

Conference Paper

Doctor's Contributions in Transportation Monitoring During COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is a problem faced by almost all countries in the world including Indonesia. Transportation sector actors are amongst those vulnerable to the impact of COVID-19. This study analyses the application of health protocols carried out by people using transportation facilities during the pandemic. The method used is qualitative analysis with exploratory steps with participatory observation techniques. The results show that the awareness of some people about the COVID-19 pandemic has not paid much attention to its impact, so that in this case the role of doctors in monitoring transportation is very important. Namely by socializing transportation service users by implementing health protocol efforts including wearing masks, avoiding shaking hands and washing hands with soap, and so on. The impact of the pandemic on transportation services has decreased.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic; Transportation; Role of Doctors; Health Protocols.

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Published: 12 January 2021

Publishing services provided by

Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under

the responsibility of the

IWOSPA Conference

Committee.

1. Introduction

The government began to open socio-economic activities with mandatory health protocols, community activities can run again, be it offices, restaurants, or transportation. The COVID-19 pandemic also has an impact on the decline in the number of transportation customers in this year when compared to last year. The decline in the number of transportation customers has occurred in almost every mode of transportation, from air, land, water and rail transportation.

Transportation is a service sector that is very important in people's lives. The rapid development of the times has made transportation a necessity that cannot be separated from human life for a long time. This is because transportation is something that can support mobility. Mobility is the movement or movement that occurs from one place to another. With transportation, the distance between regions in the world is felt to be closer, the world is more transparent and globalization in all areas of life is growing. (Nasir, A. A. (2017). Analisis Pemilihan Moda Angkutan Umum Dalam

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Menunjang Kegiatan Sosioekonomi Masyarakat di Kota Enrekang. Universitas Islam Negeri. Makassar). The position of the means of transportation has become increasingly important and has become one of the determining elements in ensuring economic development in society. Transportation is no longer seen as a sector that provides services solely, but has become a partner of economic activities in general. This is because this sector acts as a means of driving the regional economy to distribute goods, services and people from origin to destination.

The various types of transportation available certainly make it easier for people to carry out activities in the wheel of life so that they can achieve their desired goals. Many types of transportation are used by the community to meet the needs of transportation services. Transportation itself is divided into 3, namely, land, sea and air transportation. Land transportation consists of various types such as trains, public transportation, private vehicles and others. Air transportation is a transportation that requires a lot of money to use it. Apart from having more sophisticated technology, air transportation is the fastest means of transportation compared to other means of transportation (Tamin, Ofyar Z. 1997. *Perencanaan dan Pemodelan Transportasi*. Bandung:Penerbit ITB).

According to Act No. 14 of 1992 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, which was renewed by Act No. 22 of 2009, public transportation is divided into transportation in routes and not in routes. Public transportation in routes, for example, intercity and interprovincial (AKAP), municipal transportation (AKDP), and city transportation. Meanwhile, non-route transportation, for example taxi and tourism (Yuniza, ME (2009). *Comparison of Law Number 14 of 1992 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation with the Draft Law of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Road Traffic and Transportation*. Forum of Law-Faculty of Law. Gadjah Mada University, 21 (2).p.257-277). The current demand for transportation is the availability of fast, safe and comfortable transportation (Panjaitan, T. D., Prasetyo, B., & Limantara, L. (2010). *Peranan Karotenoid Alami Dalam Menangkal Radikal Bebas Di Dalam Tubuh*).

Transportation itself is a service that is useful for moving or carrying people and goods from one place to another (Nova, DDR, & Widiastuti, N. (2019). *Child Independent Character Building Through Public Transportation Activities*. *Comm-Edu (Community Education Journal)*, 2 (2).p. 113-118). Transportation is a facility that is often used by the community to support all their activities that cannot be separated from their daily life. Transportation can be defined as an effort to move, move, transport, or divert an object from one place to another, where in another place the object is more useful or can be useful for certain purposes. (Ibid). Transportation is a medium for moving goods or people from their place of origin to their destination (Ibid).

The presence of the Covid-19 pandemic has limited human mobility. Moreover, with the increasing number of Covid-19 sufferers, as a precautionary measure, various policies have been implemented, including policies on restrictions on interaction, restrictions on movement, and termination of operational modes of land, sea and air transportation.

When the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) were implemented, some transportation services did not operate. When the PSBB was not tightened too much and the new normal regulations were put in place, the transportation sector adjusted its operations using new procedures. When the implementation of the new normal, transportation services that were previously only allowed to accept orders in the form of food and goods delivery, are now able to carry passengers. Even so, still apply the prescribed rules. The procedure is executed according to the new normal rules. There are still limitations in the range of delivery and pickup.

