious food, reduce the percentage of obese children, develop mental health of children, and build a good public health system in the world[22].

Prevention of corona virus disease-19 (civid-19) infection in Indonesia. Based on the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation, number 21 of 2020 regarding large scale social restrictions, in the context of accelerating the handling of corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19). Pandemic covid-19 with the number of cases and/number of deaths has increased and spread across regions and across countries. Impacts on the political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the peoples in Indonesia[14].

Impact of Covid-19 in other fields. As in agriculture and global food security. In the agriculture sector, employment declined from 40,2% to 26,8%. Counting 60,4% are families with low income[23]. But the impact covid-19 on the European workforce has decreased drastically, due to the closing of employment in hundreds thousands of seasonal workers. This happened in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Poland. Thus, many peoples do not work, do not have income, and do not have sufficient food supplies[24].

The impact of covid-19 on the limitation community food ingredients, where peoples have difficulty getting enough foods, to improve nutritional status. One of the main factors in society is the socio-cultural relations of society and community behavior, utilizing food ingredients. This relates to how to provide food for the family, and how to prevent infectious diseases in the culture of the community[25].

Increasing body immunity, is closely related to nutritious foods. In addition nutritious foods provide immunity against infectious diseases, such as corona virus disease-19 (covid-19). Low immune system, which is obtained from foods low in nutrients, makes it easy for someone to be infected with covid-19, whose transmission is already global.

Pathogenesis of malnutrition consists of 5 stages. First, the inadequacy of nutrients lasts for a long time. Second, the nutrient reserves in the tissues are used to meet inadequacy. This situation lasts a long time, will be a deterioration of tissue, which was characterized by weight loss. Third, there was biochemical change that can be detected by laboratory examination. The fourth was occurrence of changes in bodily functions in the presence of distinctive signs. The fifth is the occurrence of anatomic changes, which can be seen from the appearance of classical signs, so that it has an impact on malnutrition[26].

CONCLUSION

Impact of the pandemic covid-19 from March to June 2020 on the Regencies/ City of Papua Province and the limitations of rural health services. Assessment toddler mother's rural is significant with the prevalence covid-19, limitations of integrated health service posts, community health centers, hospitals, doctor/midwife practices, toddlers weighing, and limitations on Treatment of sick toddlers.

The bad impact of the pandemic covid-19 is increasing day by day, the Papua Provincial government is implementing health protocols to protect the public, in other parts of toddlers who don't have corona virus, but suffering from other illnesses and wanting to visit health service unit is limited.

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