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LATE ADOLESCENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CORONA VIRUS 19**Riana¹, Fauzie Rahman¹, Agung Waskito¹, Muhammad Irwan Setiawan¹, Vina Yulia Anhar¹, Zuhrufa Wanna Yolanda², Husnul Fatimah²**¹Public Health Program Study, Medical Faculty, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarbaru Indonesia²The Alumni Association of the Medical Faculty, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin-Banjarbaru Indonesia**Corresponding Author***

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Abstract: The prevalence of COVID-19 in Indonesia is quite high. The first confirmed case in Indonesia was on March 2, 2020, where there were only two sufferers. However, until now the number has reached thousands and places Indonesia in the highest rank of countries affected by COVID-19 in the Southeast Asia region. Health students are at the forefront of providing education and information to the general public, so they need to understand general knowledge, the role of students, the magnitude of the Covid-19 problem, and Covid-19 prevention policies. Good knowledge of health students about Covid-19 prevention in Indonesia can prevent Covid-19 transmission in Indonesia.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to explain general knowledge, the role of students, the magnitude of the Covid-19 problem, and the Covid-19 prevention policy.

Method: This study uses a type of quantitative research with a descriptive design. The sampling technique used accidental sampling technique. The research instrument was in the form of a questionnaire distributed using online via google form with a total sample of 446 people.

Results: Knowledge about covid 19 in late adolescent was included in the good category in the general knowledge dimension as many as 245 people (54.93%), knowledge about the role of students as many as 282 (63.23%), knowledge about the magnitude of the covid-19 problem as many as 256 people (57.40%), and knowledge of policies regarding covid-19 as many as 288 people (64.57%).

Conclusion: In general, the knowledge of FK ULM students regarding general knowledge, the role of students, the magnitude of the Covid problem, and knowledge of Covid-19 policies is in the good category, so it is necessary to encourage more active socialization and education so that good knowledge can be the basis for supporting prevention and improvement efforts. behavior in the community to reduce the incidence of Covid-19.

Keywords: Knowledge, College Student Role, Policy, Covid-19, Health Student

INTRODUCTION

Corona viruses are categorized into four genus; α , β , γ , d and δ . In addition to this new virus (Covid-19), there are seven coronaviruses that have been known to infect humans. The Covid-19 virus in medical terms is referred to as the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV). Covid-19 is a type of virus identified as the cause of diseases of the respiratory tract, which was first detected in the city of Wuhan, China. This virus spreads so fast that almost the whole world is affected or infected by this deadly virus, Indonesia is no exception. The first case in Indonesia appeared on March 2, 2020, and was immediately informed by the Minister of Health. After that, cases of the spread of Covid-19 continued to grow. As of April 15, 2020, there were 4,839 confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia and the death toll. Covid-19 has plagued all of Indonesia with the first case in early March 2020. The rest of the impacts have emerged from the Covid-19 pandemic and have changed almost all aspects of human life [1].

The first positive case of Covid-19 in South Kalimantan Province was verified on March 22, 2020 [2, 3]) and continues to increase. The South Kalimantan Province which first confirmed it was the City of Banjarmasin, made the Banjarmasin City Government officially implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 virus for 14 days from April 24 to May 7, 2020 [4]. This epidemic is a new disease that has never infected humans that attacks the respiratory system until death [5, 6]. This case has spread throughout the country, including in Indonesia. One of the provinces with the highest number of Covid-19 cases is South Kalimantan Province [7]. The increase in the incidence of Covid-19 in South Kalimantan Province is very worrying. Experts from Lambung Mangkurat University (ULM) stated that the increase in cases of this outbreak was caused by high and uncontrolled population movements. South Kalimantan Province is ranked sixth as the most vulnerable region in Indonesia and is only 53 incidents adrift of West Java Province which is in the fifth position [8].

The education sector and the economy are experiencing something that can be said seriously. The education system has changed 100% from being offline to being online. Students as agents of change certainly have a vital role in participating in overcoming the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia. In social life, there are three important roles that should be imprinted in students, namely Agent of change, social control, and iron stock. So students are required to utilize their energy and mind in order to make a change towards a better condition in people's lives. This means that students must take action and not just sit idly by when they see a troubling situation in society. As social control, the role of students is as a controller of government policies, namely controlling the rules and policies issued by the government. In this case, students must have an observant and critical attitude towards every policy that is decided by the government because it is directly related to the public. As an iron stock, students are expected to become the next generation of a nation that is tough and has good morals. The tough attitude that students have must be shown in every situation, have a high fighting spirit, and never give up [9].

