

Studi Epidemiologi Kasus Terkonfirmasi COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta (Maret 2020-Desember 2020) = Epidemiological Study of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases in DKI Jakarta (March 2020-December 2020)

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Abstrak

COVID-19 yang dimulai dari kota Wuhan China pada Desember 2019 telah menyebabkan jutaan infeksi di seluruh dunia. Di Indonesia, dua kasus pertama dilaporkan pada 2 Maret 2020 dan respons utama untuk mengendalikan penularan virus adalah deklarasi pembatasan sosial berskala besar atau disingkat dengan PSBB. Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi tren epidemiologi, peran PSBB dalam penurunan kasus serta sebaran spasial kasus terkonfirmasi COVID-19 di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Desain penelitian terdiri dari studi ekologi dan studi kasus-seri yang mengeksplorasi tren epidemiologi dan distribusi COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta berdasarkan data surveilans sekunder. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tren epidemiologis COVID-19 meningkat. Berdasarkan data yang dianalisis antara Maret hingga Desember 2020, Jakarta Pusat adalah kotamadya yang paling terkena dampak di antara semua kotamadya lain di provinsi ini. Angka kejadian dan angka kematian kasus adalah yang tertinggi dan berbeda secara signifikan dengan kota lainnya. Pemberlakuan PSBB berperan positif dalam menurunkan rata-rata kasus harian COVID-19 meskipun asosiasinya tidak signifikan. Terdapat autokorelasi spasial positif COVID-19 dengan kelurahan tetangga di kota tersebut. Ada lima belas *hotspots* COVID-19 di berbagai wilayah Jakarta, tetapi sebagian besar berada di Jakarta Barat.

.....COVID-19 that started from Wuhan city of China in December 2019 has caused millions of worldwide infections. In Indonesia, the first two cases were reported on 2 March 2020 and the major response to control the virus transmission was the declaration of large-scale social restrictions, or PSBB. The main objective of this study was to identify the epidemiological trends, role of PSBB in reducing the cases as well as the spatial distribution of the confirmed cases of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta province. The study design comprised an ecological and case-series study exploring the epidemiological trends and distribution of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta based on secondary surveillance data. The results showed an increasing epidemiological trend of COVID-19. Based on the data analysed between March and December 2020, Central Jakarta was the municipality most affected among all other municipalities in the province. The incidence rate as well as case fatality rate was the highest and differed significantly with other municipalities. The implementation of PSBB played a positive role in reducing the average daily COVID-19 cases despite the fact that the association was not significant. There was a positive spatial autocorrelation of COVID-19 with the neighboring *kelurahan* in the city. There were fifteen COVID-19 hotspots in different parts of Jakarta but majority of them were based in West Jakarta.

Key words: COVID-19; DKI Jakarta; Epidemiological trend; spatial analysis; PSBB