

# Limitations Of Urban 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 urban 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 urban 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 90 toddlers living in urban areas. Data analysis using the Chi-Square test ( $\chi^2$ ).

**Results:** The limitation of integrated health service post was very less 37,8% and very good 22,2%. The community health center is very less 41,1% and good 22,2%. Hospitals are very less 32,2% and very good 25,6%. The practice of doctors/midwife is very less 31,1% and very good 31,1%. The limitations of weighing toddlers were less 30,0% and good 21,1%. The limitation treatment of the sick toddlers was 36,7% and good 26,7%. The prevalence covid-19 urban is very high 46,7% and low 17,8%. Assessment of the significant toddler mother's with prevalence covid-19 of urban, 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 urban health services, assessment toddler mother's

## I. 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 17, 2020 the prevalence of covid-19 in Papua Province increased.

Data source for Papua Province Covid-19 Control, Prevention and Handling Task Force (17 June 2020). Peoples in Monitoring 52,8%, Patients in Monitoring 6,2%, patients positive 20,5%, and treated 12,0%, while 8,3% patients recovered and 0,3% 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.

## II. METHODS

A cross sectional study design, is a type of research to see the relationship of the impact pandemic covid-19, and limited health services for urban toddlers in Papua Province[9]. The covid-19 impact caused restrictions on human activities and transportation, so that urban toddlers health services decline. Thus toddlers in urban 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 urban areas. Data analysis using the Chi-Square test ( $\chi^2$ ).

## III. 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 urban health services in the pandemic covid-19, integrated health service post very less 37,8% and very good 22,2%. Community health centers were very less 41,1% and good 22,2%. Hospitals were very less 32,2% and good 25,6%. Doctor/midwife practice is very less 31,1% and very good 31,1%. Weighing toddlers is less 30,0% and good 21,1%. Treatment of sick toddlers is very less 36,7% and very good 26,7%. The prevalence of urban covid-19 is very high 46,7% and low 17,8%.

Limitation	Very less		Less		Good		Very good	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Rural Health Services</b>								
- Integrated post health service	34	37,8	18	20,0	18	20,0	20	22,2
- Community health centers	37	41,1	17	18,9	20	22,2	16	17,8
- Hospital	29	32,2	16	17,8	22	24,4	23	25,6
- Doktor/midwife practice	28	31,1	15	16,7	19	21,1	28	31,1
- Toddlers weighing	25	27,8	27	30,0	19	21,1	19	21,1
- Treatment of sick toddlers	33	36,7	15	16,7	18	20,0	24	26,7
<b>Pandemic</b>								
- Prevalance covid-19 of urban								

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

*Table 1: Distribution of Limitations of Urban Toddlers Health Services, in the Pandemic Covid-19 Papua Province Indonesia*

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].

Limited Health Services	Assesment Toddler Mother's Urban				Sig	Likelihood Ratio		
	Less		Good			RP	95 CI	
	n	%	n	%			Lower	Upper
Prevalance covid-19 of uban								
- High	38	63,3	22	36,7	**	2,983	1,202	7,408
- Low	11	36,7	19	63,3	0,016			
Integrated post health service								
- Less	35	70,0	15	30,0	**	4,333	1,784	10,528
- Good	14	35,0	26	65,0	0,001			
Community health centers								
- Less	39	72,2	15	27,8	***	6,760	2,637	17,332
- Good	10	27,8	26	72,2	0,000			
Hospital								
- Less	29	64,4	16	35,6	*	2,266	0,971	5,288
- Good	20	44,4	25	55,6	0,058			
Doktor/midwife practice								
- Less	30	66,7	15	33,3	**	2,737	1,162	6,447
- Good	19	42,2	26	57,8	0,019			
Toddlers weighing								
- Less	38	73,1	14	26,9	***	6,662	2,626	16,905
- Good	11	28,9	27	71,1	0,000			
Treatment of sick toddlers								
- Less	33	70,2	14	29,8	**	3,978	1,651	9,583
- Good	16	37,2	27	62,8	0,002			

*Explanation: 1. Assessment of urban 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 ( $\chi^2$ )*

*3. Signifikan (\*\*\* < 0,00, \*\* < 0,05, dan \* < 0,1)*

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

The relationship between the limitations of urban health services and the assessment toddler mother's, in the pandemic covid-19 Papua Province of Indonesia. Assessment of the urban 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 covid-19 was very bad in the province of Papua, resulting in limited health services to toddlers in urban 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].

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 Regian 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].

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Impact of the pandemic covid-19 from March to June 2020 on the Regencies/ City of Papua Province and the limitations of urban health services. Assessment toddler mother's urban 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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