College students as human beings who are educated in higher education play a very important role in making a real contribution to society. The role played by Indonesian youth as agents of change and agents of social control is very effective in positioning the role of students to take real action in society. As a society, of course, we must recognize and realize that education is an activity that has a changing impact on life. This is one of the motivations for students [10]. Therefore, as an effort to show a real existence

in serving the community. Students should have the foresight of a better order of life for themselves and for the general public, especially the community in which they live. As a manifestation of the role of students as agents of change, students can take real action as problem-solvers for various problems experienced by the community. As agents of change, students must present a shift to better conditions in social life [11].

The transmission of Covid-19 can be prevented with good knowledge and attitude towards the community, one of which is health students. Health students as the front line in health care facilities in the future, actively participate in following the trend of health problems that are currently happening. Health students as individuals with the life they lead have a high impact on health risks, so it is important for them to increase their self-awareness of important health information for themselves. Health issues, health problems, and the best health solutions for them need to be understood and used as health information to improve (and maintain) their health. Thus, health students when they graduate and then work can quickly adapt to the work environment in breaking the chain of health problems that occur [12].

METHOD

This research is a type of research with a quantitative descriptive method. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling with the criteria for new students in the Undergraduate and Postgraduate Program at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Lambung Mangkurat (FK ULM) who were included in the late adolescent category. The total population in this study was 452 people, with a total sample of 446 people who filled out the questionnaire on the google form. The research instrument was in the form of a questionnaire containing general characteristics of respondents, general knowledge about covid-19, the role of students, the magnitude of the covid-19 problem, as well as covid-19 prevention policies which were distributed online via a google form. Knowledge is categorized into 2, namely good and poor categories. Each question gets a score of 1 for a correct answer and a score of 0 for an incorrect answer. The answers to these questions are divided into two groups of knowledge levels, namely the level of good knowledge (score 50%) and the level of knowledge less (total score <50%).

Data analysis using a computer program. Data analysis was carried out in a univariate descriptive manner. The univariate analysis aims to describe or explain each variable. It is intended that these variables are easy to understand. The results of data analysis will be in the form of proportions or proportions of the variables studied.

RESULT

Data on the basic characteristics of the subjects are listed in table 1 below.

Table 1. Basic Characteristics of Respondents Research on gender and study program at Medical Faculty ULM Banjarmasin-Banjarbaru Students

Variable	Category	N	%
Gender	Male	94	21,08%
	Female	352	78,92%
Studi Program	Doctor Education	164	36,77%
	Public Health	118	26,46%
	Nursing	7	1,57%
	Psychology	110	24,66%
	Master of Public Health Sciences	47	10,54%

Source: Primary Data Year 2021

This study involved 446 undergraduate and master students of FK ULM, with an average age of 20 years, male sex as many as 94 people (21.08%), and women as many as 352 (78.92%). The subjects involved in this study consisted of 5 Study Programs at the Faculty of Medicine ULM with details of each, medical education as many as 164 people, (36.77 %), public health 118 people (24.46%), nursing 7 people (1.57%), psychology 110 (24.66%), and master of public health science 47 people (10.54%).

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents based on general knowledge, the role of students, the magnitude of the Covid-19 problem, and the Covid-19 prevention policy for FK ULM students

No.	Variable	Category	Frequency	%
1.	General Knowledge of COVID-19	Good	245	54,93%
		Less	201	45,07%
2.	Knowledge about the role of students against COVID-19	Good	282	63,23%
		Less	164	36,77%
3.	Knowledge of the magnitude of the COVID-19 problem	Good	256	57,40%
		Less	190	42,60%
4.	Knowledge of COVID-19 prevention policies	Good	288	64,57%
		Less	158	35,43%

Source: Primary Data Year 2021

Based on table 2, it can be seen that most of the respondents have general knowledge in a good category related to covid-19, namely 245 people (54.93%) while those with less knowledge are 201 people (45.07%). Most of the knowledge about the role of students towards covid-19 was in the good category, namely 282 people (63.23%), while those with less knowledge were 164 people (36.77%). Most of the knowledge about the magnitude of the problem related to covid-19 is in the good category, namely 256 people (57.40%), while those with less knowledge are 190 people (42.60%). Meanwhile, knowledge regarding COVID-19 prevention policies is classified in the category of good knowledge, namely 288 people (64.57%), while the minority with less knowledge are 158 people (35.43%).

