

ABSTRACT

The increasing Covid-19 cases triggered impacts including health, economy and knowledge about new habits. This was the background for the formation RT Siaga volunteer that was formed by the Satgas Covid-19 Jatim. The research was to analyze the economic conditions and the status of food insecurity, case surveillance, and changes in knowledge, attitudes and actions. The research was conducted at RT 02 / RW 03 Gemol, Wiyung District, Surabaya.

The study was conducted with a combination of observational and experimental designs. Observational-cross sectional design to measure family characteristics and food insecurity status. Descriptive observational to identify characteristics of positive cases. Experimental design to measure changes in knowledge, attitudes and actions.

The results of the chi-square test showed that there was a relationship between the variable of work status during the pandemic, income during the pandemic, CSI score and the number of methods with a food insecurity status. There was no relationship between the variables of age, type of work, and type of assistance with food insecurity status. Through surveillance, it was found that 8 people had symptoms, 2 of them were positive for Covid-19 and in the calculation of the incidence, 5 cases/1000 people were found. In the Wilcoxon Sign Rank test, there is a significant difference in income before and during the pandemic. In addition, there was a significant difference between knowledge, attitudes and actions before and after the intervention. There were 2 insignificant things, attitudes towards self-isolation and using masks.

The conclusion of this research is that pandemic conditions have an effect on changes in income and employment status. Pandemic income and employment status, CSI score, number of coping methods affect food insecurity status. The incidence in June was 5 cases/1000 people. There are significant differences between knowledge, attitudes and actions.

Keywords: Pandemic Covid-19, food insecurity, surveilans cases, health promotion

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan kasus Covid-19 memicu berbagai dampak meliputi kesehatan, ekonomi dan kesenjangan pengetahuan terkait kebiasaan baru selama pandemi. Hal tersebut melatarbelakangi pembentukan tim relawan RT Siaga yang dibentuk Satgas Covid-19 Jawa Timur. Tujuan penelitian yakni untuk menganalisis kondisi ekonomi pandemi dan status kerawanan pangan, hasil surveilans kasus, dan perubahan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan. Penelitian dilakukan di RT02/ RW 03 Gemol Kecamatan Wiyung, Surabaya.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan kombinasi desain observasional dan eksperimental. Desain observasional-cross sectional untuk mengukur karakteristik keluarga dan status kerawanan pangan. Desain observasional deskriptif untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik kasus positif. Desain eksperimental dengan intervensi berupa promosi kesehatan untuk mengukur perubahan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan. Analisis menggunakan uji chi square untuk melihat hubungan variabel dan uji wilcoxon signed rank untuk melihat perbedaan variabel.

Hasil penelitian pada uji chi-square menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara variabel status pekerjaan saat pandemi, pendapatan saat pandemi, skor CSI dan jumlah metode dengan status kerawanan pangan. Tidak ada hubungan antara variabel usia, jenis pekerjaan, dan jenis bantuan dengan status kerawanan pangan. Melalui surveilans diketahui dari 8 orang yang bergejala mirip Covid-19, 2 diantaranya positif Covid-19 dan pada perhitungan insiden didapatkan 5 kasus/ 1000 orang. Pada uji Wilcoxon Sign Rank terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada pendapatan sebelum dan saat pandemi. Selain itu, terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi. Namun, terdapat 2 hal yang tidak signifikan yakni sikap terhadap upaya isolasi mandiri dan sikap penggunaan masker.

Kesimpulan penelitian adalah kondisi pandemi berpengaruh terhadap perubahan pendapatan dan status pekerjaan. Pendapatan dan status pekerjaan pandemi, skor CSI, jumlah metode coping berpengaruh terhadap status kerawanan pangan. Perhitungan insiden di bulan Juni sebanyak 5 kasus/ 1000 orang. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi.

Kata Kunci: Pandemi Covid-19, Kerawanan pangan, surveilans kasus, promosi kesehatan