

Corona virus preventive effort by distributing masks to traders at Sanggeng Manokwari market

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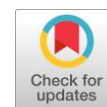
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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is still battling the Corona virus to this day, as well as other countries. The number of cases due to the Corona virus continues to grow, some have recovered, and many have died. Handling and prevention efforts continue to be carried out by the Government to fight COVID-19. There are 5 places as a source of transmission of this virus: hospitals, public places, supermarkets, public transportation, and elevators. Traders and visitors to the market are a high-risk group because they are in a place with a lot of people going, so the market could be a transmission place for the virus. The purpose of this activity is to prevent the transmission of the corona virus to traders. The activity method is by distributing masks to traders. The results of the mask activities were divided among 40 (33%) vegetable traders, 34 (28%) people of basic food, and 46 (39%) clothes. After the distribution of masks was then carried out observation for 1 week, it was found that the average mask wearer was 4.2% from vegetable traders, 28.6% groceries traders, and 37.8% clothing traders. The data on the percentage of wearing masks is still very low. The results of the interview were the reasons why traders did not wear masks because they were uncomfortable and stuffy, so masks were rarely worn or worn briefly and then removed. Suggestion: the market administrator as the closest officer, should still encourage traders to wear masks while in the market.



KEYWORDS

Market
Mask
Corona virus transmission
Covid-19



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1. Introduction

Coronaviruses are a group of viruses that can cause disease in animals or humans [1], [2]. Several types of coronavirus are known to cause respiratory tract infections in humans ranging from coughs and colds to more serious ones such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) [3]–[6]. A new type of coronavirus found to cause the disease COVID-19. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus [7], [8]. This is a new virus and previously unknown disease before the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 [9].

Characteristics of the Corona virus in the initial symptoms are similar to flu, so patients are often underestimated [10]. However, unlike the common cold, infection with the Corona virus or COVID-19 runs fast, especially in patients with previous health problems. Mild symptoms of cases of Coronavirus infection or COVID-19 are: 1). Cough, 2). Tired, 3). Shortness of breath and pain all over the body, 4). Generally feeling unwell. Symptoms of severe cases of Coronavirus infection or COVID-19: 1). Difficulty breathing, 2). Pneumonia infection, 3). Pain in the stomach, 4). Appetite down.

Data on conditions in Manokwari Regency was obtained by the Covid 19 task force team of West Papua Province, on May 21 and 22, 2020 there was an increase in patient under supervision cases with data on May 21, 2020 pepople without symptoms was 347, people in monitoring was 200, patient under supevision was 4, and positive examination results were

7. On 22 May 2020 there were 347 people without symptoms, 201 people in monitoring, 9 patient under supervision (increased by 5 people) and 7 positive examinations. These data indicate that there is an increase in people without symptoms, where people without symptoms can infect others. So prevention is necessary. Explained that in the market there is no distance between one person and another, only a few masks are used [11].

Corona virus or COVID-19 infection cases that are still endemic can be prevented in a simple way. Here are four ways to prevent the Corona virus or COVID-19: 1) Wash your hands: Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If there is no water and soap, you can use a hand sanitizer with a minimum alcohol content of 60 percent. Hand washing should be done before and after activities. 2) Do not touch public places When in public facilities, you should not touch elevator buttons, door handles, stair railings or escalators. If you must touch, you should use a tissue or sleeve and wash your hands immediately afterwards. 3) Avoid crowds. Corona virus or COVID-19 infection cases are easy to attack when in crowded places. If you have to be in a crowd, don't touch your face, nose and eyes carelessly, especially if you haven't washed your hands and must wear a mask. 4) Diligently clean the house using disinfectant liquid. After these preventive measures, you must then wear a mask when you are outside the home.

The results from a research team in Texas reported by CNN on June 12, 2020 prove that wearing a mask is the most effective way to prevent transmission of the coronavirus. The research team from Texas A&M University, the University of Texas, the University of California, and the California Institute of Technology compared cases of Covid-19 infection in Italy and New York before and after the implementation of the mandatory mask policy. The results of a study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences which explain that wearing a mask is more effective in preventing corona virus infection in the two cities than lockdown.

2. Method

The method used in this activity is health information about the corona virus and the distribution of masks.

- The first stage is carrying out activities to provide health information about the corona virus through recordings that are played on tape recorders and loudspeakers that can be heard in the market. Material presented which includes definitions, signs and symptoms of being infected with the coronavirus, methods of prevention.
- The second stage explains the correct use of masks according to (Sutaryo, 2020), namely 1) Before using a mask, wash your hands thoroughly with soap. 2) use the mask properly, until it completely covers the nose, mouth, and chin. 3) When using the mask, avoid touching the mask. 4) replace the mask if it is damp, use a disposable mask 5) if you want to remove the mask, remove it from the back, don't touch the front, and throw it in a closed trash can, if necessary, cut or tear the mask. Wash your hands with soap.
- The third stage : The next activity is the distribution of masks to traders. The target of this activity is the traders at Sanggeng Market. The implementers of the activity are 4 lecturers, 4 students, 2 Puskesmas officers, Partners from Sanggeng Health Center and Sanggeng Market management. The activity technique was after being given information about the coronavirus, then the distribution of masks. The tools used in the activity are leaflets, cloth masks packaged in plastic containing 2 masks, banners, speakers, a list of recipients of masks in the form of a table of merchant groups containing numbers, names, addresses, and signatures, and observation sheets. Every trader who has received a mask is asked for his name and address and then asked to sign.
- The fourth stage : make observations using a checklist sheet. Traders who have been given masks are observed wearing masks for 1 week. Traders who wear masks are

marked with a tick, traders who do not wear masks are marked with a line. After one week of observation, data processing is carried out using the percentage formula.