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study along with the categories of knowledge of FK ULM students regarding covid-19, it shows that FK ULM students are classified as students who have good knowledge in terms of general knowledge, knowledge of the role of students, knowledge of the magnitude of the Covid-19 problem, and covid-19 prevention policies.

A. Overview Of Covid-19 General Knowledge

Knowledge affects a person's behavior. Good knowledge of Covid-19 can influence a person's behavior to carry out Covid-19 prevention activities, because knowledge of Covid-19 patients can be interpreted as a result of knowing from patients about their illness, understanding their disease, methods of prevention, treatment, and complications [13]. But someone who has good knowledge does not necessarily take good Covid-19 precautions. This is influenced by the level of education and age. The higher a person's education, the easier it is for someone to get information. According to Budiman (2013), age affects a person's perception and mindset [14] and is also in line with the opinion of Notoadmodjo (2014) that age affects a person's mindset and grasping power. more knowledge is gained [15] According to Marlita (2013), knowledge is getting better because of the perception and mindset that is growing with the increasing age of a person.

Based on field findings, most respondents (56.37%) have less knowledge about the four variants of Covid-19 that should be wary of according to WHO called variants of concern. Therefore, it is important to know that along with the rapid increase in the rate of transmission of Covid-19, the speed of Covid-19 to carry out mutations is also getting faster. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are four variants to watch out for, namely Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta. The naming was agreed to use letters from the Greek alphabet to make it easier for a wider audience to understand. WHO calls this variant the Variants of Concern (VOC). In addition to the VOCs mentioned above, there is also what WHO calls Variants of Interest (VOI). This variant is a variant that has the possibility of being a significant potential danger factor, one of which is related to the spread of the virus that can affect the explosion in the number of Covid-19 cases. A number of these variants are the Eta, Iota, Kappa, and Lambda variants [16].

In addition, most respondents (62.87%) still do not know about the first time the delta variant was discovered in India. The information shows that the Delta variant was first documented in India in October 2020 and has become the variant with the most cases in India and the UK. This variant spreads very quickly and is declared by the WHO as the most powerful mutation of the Covid-19 virus. This variant can spread 50% faster than the Alpha variant and even 50% more dangerous than the initial Covid-19 virus mutation. This variant needs attention because its impact is very dangerous, especially for subjects who have not been vaccinated. The Delta variant has symptoms of abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, and vomiting, joint pain, diarrhea, and hearing loss. The most appropriate effort to ward off the danger of this variant is to vaccinate to strengthen the body's immunity [17]. In addition, the Alpha variant is a variant that was first discovered in the UK in September 2020. Currently, the Alpha variant has spread to 50 countries and is allegedly still mutating. The Alpha variant has a 50% spread or transmission rate from the previous Covid-19 variant. This variant of the Covid-19 virus also has great potential in causing severe symptoms that require patients to be hospitalized in a hospital. The AstraZeneca vaccine has an effectiveness rate of 70.4% against the Covid-19 symptoms of this variant. Symptoms of this Alpha variant are cough, fever, anosmia, headache, muscle aches, diarrhea, chest pain, skin rash. The Beta variant was discovered in May 2020 in South Africa, earlier than the Alpha variant. Beta variant has a fairly wide case distribution, this variant is found in more than 80 countries in the world with symptoms of fever, anosmia, fatigue, cough, muscle aches. The Gamma variant was first discovered in Brazil in November 2020 and is also still mutating. However, the symptoms of the Gamma

variant are quite similar to those of other variants such as fever, anosmia, fatigue, cough, and muscle aches [16].

B. Overview of Covid-19 knowledge about the role of students

General knowledge about Covid-19 in the late adolescent with a good category is 63.23%. Students as intellectuals and members of society who have added value are expected to be able to play a professional and proportional role in society or in the world of education. The ideas and intelligent thoughts of a student are able to change the paradigm that develops in a group and make it directed according to common interests. The critical attitude of students often makes a big change and makes incompetent leaders hot and anxious [18].

Based on field findings, most of the respondents (52.70%) still do not understand the three functions of the role of students as part of society. Many students do not know about the role, function, and position of students to determine the direction of the student's struggle and contribution. In theory, there are 4 (four) important roles of students which are the expectations of society, namely the role of agents of change, social control, iron stock, and moral force. This role, of course, cannot be interpreted as a heavy role or misinterpreted, which in the end the community is antipathy to the activities organized by students [18]. The role of students as social control occurs when something goes wrong or odd in society and students should cultivate a spirit of social concern that cares for the community through brilliant student thoughts, discussions, or providing moral and material assistance to the community and nation by way of make a real contribution. Students can become Iron Stock, namely tough students who have the ability and noble character that can replace the previous generation. Students are required to have good morals, because students act as role models in society. All student behavior will be observed and assessed by the community. The implementation of this role can be realized if students understand and live the values contained in the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely: education, research, and community service [18].