In this pandemic era, there must be transportation control in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19. In the Minister of Transportation Regulation Number PM 41/2020 concerning Amendments to Ministerial Regulation Number PM 18/2020 concerning Transportation Control in the Context of Preventing the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) it is stated in article 11 that (Regulation of the Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia Number PM 41 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Ministerial Regulation Number PM 18 of 2020 concerning Transportation Control in the Context of Preventing the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)):

a. Individual motorized vehicles in the form of passenger cars are subject to restrictions on the number of passengers from the total seating capacity and the application of physical distancing;

b. Motorbikes for the purpose of serving the public interest and for personal interests, can carry passengers provided that they must have the following health protocols:

1. Other activities permitted during Large-Scale Social Restrictions;
2. Disinfect vehicles and equipment before and after use;
3. Using masks and gloves; and
4. Not driving if you have an above normal body temperature or are sick.

So in this case the role of doctors in monitoring transportation in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic is very important, in order to help the smooth running of the economy and the safety of transportation service users from the impact of Covid-19.

2. Research Methods

This research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research is the collection of data in a natural setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur where the researcher is the key instrument, and the results of qualitative research emphasize the meaning more than generalization. (Budiyanti, E. (2020). Dampak Virus Corona Terhadap Sektor Perdagangan Dan Pariwisata Indonesia. Info Singkat XII.(4)). The data collection technique used in this research is documentation study.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Covid-19 pandemic

At the end of 2019 the Chinese state was shocked by the new outbreak, namely the corona virus or covid-19. This virus spreads fast enough to various parts of the world to claim many lives, including in Indonesia. The pandemic nearly paralyzed all activities of society and the world economy. China is a very influential country for the world economy. If China experienced an economic downturn of 1 to 2 percent, the impact on Indonesia would be 0.1 to 0.3 percent (Budiyanti, E. (2020). Dampak Virus Corona Terhadap Sektor Perdagangan Dan Pariwisata Indonesia. Info Singkat XII.(4)).

Covid-19 namely a disease caused by the corona virus. Covid-19 is a single positive RNA-strain viral disease that infects the respiratory tract (Yuliana, Y. (2020). Corona virus diseases (Covid-19). Sebuah tinjauan literatur. Wellness And Healthy Magazine, 2(1).p. 187-192). The corona virus has 6 different types, usually the corona virus infects animals such as bats and camels before mutating into covid-19 which infects humans (Susilo, A., Rumende, C. M., Pitoyo, C. W., Santoso, W. D., Yulianti, M., Herikurniawan, H.,... & Chen, L. K. (2020). Coronavirus Disease 2019: Tinjauan Literatur Terkini. Jurnal Penyakit Dalam Indonesia, 7(1).p.45-67). Due to the danger of this virus, the public must always be aware of important information conveyed by the government or medical personnel. Therefore, information related to this disease must be conveyed correctly in order to be accepted by the wider community. The existence of new terms in various fields makes the media have to convey them to the public.

The corona pandemic (Covid-19) itself has hit all sectors, including the transportation sector. Passenger transportation, freight transport and logistics, to charter or charter transportation were directly affected by significant significant impacts. Transportation is one infrastructure that has an important role in supporting humans to be able to

carry out their activities, namely transportation. Land, sea and air transportation are a very important means of supporting economic and regional growth, so they are often referred to as the lifeblood of the economy in addition to their function as a means of unifying the nation. In relation to economic sectors, transportation infrastructure acts as a stimulus for the growth of new economic sectors and the development of existing economic sectors.

In transportation there is the expression ship follow the trade and trade follow the ship. The word ship follow the trade implies that transportation (ship) follows the development and progress of trading activities and the word trade follow the ship also means that the development of trading activities depends on transportation (ship). Thus, it can be interpreted that the development of an area or region depends on the development of transportation facilities and infrastructure or vice versa, the development of transportation facilities and infrastructure in an area depends on the development of trading activities or activities from the region or from the people in the region. For this reason, transportation or trading activities and regional development influence one another. It is clear that transportation has strategic value for a region. The strategic value of transportation here, especially its economic value, provides additional welfare for the community (Simbolon, M. M., 2003. *Ekonomi Transportasi*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia).

