

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERAN KADER POSYANDU DALAM PENCEGAHAN COVID-19 DI KELURAHAN KEJAMBON DAN KELURAHAN SLEROK KOTA TEGAL DAN TINJAUANNYA MENURUT PANDANGAN ISLAM

Nabella Des Kaulika¹, Rifqatussa'adah²Muhammad Arsyad³

¹Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas YARSI

²Dosen, Departemen Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas YARSI

³Dosen, Departemen Agama Islam, Universitas YARSI

ABSTRAK

Nama : Nabella Des Kaulika (1102016144)

Program Studi : Kedokteran Umum

Judul : Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Peran Kader Posyandu dalam
Pencegahan COVID-19 di Kelurahan Kejambon dan Kelurahan Slerok
Kecamatan Tegal Timur Kota Tegal dan Tinjauannya Menurut Islam

Latar Belakang: Pos Layanan Kesehatan Terpadu (Posyandu) adalah suatu layanan masyarakat dalam bidang kesehatan yang dikelola secara sukarela. Dilaksanakan setiap bulan di setiap tingkat desa dan didukung oleh dokter atau bidan dari puskesmas kecamatan serta kader. Kader harus direkrut dan dilatih untuk mengenal masalah-masalah kesehatan dasar, seperti gizi, kesehatan ibu dan anak, keluarga berencana, imunisasi, dan pencegahan diare. Pandemi COVID-19 berpengaruh terhadap pelaksanaan posyandu. Pelayanan posyandu pada masa pandemi COVID-19 dilaksanakan sesuai kebijakan pemerintah daerah setempat berdasarkan situasi epidemiologi penyebaran COVID-19 dan situasi epidemiologi PD3I.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan peran kader posyandu terkait upaya pencegahan COVID-19 dalam pelaksanaan posyandu.

Metode: Penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*, serta sampel penelitian ditentukan dengan teknik *Purposive Sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui metode *Google Form* dalam kurun waktu 2 minggu dan responden merupakan kader posyandu. Analisis data menggunakan analisis bivariat dan uji statistik menggunakan *Chi-Square* dan *Kolmogorov smirnov*.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara pelatihan kader dengan peran kader dalam pencegahan COVID-19 dengan hasil $p = 0,030$. Sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pendidikan, usia, penghasilan, pekerjaan, jarak, lama menjadi kader, pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan masyarakat, dukungan tokoh

masyarakat, insentif, serta sarana prasana terhadap peran kader dalam pencegahan COVID-19.

Kesimpulan: Pelatihan dibutuhkan untuk meningkatkan peran kader dalam pencegahan COVID-19. Baik masyarakat maupun tokoh masyarakat sudah mendukung sepenuhnya peran kader dalam pencegahan COVID-19. Tidak adanya pengaruh pendidikan, usia, penghasilan, dukungan tokoh masyarakat, insentif, serta sarana prasana dengan peran kader dalam pencegahan COVID-19 membuat kinerja kader semakin meningkat karena mayoritas kader ikut berperan dalam pencegahan COVID-19.

KATA KUNCI: Kader, Posyandu, COVID-19

Factors Relating to the Role of Integrated Health Post Cadres in Preventing COVID-19 in Kejambon and Slerok Villages, Tegal City and Review from an Islamic Viewpoint

Nabella Des Kaulika¹, Rifqatussa'adah²Muhammad Arsyad³

¹ Student, Faculty of Medicine, YARSI University.

² Lecturer, Departement of Hystology, YARSI University.

³Lecturer, Departement of Islam, YARSI University.

ABSTRACT

Background: Integrated Health Post or IHP (Posyandu) is a community service in the health sector that is managed voluntarily. IHP program is conducted every month at every village level. IHP operations are supported by doctors or midwives from sub-district health centers and cadres. Cadres should be recruited and trained to recognize basic health issues, such as nutrition, maternal and child health, family planning, immunization, and diarrhea prevention. The era of the COVID-19 pandemic certainly affects the implementation of IHP. During the COVID-19 pandemic, IHP were carried out in accordance with local government policies based on an analysis of the epidemiological situation of the spread of COVID-19 and the epidemiological situation of PD3I.

Objective: To find out the factors related to the role of IHP's cadres related to efforts to prevent COVID-19 in the implementation of IHP.

Methods: The research used was analytical research with a cross sectional approach and the research sample was determined by purposive sampling technique. Data collection was carried out using the Google Form method within a period of 2 weeks with the respondents are IHP's cadres. Data analysis used is bivariate analysis and statistical test using Chi-Square and Kolmogorov Smirnov test.

Results: Based on the results of statistical tests, there was a significant relationship between cadre training and the role of cadres in preventing COVID-19 with $p = 0.030$. Meanwhile, there is no significant relationship between education, age, income, occupation, distance, length of time being a cadre, knowledge, attitude, community support, support from community leaders, incentives, and infrastructure on the role of cadres in preventing COVID-19.

Conclusion: Training is needed to increase the role of cadres in preventing COVID-19. Both the community and community leaders have fully supported the role of cadres in

preventing COVID-19. The absence of the influence of education, age, income, support from community leaders, incentives, and infrastructure with the role of cadres in preventing COVID-19 makes the performance of cadres increase because the majority of cadres has a role in preventing COVID-19.

KEYWORD: *Cadres, IHP, COVID-19*