$$p = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

3. Results and Discussion

Community service activities are carried out by providing health information about the corona virus and distributing masks to traders at Sanggeng Market. Sanggeng Market is one of the traditional markets located on Jl. Yos Sudarso, with an area of 11,563 square meters. The location of the activity was chosen based on the observation that most traders do not wear masks. Merchandise sold in the form of groceries, vegetables, clothing, electronic, shoes, and bags. The activities run well and smoothly. The targets of this activity are traders at the Sanggeng market, they respond well to the activities carried out.



Fig. 1. Sanggeng Manokwari Market

The results obtained 250 pieces of cloth masks have been distributed to traders. Traders are divided into three groups, namely vegetable, basic and clothing traders. In the activity, the number of groups of vegetable traders was 40 people, staple food was 34 people, and clothes were 46 people with a total of 120 people. Each trader is given two cloth masks so that they can wear masks alternately, which one is worn and one is washed. This distribution of cloth masks is in accordance with WHO recommendations which recommend the use of cloth masks made with three layers. The target of distributing masks is people who are active in public places, one of which is the market. The use of cloth masks is also in accordance with the review process of the article on the use of masks for the prevention of covid-19. Traders receiving masks as described in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Mask Recipient Traders At Sanggeng Manokwari Market

No	Merchant/Trader Group	Frequency	Percentage
1	Vegetable seller	40	33
2	Grocery store	34	28
3	Clothing merchant	46	39
	AMOUNT	120	100%

In order for our activities to be noticed by traders, we use banner that convey our activities to them.



Fig. 2. Activity banner



Fig. 3. Distributing masks to traders of vegetables, basic necessities and clothing

This activity is in accordance with the presentation of health protocols by the Minister of Trade that health protocols must be applied in people's markets, both modern and traditional markets. One of these health protocols is the use of masks. The use of masks is intended to avoid and reduce the spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19) [12]–[14]. The implementation of health protocols by distributing masks to market traders has also been carried out in traditional markets [15]. Thus, it is hoped that the manager of the people's market must ensure that all traders wear masks during their activities.

Implementation of health protocols in public places, in accordance with the policies of the Indonesian government regarding the coronavirus. People are encouraged to wash their hands with soap, wear masks, practice social and physical distancing as well as avoid places that may be visited by many people, one of which is the market [16], [17]. Activities for implementing health protocols have also been carried out in Denpasar as a response to preventing the spread of covid-19. The result of the activity showed that there was an increase in the knowledge of market traders in the application of health protocols. The market is a place where sellers and buyers meet. Sellers and buyers in the market are a high-risk group because they are located in a place where many people visit, so the market can become a place of coronavirus transmission.

The mask distribution activity was well received by market managers and traders. This activity is in accordance with the recommendation regarding the use of masks in the context of COVID-19 by WHO (2020) which states that the use of masks is part of a comprehensive series of prevention and control that can limit the spread of viral diseases in certain respiratory tracts, including COVID-19. Masks can be used either to protect a healthy person (worn to protect themselves when in contact with an infected person) or to control the source (worn by an infected person to prevent further transmission) [18]–[20]. The use of this mask must be accompanied by other health protocols, namely washing hands, avoiding crowds.

The distribution of masks to traders was then observed for use for 1 week. In this observation, marked on the observation sheet, whether the traders who wear and do not wear masks. Observations were carried out from July 22 to July 28 2020. The results of the observation were that the average mask wearer from vegetable traders was 4.2%, basic food traders were 28.6%, and clothing traders were 37.8%. Data on the percentage of wearing masks is still very low. The results of this activity are in accordance with Adeko's research (2021) [21], that a small percentage (14,7%) of respondents with a low poor level of awareness, and most (85,3%) of respondents do not use masks to prevent transmission of covid-19. Other research from Munandar [22], which explains that community discipline in wearing masks at the Panorama Traditional Market in Bengkulu City tends to be motivated by education, understanding of the covid-19 pandemic, and the socio economic conditions of the respondents.

The interview results showed that the reason traders did not wear masks was because they were uncomfortable and stuffy, so masks were rarely worn or worn for a while and then taken off. From the results of observations, it is known that the percentage of mask users is still small, so it is necessary for market administrators as the closest officers to remind traders more often to wear masks when they are in the market. Because according to government recommendations, wearing masks can reduce the transmission of covid-19, thereby reducing the addition of covid-19 cases.

4. Conclusion

Prevention of coronavirus transmission needs to be informed to the public. Public places, one of which is the market, is a source of coronavirus transmission. One of the ways to prevent the spread of the corona virus is to wear a mask. Traders in the market are people who are at high risk of contracting the corona virus. The distribution of masks has been carried out and the traders welcomed it well. The results of the observation that the percentage of mask wearers is still small. Market administrators as the closest officers should always remind traders to wear their masks.

Declarations

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