The economic value of transportation makes transportation increasingly important and requires various studies. The interpretation of this strategy inevitably affects the transportation sector as it relates to reduced mobility of the people. One of the transportation policies that the local government is trying to implement related to COVID-19 is the limitation of public transportation services in Jakarta, although in the end it was criticized by many parties because it causes accumulation of passengers at multiple stops and stations and increases the risk of transmission. Transportation sector policies during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia must be developed as soon as possible by seeing the role of the transportation sector as a whole, not only as a factor that can worsen the spread of disease but also as a key means of ensuring the availability of basic goods during a disaster. Transport sector policies during a pandemic should aim to find a balance. On the one hand, transportation facilities and infrastructure are not a vector of COVID-19 transmission. On the other hand, this sector can ensure a safe supply of staple goods.

The basic principle for inhibiting the pace of the COVID-19 pandemic is social distancing or social restrictions. This can clearly be interpreted as actions to reduce human contact with the aim of stopping or reducing the rate of transmission of a disease through primary activities such as work, school, recreation or socializing. Human movement or

mobility is basically only derivative (secondary) activities generated by these primary activities. The mode of transportation, especially passenger transportation, does have the potential to become a vector for the transmission of COVID-19. Reducing the frequency of public transportation services, such as what the Jakarta local government is trying to do, is an example of conventional policies commonly used in the transportation sector to deal with a pandemic with the aim of reducing mobility or the flow of human movement (Winanti, P. S., Darmawan, P. B., & Putri, T. E. BAB 2 Komparasi Kebijakan Negara: Menakar Kesiapan dan Kesigapan Menangani COVID-19).

Effective implementation of policies should focus on eliminating primary activities that have the potential to generate travel and not limiting travel itself. Several recent studies related to the COVID-19 epidemic found that restricting the flow of people movement as tried to be implemented by the Jakarta provincial government was not effective in reducing or stopping the growth of the number of cases significantly. That the total closure of the flow of human movement through all modes of transportation from the city of Wuhan, where the first COVID-19 cases were found, to other areas in China only causes delays in reaching the peak of the pandemic in the country by about 3 to 5 days (Liu, D., Clemente, L., Poirier, C., Ding, X., Chinazzi, M., Davis, J. T.,... & Santillana, M. (2020). A machine learning methodology for real-time forecasting of the 2019-2020 COVID-19 outbreak using Internet searches, news alerts, and estimates from mechanistic models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.04019). Another impact of the practice of social distancing is a surge in demand for basic necessities. This can occur due to restrictions on trade activities, reduced human resources due to contracting COVID-19, or the closure or reduction in operating hours of goods distribution facilities such as ports, airports and terminals. If it is not anticipated, it will result in a lack of supply which could cause the masses to panic and buy up goods (panic buying).

In Singapore, panic buying came back after Malaysia announced that it was under lockdown. Singaporeans get most of their necessities from Malaysia (Shadiqi, M. A., Hariati, R., Hasan, K. F. A., I'annah, N., & Al Istiqomah, W. (2020). Panic buying pada pandemi COVID-19: Telaah literatur dari perspektif psikologi. *Jurnal Psikologi Sosial*). The transportation sector plays a role in ensuring the continuity of supply of basic necessities and the needs of other supporting sectors, such as food, medicine, fuel, electrical energy and other necessities. Disruption to the flow of goods in the short term, such as a cut in food availability, can have more fatal consequences than the pandemic itself and in the long term will certainly have an impact on economic growth. To avoid this, there are at least four types of transportation policies that the government

can implement (Sudibya, Sudibya. 2007. Pt Kereta Api (Persero) Restructuring Development In Jabotabek Urban Transport Division. Diss. Diponegoro University Postgraduate Program):

First, related to restrictions on public transportation of passengers within the city.

- Again, the main principle that must be adhered to is that limiting or reducing the flow of passenger travel should focus on eliminating its activities and not on limiting transportation services.
- Service restrictions such as a reduction in the frequency of train or bus services that may be imposed at extreme times can only be implemented if and only if the implementation of long-distance activity patterns has been optimal.
- Such restrictions can only delay the peak of the pandemic and will not stop or reduce the pandemic itself.

Second, related to the safety and health of the crew or transportation workers.

- The government must ensure the safety of drivers and people who work to operate stations, terminals, airports, ports and other distribution centers.
- The government must tighten work procedures, including hygiene maintenance. The government must also ensure that there are tools and work clothes and masks for transportation sector workers.
- Particular attention also needs to be paid to drivers of online goods and passenger delivery services that are now widely used in big cities.
- In the situation facing the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the number of use of food delivery services via online ordering has the potential to increase.

Something like this had happened on Wuhan, the city in China where COVID-19 cases were first discovered, when social restrictions were imposed to the extreme.