The agreement of young people in the Covid-19 humanitarian action in terms of services. Most respondents (60.99%) are still poorly understood. Promotion and ensuring the availability of access to services that embrace all ages, genders, and disabilities that contribute to the protection, health, development, and participation of adolescents and young people in the COVID-19 crisis situation. In terms of services, the role of the youth agreement in the COVID-19 humanitarian action is to ensure the protection of young people in all Covid-19 prevention and mitigation measures, ensure that young people whose income is affected by the COVID-19 crisis receive life support, and ensure that response plans are met. Covid-19 is sensitive to the special welfare care needs of adolescents and young people, including sexual and reproductive health, mental health, and psychosocial support [19].

Many students (52.69%) still do not understand the example of the role of participation. As a student, you should have a role in terms of participants through activities to maintain connections with young people on the network, encourage the dissemination of inclusive information, involve young people in monitoring and evaluating the Covid-19 response, involving young people in monitoring and evaluating the Covid-19 response, involving youth in responding to Covid-19, tackling the spread of inaccurate

information, debunking myths, and fighting stigma, Supporting access to youth-friendly content and working with young people to develop content [19].

Most of the students as respondents (67.71%) did not understand aspects of their role in preventing Covid-19. In terms of roles, recommendations are made through five main actions on the agreement for Youth in Humanitarian Action: services, participation, capacity, resources, and data. Where available, recommended actions are accompanied by reference sources and concrete examples, which can provide information on the approach to be used and to support its implementation. Youth-led organization from various sectors, working at local, country, regional and global levels in response to the novel coronavirus pandemic [19]. This begins diagnostically to determine the impact of the coronavirus disease (Covid-19) on young people. It then proposes a series of actions that practitioners and young people can take to ensure that COVID-19 preparedness, response, and action plans are youth-involved and youth-focused, with and for young people [19].

C. Overview of knowledge about the magnitude of the problem with covid-19

The corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused a global health crisis that has had a major impact on the way people perceive the world and everyday life. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2021. Prevention measures have also been taken by the government to overcome cases of the spread of Covid-19 such as socializing the 5M health protocol, namely the application of wearing masks, maintaining distance, washing hands, avoiding crowds, and reducing mobility. In addition to the 5M health protocol, prevention of COVID-19 transmission can be done by consuming multivitamins and balanced nutrition to maintain body resistance. Currently, the public still does not fully comply with the government's call to implement the 5M health protocol in preventing the spread of COVID-19 [20].

The first positive case of Covid-19 in South Kalimantan Province was verified on March 22, 2020 [2, 3] and continues to increase. The South Kalimantan Province which first confirmed it was the City of Banjarmasin, made the Banjarmasin City Government officially implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 virus for 14 days from April 24 to May 7, 2020 [4]. This epidemic is a new disease that has never infected humans that attacks the respiratory system until death [5, 6]. One of the provinces with the highest number of Covid-19 cases is South Kalimantan Province [7]. The increase in the incidence of Covid-19 in South Kalimantan Province is very worrying. Experts from Lambung Mangkurat University (ULM) stated that the increase in cases of this outbreak was caused by high and uncontrolled population movements. South Kalimantan Province is ranked sixth as the most vulnerable region in Indonesia and is only 53 incidents adrift of West Java Province which is in the fifth position. Policies that can be taken by the South Kalimantan Provincial Government include: forming an epidemiological group team to examine the potential and distribution pattern of Covid-19, the number of cases/number of deaths, and the epidemiological link with the transmission in an area; reviewing the implementation of PSBB in several high-risk districts/cities of South Kalimantan Province; carry out an analysis of the impact of the implementation of PSBB on social and economic aspects; prepare all the resources needed for the implementation of the PSBB, and it is necessary to disseminate information to the public regarding the importance of government recommendations regarding policies to stop the spread of the Covid-19 virus [8].

