

Analisis Spasial Pelacakan Kontak Erat terhadap Transmisi COVID-19 di Pulau Jawa, Indonesia: Pemanfaatan Laporan Data Rutin = Spatial Analysis of Contact Tracing on COVID-19 Transmission in Java Island, Indonesia: Using Routine Data Report

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Abstrak

Data rutin situasi COVID-19 dapat memberikan banyak informasi penting yang bisa dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan evaluasi pengendalian pandemi. Decision Support System surveilan COVID-19 nasional masih terbatas pada hasil analisis deskripsi. Penelitian ini memanfaatkan laporan data rutin Kementerian Kesehatan untuk menganalisis pelacakan kontak erat terhadap transmisi COVID-19 di Pulau Jawa secara spasial sebagai upaya pelacakan kontak yang dilakukan pemerintah. Penelitian ini menggunakan data cross sectional dengan analisis spasial. Total 118 kabupaten/kota di observasi selama 15 Maret 2021 – 11 Januari 2022. Data berbentuk prevalensi kasus COVID-19 per 100.000 penduduk dan rasio pelacakan kontak erat per minggu. Software QGIS 2.8.1. digunakan untuk membuat peta dan software GeoDa 1.2 untuk mendapatkan nilai Indeks Moran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa transmisi kasus COVID-19 cenderung tinggi di bagian tengah selatan Pulau Jawa, puncak transmisi terjadi pada bulan Juli 2021, kapasitas pelacakan kontak erat cenderung lebih tinggi di kabupaten/kota yang memiliki kasus lebih tinggi. Penyebaran kasus COVID-19 memiliki efek spasial ($I=0.234$, $E(I)=-0.0085$) dan terdapat autokorelasi negatif yang lemah antara pelacakan kontak di suatu wilayah dengan transmisi kasus COVID-19 di wilayah tetangganya ($I=-0.133$, $E(I)=-0.0085$). Pada saat transmisi kasus tinggi rasio pelacakan kontak cenderung lebih rendah atau sulit dilakukan. Pelacakan kontak harus dioptimalkan saat transmisi penyakit rendah sehingga ledakan kasus dapat dicegah

.....Routine data on the COVID-19 situation provides essential information for evaluating the control of the pandemic, but the national COVID-19 surveillance decision support system is still limited to description analysis results. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the spatial of contact tracing on COVID-19 transmission in Java using routine data from the Ministry of Health. A cross-sectional and spatial analysis approach was used to observe 118 municipalities between March 15 and January 11, 2022. The prevalence of COVID-19 per 100.000 population and the ratio of contact tracing per week were averaged. Data were processed with QGIS 2.8.1 and GeoDa 1.2 software. The results showed that the transmission of COVID-19 cases tends to be high in the central part of Java Island, with its peak occurring in July 2021, and that contact tracing capacity tends to be higher in municipalities with lower cases. Pandemic distribution has a spatial effect ($I=0.234$, $E(I)=-0.0085$) and negative autocorrelation between contact tracing and COVID-19 cases ($I=-0.133$, $E(I)=-0.0085$). The contact tracing ratio was also lower or difficult to accomplish due to a high transmission case. It should be optimized during low disease transmission to prevent case explosions.