Third, related to private vehicles and goods transportation vehicles

- Transport cars and trucks should still be used during a pandemic.
- If extreme restrictions are necessary, priority should still be given to freight vehicles to ensure the continuity of the availability of basic necessities.

Fourth, related to air, sea and inter-regional rail passenger transportation.

On the one hand, as with movement within cities, restrictions on passenger movement can be considered as a measure to delay the peak of COVID-19 transmission.

On the other hand, the capacity to transport goods by air, sea and rail must be maintained to ensure the supply of medicines and basic necessities. Broadly speaking, transportation policies during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia must adhere to two principles: the effectiveness of social restrictions and ensuring the continuity of distribution of goods, especially basic necessities. In the end, transportation policies are only part of the national strategy in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic and must synergize with other sectors. The passenger transport policy will not be successful without limiting activities with mass concentration such as in schools and offices that have the potential to increase mass mobility.

In the explanation above, the Ministry of Transportation has issued Regulation of the Minister of Transportation Number 18 of 2020 Concerning Transportation Control In Prevention Of The Spread Of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Director General of Land Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation, Budi Setiyadi, has instructed all Heads of Land Transportation Management Centers (BPTD), Public Transportation Companies, River, Lake and Crossing Transportation Operators (ASDP) and Associations in the Land Transportation Sector to take preventive measures in all facilities and infrastructure land transportation (<http://hubdat.dephub.go.id/berita/2863-cegah-penyebaran-virus-covid-19-dirjen-hubdat-instruksikan-langkah-antisipasi>).

This is done in accordance with the Circular issued by the Director General of Land Transportation Number: SE.4/UM.006/DRJD/2020 concerning Anticipation of the Prevention of the Spread of the Novel Corona Virus (Covid-19) Infection on land transportation facilities and infrastructure. According to him, health checks at both the terminal and port need to be tightened because terminals and ports are places for passengers to enter and exit from one area to another. With maximum security, he hopes that the risk of transmission of the corona virus can be reduced. Things that can be done include routine cleaning of tap on gates, seats, doors, windows, and handles for passengers using disinfectants both before and after operation. Other than that, An antiseptic and hand sanitizer must also be prepared as facilities for passengers to wash their hands. He appealed to the public not to panic and always follow directions from officers. Budi asked people to live a clean and healthy lifestyle by always maintaining cleanliness and maintaining ethics when coughing and sneezing. "Use a mask when in public spaces and on public transportation, and reduce direct hand-to-face touch,

1. Control of Transportation in the Context of Preventing the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is control in the form of restrictions on transportation modes.

2. Large-Scale Social Restrictions are restrictions on certain activities of residents in an area suspected of being infected with Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in such a way as to prevent the possible spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).
3. Minister is the minister who holds government affairs in the transportation sector.
4. Director General is the Director General of Land Transportation, the Director General of Sea Transportation, the Director General of Air Transportation, and the Director General of Railways in accordance with their respective authorities. (Machendrawaty, N., Yuliani, Y., Setiawan, A. I., & Yuningsih, Y. (2020). Optimalisasi fungsi mesjid di tengah pandemic Covid 19: Telaah syar'i, regulasi dan aplikasi. UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung).

Facilities and infrastructure

1. Availability of interview rooms, observation rooms and quarantine rooms for passenger management. If this is not available, then prepare a room that can be modified quickly to manage sick passengers temporarily.
2. Ensure that communicable disease means of transportation (ambulance) or special equipment to refer to infectious diseases are functional.

In the context of efforts to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, the Minister of Health has issued a Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/104/2020 concerning Determination of Novel Coronavirus Infection (2019-nCoV Infection) as a Type of Disease That Can Cause Outbreaks and Efforts to Overcome It. The determination was based on the consideration that the Novel Coronavirus Infection (2019-nCoV Infection) has been declared by WHO as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). In addition, the spread of COVID-19 to various countries with the risk of spreading to Indonesia related to population mobility requires efforts to overcome the disease (Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/104/2020 tentang Penetapan Infeksi Novel Coronavirus (Infeksi 2019-nCoV)).