Based on field findings, most of the respondents (60.32%) did not know about the risk zones in several areas in South Kalimantan in the period 2-8 August. An area is said to be in the red zone because the indicator is calculated based on the number of cases at the neighborhood level (RT), meaning that the area is included in the red zone category if there are more than 5 houses with positive confirmation of COVID-19 over the past week. There are 8 regencies/cities in Kalimantan Province that are categorized as red zones based on the COVID-19 risk map according to the COVID-19 task force data as of August 8, 2021, namely the cities of Banjarmasin, Hulu Sungai Tengah, Tanah Bumbu, Balangan, Kotabaru, Barito Kuala, Hulu. North River, Tabalong [21]. Many respondents (56.27%) still do not know data regarding the increase in Covid-19 cases on August 11, 2021. Based on data from the South Kalimantan provincial health service, on August 11, 2021, the number of active cases in the last seven days was 18.8% with the number of additional cases was 687 people from 13 districts and cities in the province of South Kalimantan. In addition, many students (63.67%) still do not know the death rate for covid-19 on August 5-11, 2021. The number of Covid-19 deaths in the period 5-11 August reached 189 people. Based on data from the South Kalimantan provincial health office, the highest increase in the death rate was on August 7, which was 42 deaths. Meanwhile, the second-highest death rate was on the 8th and 10th, which was 28 deaths [21].

D. Overview of knowledge about the Covid-19 prevention policy

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the health sector is the most crucial sector. This is because Covid-19 is one part of health that can cause death to a person. Therefore, the response to Covid-19 needs to be carried out with the formation of policies from the government. Government policy in this case only functions as part of the operational implementation of government tasks, therefore it cannot change or deviate from statutory regulations. This government policy actually covers the weakness of the legality principle because not everything, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, has laws that regulate it, including in the health sector. In the health sector, there is a separate law called the Health Law. Health law is a rule that specifically protects the duties of the professional or health worker in human health service programs and special protection for patients to obtain health services [22, 23]. Government policies in tackling Covid-19 include providing vaccines to all Indonesian citizens, Lockdown Policies, Policies for establishing Health Protocols, and many other health policies [24].

Based on field findings, respondents already know about the application of *Sous Populi Supreme Lex Esto* (People's safety is the highest law) in the policy and action strategies implemented [24]. By adhering to the principle of "*Salus Populi suprema lex esto*" the safety of the people is the highest law, so health policies in the context of saving, preventing, and recovering from Covid-19 must be the first priority. Phoebe E. Arde-Acquah stated that *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto* is the duty and responsibility of the state towards public health (including the health and safety of the community, society, or human population. This is also in line with religious doctrines, for example in Islam, which recognizes *Maqasid Syariah* (Sharia objectives), namely the importance of protecting the soul (*an-nafs*) in a policy for the benefit of humans due to an emergency. Therefore, the efforts to implement PSBB by the Government of Indonesia, which are practically combined with self-quarantine carried out by residents where PSBB is applied, causing economic problems to arise, due to the obstruction of residents' economic activities due to restrictions, so that both central and regional governments must be responsible for providing social

assistance to the poor and affected residents of the PSBB policy. Covid-19, but the economic rights of citizens, especially the right to be free from hunger, must still be fulfilled. In practice, problems often arise, especially in terms of data collection, but conceptually, the PSBB policy accompanied by social assistance shows that there has been harmonization between the fulfillment of health rights and economic rights [25].

One of the efforts made to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus is through the Vaccine program. According to the Directorate of Health Surveillance and Quarantine and the Directorate General of P2P of the Ministry of Health in 2020, a vaccine is a (biological) compound given to a person that aims to produce immunity to a disease by stimulating antibody production [26]. The purpose of the vaccine is to provide immunity to disease so that if there is no benefit from the vaccine, there will be no immunity to the body of the vaccine user and more susceptible to disease [22, 23, 27]. Regulations for the Covid-19 vaccine are contained in Presidential Regulation No. 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic (Perpres Vaccine) and Minister of Health Regulation (PMK) Number 84 of 2020 concerning Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating the Covid-19 Pandemic (PMK Vaccines). The arrangement for the vaccine indicates that the Covid-19 vaccine to be distributed comes from WHO. So, it can be said that Indonesia is waiting for the arrival of the vaccine from the world organization to be distributed. Vaccines are intended for every Indonesian citizen, both overseas and domestically, because every Indonesian citizen has the same rights, especially in the protection of deadly diseases. The distribution of vaccines to the public is carried out in stages [21].

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Late adolescents have good knowledge of basic concepts, the role of students, the magnitude of the problem, and the Covid-19 prevention policy. Therefore, the Health Office and the Covid-19 task force are expected to continue to make promotive and educative efforts through health promotion activities about Covid-19 to students as of late adolescent who is expected to become agents of changes online and offline. Meanwhile, for students, it is expected that they always apply the Covid-19 prevention health protocol and can carry out the important role of students which is the hope of the community, namely the role of agents of change, social control, iron stock, and moral force.

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