



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**PENILAIAN EFEKTIVITAS INTERVENSI NON-
FARMAKOLOGI TERHADAP PENCEGAHAN
DAN PENGENDALIAN COVID-19
DI BERBAGAI NEGARA**

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**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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xi + 74 halaman, 4 tabel, 4 gambar, 8 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) menjadi salah satu peristiwa paling signifikan dalam sejarah global. Dalam menghadapi penyebaran virus yang cepat, langkah intervensi non-farmakologi dilakukan untuk mencegah dan mengendalikan penularan COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai efektivitas intervensi non-farmakologi terhadap pencegahan dan penularan COVID-19 di berbagai negara.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *systematic review*, dilakukan pada Juni-Juli 2024. Penelusuran artikel dilakukan melalui database PubMed dengan batasan artikel berbahasa Inggris dan tersedia *free full text* dengan waktu publikasi artikel tahun 2019-2024.

Hasil

Terdapat 6 artikel yang masuk *systematic review* dari 950 artikel yang diidentifikasi. Intervensi non-farmakologi berupa penggunaan masker, kebersihan tangan, isolasi dan karantina terbukti efektif dalam menurunkan angka reproduksi. Penggunaan lebih dari satu intervensi non-farmakologi menunjukkan dampak signifikan dalam mencegah dan mengendalikan COVID-19 di berbagai negara yakni Sri Lanka, Amerika Serikat, Israel, Arab Saudi, China dan Brazil.

Kesimpulan

Kombinasi kebijakan intervensi non-farmakologi yang telah dilakukan oleh berbagai negara di dunia berupa kebijakan penggunaan masker, kebersihan tangan, isolasi dan karantina dinyatakan efektif dalam mencegah dan mengendalikan COVID-19 dibuktikan dengan menurunnya angka reproduksi di berbagai negara.

Daftar Pustaka : 53 (2019– 2024)

Kata Kunci : Efektivitas, Intervensi, Non-Farmakologi, COVID-19, Angka Reproduksi

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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DITYA AYUNDA SAHNAZ, NO. BP. 1711211044

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS ON THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COVID-19 IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

xi + 74 pages, 4 tables, 4 pictures, 8 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objectives

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is one of the most significant events in global history. In the face of the rapid spread of the virus, non-pharmacological interventions have been carried out to prevent and control the transmission of COVID-19. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of non-pharmacological interventions on the prevention and transmission of COVID-19 in various countries.

Methods

This study used a systematic review method, conducted in June-July 2024. Article searches were conducted through the PubMed database with limitations on English articles and free full text available with article publication times of 2019-2024.

Results

There were 6 articles included in the systematic review from 950 identified articles. Non-pharmacological interventions such as face mask, hand hygiene, isolation and quarantine have been shown to be effective in reducing the reproductive number. The use of more than one non-pharmacological intervention has shown a significant impact in preventing and controlling COVID-19 in various countries, specifically in Sri Lanka, the United States, Israel, Saudi Arabia, China and Brazil.

Conclusion

The combination of non-pharmacological intervention policies that have been implemented by various countries in the world in the form of policies on face masks, hand hygiene, isolation and quarantine has been declared effective in preventing and controlling COVID-19 as evidenced by the decline in reproduction rates in various countries.

References : 53 (2019– 2024)

Keywords : Effectiveness, Intervention, Non-Pharmacology, COVID-19, Reproduction Number