3.2. Case Finding

Case finding activities are carried out at entrances and areas to identify the presence or absence of suspected, probable cases, confirmation and close contact and to make an adequate response. In carrying out case finding, it is inseparable from early vigilance

efforts. The case finding activity at the entrance aims to identify the presence or absence of cases through state entrances either through air/sea ports or border areas (check points). In the context of implementing the International Health Regulation/IHR (2005), ports, airports, and National Land Border Post (PLBDN) carry out quarantine activities, inspection of transportation means, vector control and health measures. Implementation of the IHR (2005) at the entrance to the state is the responsibility of the Port Health Office (KKP) and all agencies at the entrance to the state. The main capabilities for country entry according to the mandate of the IHR (2005) are capacity in routine conditions and capacity in public health emergencies that are of concern to the world (KKMMD). Activities at the entrance to the state include efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to COVID-19 at ports, airports, and PLBDN. These efforts are carried out through the supervision of transportation means, people, goods, and the environment that come from areas/countries affected by COVID-19 which are carried out by the KKP and coordinating with related sectors. and PLBDN. These efforts are carried out through the supervision of transportation means, people, goods, and the environment that come from areas/countries affected by COVID-19 which are carried out by the KKP and coordinating with related sectors. and PLBDN. These efforts are carried out through the supervision of transportation means, people, goods, and the environment that come from areas/countries affected by COVID-19 which are carried out by the KKP and coordinating with related sectors (sbaniah, F. (2020). *Pedoman Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19)*).

In general, COVID-19 case finding activities at the entrance begins with case finding of travelers. Here are the case finding steps at the entrance:

1. Increase supervision of travelers (crew/personnel, passengers), especially those from regions/countries with local transmissions, through temperature observation with a thermal scanner or infrared thermometer, observation of signs and symptoms, as well as additional health checks.
2. Perform health document checks on people.
3. If a traveler is found with a fever detected by means of an infrared thermal scanner/thermometer, they are separated and interviewed and evaluated further.
4. If it is found that the traveler is detected with a fever and shows symptoms of pneumonia on the conveyance, based on the report from the crew of the conveyance, the KKP officer shall carry out an examination and handling of the conveyance using the appropriate PPE.

5. Management of travelers is carried out in accordance with the criteria for cases and conditions, as well as case handling procedures.
6. For goods and transportation means, quarantine measures are taken according to the applicable SOP.

3.3. Doctors' duties in monitoring transportation in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic

Along with the entry of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) into the country which later became a catastrophic outbreak so that the infection spreads rapidly with limited fatality, quite overwhelming health services. The issuance of the Decree of the Indonesian Medical Council Number 18/KKI/KEP/III/2020 concerning the Authority of Doctors in Charge of Patient Management in Health Care Facilities during Disaster Emergency Periods of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Indonesia allows the mobilization of all medical personnel and pulmonary and non-pulmonary specialists during the Covid pandemic to provide Covid services. Until now, there is no vaccine to prevent Corona virus infection or COVID-19. Therefore, the best prevention method is to avoid the factors that can cause you to be infected with this virus, namely (Widjanantie, S. C., Kartikawati, F., Rahardjo, T. A. B., Susanto, A. D., Burhan, E., Hasibuan, T. E. T.,... & Rasmin, M. (2020). Mobilisasi Tenaga Medis Dalam Menghadapi Pandemi COVID-19. *Journal Of The Indonesian Medical Association*, 70(8).p.142-143):

1. Apply physical distancing, namely maintaining a minimum distance of 1 meter from other people, and do not go outside the house yet unless there is an urgent need.
2. Use face mask when doing activities in public places or crowds, including when going out grocery shopping and attend worship on holidays, for example Eid al-Adha.
3. Wash your hands regularly with water and soap or hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, especially after doing activities outside the home or in public places.
4. Do not touch your eyes, mouth and nose before washing your hands.
5. Increase endurance with a healthy lifestyle, such as eating nutritious foods, exercising regularly, getting adequate rest, and preventing stress.

6. Avoid contact with sufferers of COVID-19, people who are suspected of being positive for the Corona virus, or people who are sick with fever, cough, or runny nose.
7. Cover mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing, then throw the tissue in the trash.
8. Keep clean objects that are often touched and the cleanliness of the environment, house cleanliness.

The World Health Organization has declared Covid-19 a pandemic, and Indonesia is one of the countries affected with the number of cases and fatalities continuing to grow. In the midst of this crisis situation, the role of doctors is very much needed to provide accurate health information/services, as well as to carry out their duties as guidance and supervision of transportation that is in direct contact, especially those on duty in the field. The doctor's task in monitoring transportation during a pandemic is by socializing transportation sector actors and users of transportation services,

1. What kind of corona virus is a virus?
 - (a) Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that cause mild to severe illness, such as the common cold or cold and serious illnesses such as MERS and SARS.
 - (b) Transmission from animals to humans (zoonosis) and transmission from humans to humans is very limited.
 - (c) For 2019-nCoV it is still unclear how it is transmitted, it is suspected from animal to human because the cases that have emerged in Wuhan all have a history of contact with the Huanan animal market
2. What are the symptoms? Symptoms are fever $> 38^{\circ} \text{C}$, cough, shortness of breath which requires hospitalization. These symptoms are exacerbated if the patient is elderly and has other congenital diseases, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or heart disease.
3. How to anticipate transmission of the corona virus?
 - (a) By increasing vigilance and preparedness at the entrance of the country, both at airports, ports and across state land borders.
 - (b) At the entrance to countries, especially those with direct access to Wuhan or China, activate the use of a thermal scanner as an early detection of fever

symptoms in incoming travelers. If someone is “caught” with this tool, further examination is carried out and if necessary, he/she is referred to a referral hospital for further treatment.

4. The impact of the corona virus?

- (a) For 2019-nCoV, of the cases found to date, the impact is large and the mortality rate is small (as of 12 March 2020 there were 3,199 deaths out of 80,824 cases reported in China). Until now, WHO has not imposed travel restriction for Wuhan.
- (b) However, caution must be taken because the source of transmission and development of this virus is still unclear
- (c) In contrast to MERS and SARS which are also caused by coronavirus, where these two diseases have a huge impact both in the health sector and in the world's socio-economic sector.

5. How is the coronavirus classified? Most of the corona viruses infect animals. Currently, three types of coronavirus have been isolated from humans: Human Coronaviruses 229E, OC43, and SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV). There are 6 types of coronavirus that were previously known to infect humans. 229E and NL63 (from alphacoronaviruses), OC43 (from betacoronaviruses), HKU1, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV), and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV).

6. How is COVID-19 transmitted? Currently, it is believed that respiratory droplet transmission and direct contact are the main routes, but there is a risk of fecal-oral transmission. Aerosol transmission, mother-to-child transmission and other routes have not been confirmed.

- (a) Respiratory droplet transmission: This is the main mode of direct contact transmission. The virus is transmitted by droplets produced when a patient coughs, sneezes or talks, and susceptible people can become infected after inhaling the droplets.
- (b) Indirect contact transmission: Viruses can be transmitted through indirect contact with an infected person. Drops containing the virus are deposited on the surface of the object, which can be touched by hands. Virus from contaminated hands can be transmitted to the mucosa (or mucosa) of the mouth, nose and eyes of the person and cause infection.

- (c) A live novel coronavirus has been detected in confirmed stool of patients, suggesting the possibility of fecal-oral transmission.
7. Is it a close contact? Close contact refers to a person who has had contact with a patient with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 infection, including the following situations.
- (a) Those who live, study, work or have other forms of close contact with patients.
 - (b) Medical personnel, family members or others who have been in close contact with patients without taking effective protective measures during diagnosis, treatment, care and visits.
 - (c) Other patients and accompanying persons share the same ward with infected patients.
 - (d) Those who share the same transport or elevator with the patient.
 - (e) Those deemed so through on-site investigation.
8. Why should close contacts be placed under isolated medical supervision for 14 days? Currently the longest observed incubation period for 2019-nCoV is generally 14 days. Close monitoring of close contact and other precautions is required. This is not only a socially responsible practice for public health and safety but also consistent with international conventions. With reference to the incubation period for diseases caused by other coronaviruses, information from recent 2019-nCoV cases, and current prevention and control practices, close contacts should be placed under medical supervision for 14 days at home.
9. What are the clinical manifestations of COVID-19? The onset of COVID-19 is mainly manifested as fever, but some early patients may not have fever, with only chills and respiratory symptoms, which can coincide with a mild dry cough, fatigue, poor breathing, diarrhea etc. However, runny nose, phlegm and other symptoms are rare. The patient may gradually develop dyspnea. In severe cases, the disease can progress rapidly, causing acute respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, irreversible metabolic acidosis, and coagulation disorders in just a matter of days. Some patients start with mild symptoms without fever. Most of the patients have a good prognosis, while some become critically ill and occasionally become seriously ill.
10. What is the difference between COVID-19 and other pneumonia?

- (a) Bacterial pneumonia: common symptoms include cough, cough with phlegm, or exacerbation of the original respiratory symptoms, with purulent or bloody sputum, with or without chest pain. It is not generally considered an infectious disease.
 - (b) SARS/MERS: Although the novel coronavirus is in the same family as the SARS and MERS coronaviruses, analysis of genetic evolution has shown that it belongs to a different branch of the same subgroup. This is not a SARS or MERS virus, based on the genomic sequence of the virus. Due to the similarities between pneumonia caused by COVID-19- and SARS/MERS, it is difficult to distinguish between clinical manifestations and imaging results. Therefore, the RRC-PCR pathogen identification test is required.
 - (c) Other viral pneumonia. Pneumonia caused by influenza viruses, rhinovirus, adenovirus, human meta pneumo virus, respiratory syncytial virus, and other corona viruses.
11. What should I do if I may have COVID-19? Immediately go to the designated local medical institution for evaluation, diagnosis and treatment. When seeking medical attention for a possible COVID-19 infection, you should tell your doctor about recent travel and residence history, especially if you have been to an epidemic area recently, and a history of contact with a pneumonia patient or suspected 2019 cases. -nCoV, and animals. It is very important to note that a surgical mask should be worn throughout the visit to protect yourself and others.
12. Is there a drug or vaccine available for COVID-19? Currently, there is no specific antiviral treatment against COVID-19. Patients generally receive supportive care for symptom relief. Avoid irresponsible or inappropriate antimicrobial treatment, especially in combination with broad-spectrum antimicrobials. There is currently no vaccine against this new disease. Developing a new vaccine may take time.
13. Why did the fu virus cause a pandemic? Influenza is primarily transmitted by respiratory droplets and contact from an infected person to a susceptible person, or through contact with contaminated items. In general, the incidence peaks in autumn and winter. Human influenza is mainly caused by the influenzaA virus and influenzaB virus. InfluenzaA viruses often have antigen mutations and can then be classified into subtypes such as H1N1, H3N2, H5N1, and H7N9. When new influenza virus subtypes emerge, they easily become pandemic because the general population lacks immunity to the virus.
14. How to avoid COVID-19?

- (a) 2019-nCoV is mainly transmitted by droplets and contact, therefore medical surgical masks must be worn properly.
 - (b) When sneezing or coughing, do not cover your nose and mouth with your bare hands but use a tissue or mask instead.
 - (c) Wash hands properly and often. Even if you have a virus on your hands, washing your hands can prevent the virus from entering your respiratory tract through your nose or mouth.
 - (d) Increase your immunity, and avoid going to crowded and closed places. Get more exercise and have a regular sleep schedule. Boosting your immunity is the most important way to avoid infection.
 - (e) Make sure to always wear a mask! As a precaution if you come into contact with an infected person, wearing a mask can prevent you from directly inhaling virus-carrying droplets.
15. Why is proper hand washing important? Hands are the main medium for virus transmission which is transmitted through air, food, blood, blood, digestive tract, through direct or indirect contact. Studies show that proper hand washing is one of the most effective steps to prevent diarrhea and respiratory infections.
16. Is washing hands with soap and clean water effective against the corona virus? Yes, right! Frequent hand washing is one of the effective steps to prevent viral infections such as rhinovirus and coronavirus. Rubbing your hands with soap and water can effectively remove dirt and microorganisms on the skin, and rinsing the soap with running water can also get rid of skin irritation. Therefore, regulatory organizations such as the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization, and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention all recommend washing hands thoroughly with soap and running water.
17. What should I do if I have contact with a COVID-19 patient? Monitoring close contact: Everyone (including medical professionals) who may have been in contact with a suspected case should undergo 14 days of medical observation. Observations were started from the last day of patient contact. Get medical help as soon as you develop any symptoms, especially fever, respiratory symptoms such as coughing, shortness of breath, or diarrhea. During observation, contact should remain in contact with a medical professional. Medical professionals should inform contacts in advance of any symptoms, where they can seek medical assistance, the most recommended transportation, when and where to enter the designated hospital, and what infection control measures to take.

18. How to control infection in hospital? Medical workers must strictly follow hygiene and infection control standards in health facilities and medical procedure protocols to reduce the risk of transmission. They should take better control of hospital infections by practicing good personal protective measures, hand hygiene, environmental management, environmental disinfection, and waste management. Pre-inspection and office/station triage: wear protective work clothes, work caps, medical surgical masks, etc. Outpatient, emergency, fever outpatient and isolation rooms: during daily and regular consultations, wear protective work clothes, work caps, medical surgical masks, etc.; when contacting blood, body fluids, fluids or feces, wear latex gloves; when performing operations/procedures that may cause aerosol or body fluid splashing such as tracheal intubation, airway care and sputum suction, wear an N95 mask, face mask, latex gloves, waterproof isolation clothing, protective clothing and a respirator if necessary. Visit control systems should be strictly implemented for patients in isolation. If it is necessary to visit the patient,
19. What personal protective equipment is needed for a health care institution? Medical institutions should be equipped with disposable work caps, disposable face masks, goggles, work clothes (white dress), protective clothing, disposable latex gloves, disposable shoe covers and comprehensive respiratory protective devices or positive pressure headgear, etc.
20. How do smoking and drinking affect your immune system? Smoking causes an increase in the concentration of nicotine in the blood, which can cause vasospasm and transient hypoxia in the organs. In particular, decreased oxygen in the respiratory tract and viscera can impair immunity. Excessive drinking can damage the digestive tract, liver, and brain cells, and damage immunity. It is advisable to quit smoking and limit alcohol intake.
21. How to prevent infection in 2019-nCoV during travel?
 - (a) Note the weather at your destination, and bring enough clothes to stay warm.
 - (b) Wear a mask when traveling by bus, train or plane, and drink enough water.
 - (c) Maintain a regular rest schedule during travel, eat a balanced diet and exercise for immune resistance.
 - (d) Avoid staying long in crowded places and wearing masks.
 - (e) Use disposable items to avoid cross-infection when receiving guests or going to public places. For example, prepare disposable slippers when guests are at home; use disposable cups; bring your own towels when going to a public bathroom, etc.

- (f) avoid contact with animals, cats and dogs.
 - (g) Eat well-cooked meat.
 - (h) Seek immediate medical help if you have an illness, and don't travel if you are sick.
22. How to prepare mentally during an outbreak Adjust your attitude and look at COVID-19 from a scientific perspective. During the early days of the outbreak, limited knowledge about the risks and prevention of COVID-19 can cause anxiety and panic among the public, which is exacerbated by rumors. Have confidence in authoritative efforts for prevention and control and trust the scientific research findings of this disease. Adjust your attitude, act with care and stay away from fear. Acknowledge your anxieties and fears. Faced with an unknown epidemic, few people have been able to remain calm. The increasing number of confirmed cases will lead to the assumption that the new virus is ubiquitous and unpreventable, leading to anxiety and fear. It is reasonable.
23. What is an infectious disease that can be notified and quarantined? Notifiable infectious disease refers to a variety of contagious health conditions which, upon detection, must be reported to local public health authorities in a timely manner. For these diseases, mandatory disease reporting plays an important role in assisting the authorities to prevent and control the spread of the disease in the population. Quarantined infectious diseases refer to infectious diseases that are highly contagious and have a high mortality rate, such as plague, cholera and yellow fever. In accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, Chinese health authorities have instituted quarantine infectious disease management for COVID 19 based on current understanding of their etiology, epidemiology and clinical characteristics. Port control, customs, and transportation networks according to management can reduce transmission through humans, animals and goods.

Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling, dr. Reisa Broto Asmoro invites the public to improve this habit. In a live broadcast at the Graha BNPB Building, Wednesday (1/7/2020), dr. Reisa also distributed seven health protocols for prospective public transport passengers.

1. Make sure you are in good health. If you experience symptoms such as fever, cough, runny nose or sore throat or even shortness of breath stay at home.

2. If you really need public transportation, it is recommended to use public transportation with limited passengers. By providing information to drivers in advance, efforts to prevent transmission are made.
3. Must wear a mask when traveling and while in the mode of transportation.
4. Maintain hand hygiene by washing hands frequently or at least using a handsanitizer.
5. Avoid touching facial areas such as eyes, nose and mouth, especially if hands are dirty.
6. Keep paying attention to maintain a safe distance of at least one meter from other people.
7. If the condition of public transportation is congested and it is difficult to apply a distance guard, the use of a face shield along with a mask is highly recommended as additional protection.

When traveling to a place and using public transportation, there are several things that need to be considered apart from implementing basic precautions. To make it easier to keep your hands clean, always carry a hand sanitizer with you. And don't touch your face with hands that haven't been cleaned. Also, make sure you bring a drinking bottle with you to stay hydrated during the trip. The most important thing to remember while on public transportation is to reduce interactions and maintain a distance of at least 1 meter with other passengers. If this is not possible, you should not use public transportation.

4. Conclusion

Transportation is a service sector that is very important in people's lives. The rapid development of the times has made transportation a necessity that cannot be separated from human life for a long time. This is because transportation is something that can support mobility. Mobility is the movement or movement that occurs from one place to another. With transportation, the distance between regions in the world is felt to be closer, the world is more transparent and globalization in all areas of life is growing. The Covid-19 pandemic has limited human mobility. Moreover, with the increasing number of Covid-19 sufferers, as a precaution, various policies have been implemented, including policies on limiting interactions, restriction of movement, and cessation of operations of land, sea and air transportation modes. In the midst of this crisis situation, the role of doctors is very much needed to provide accurate health information/services, as well as

to carry out their duties as guidance and supervision of transportation that is in direct contact, especially those on duty in the field.

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