

COVID-19 SELF ISOLATION MANAGEMENT, EAST SUMBA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The status of a global pandemic or epidemic indicates that the spread of COVID-19 is very fast and worrying, namely Covid 19 1166 cases were recorded as of April 30, 2021, 802 cases were declared cured and 328 were treated and 36 people were declared dead. With details of cases of self-isolation at home 269 people, 32 cases treated at the Cendana Hotel and 27 cases treated at the Umbu Rara Meha Hospital, Waingapu. The purpose of the study was to conduct a field analysis in the application of management functions in Isoman (Independent Isolation) of Covid-19 patients in East Sumba Regency and to analyze the management needs of Covid-19 patient care in performing self-isolation at home. This research method is a survey study of descriptive data analyzed in a frequency table, namely the importance of implementing the management functions of coordination, control/supervision, budgeting/financing and evaluation of patients during COVID-19 self-isolation. The number of samples targeted was accidental sampling, namely samples that happened to be present during the study take place. Conclusion: East Sumba COVID-19 self-isolation patients with coordination management were 46% no coordination, 29% patients were not monitored, 37% did not receive fees and 34% were not evaluated.

KEYWORDS Management, self-isolation, covid-19



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INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the corona virus a pandemic on March 11, 2020 because of the very fast transmission of the corona virus. The SARS-CoV-2 virus is spread between people mainly through respiratory droplets produced during coughing. These sparks can also be generated from

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sneezing and normal breathing. In addition, the virus can also be spread by touching a contaminated surface and then touching someone's face. The time period between exposure to the virus and the appearance of symptoms is usually about five days to fourteen days. Common symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough, and shortness of breath (Mona, 2020).

The status of a global pandemic or epidemic indicates that the spread of COVID-19 is very fast. Several quick steps were taken by the government so that the corona virus did not spread quickly, such as implementing work from home (WFH), Social Distancing, and others. (TURSINA, 2020). The public is also educated to implement a healthy lifestyle by washing hands with soap as often as possible using running water, wearing masks when traveling out of the house and maintaining social distance. (Pratiwi, 2020).

According to ("Data COVID-19 Di Indonesia," n.d.) As of March 2, 2020, 90,308 people were infected with Covid-19. The death rate reached 3,087 or 2.3% with a cure rate of 45,726 people. As of June 11, 2020, the Indonesian government announced 35,295 confirmed cases of Covid-19, 2,000 cases died and 12,636 cases recovered from 424 regencies/cities in all 34 provinces. And continues to increase on November 14, 2020 reported more than 53,281,350 cases in 219 countries and regions worldwide, resulting in more than 1,301,021 people died and more than 34,394,214 people recovered.

According to the East Sumba Regency Covid-19 Command Post Data on December 31, 2020, the rapid antigen examination was carried out on 2155 people and 120 tested positive, 1,648 were declared positive, while the rest were in the process of knowing the results. On March 1, 2021, the examination of 2,603 people and 588 additional 90 positive people, a total of 449 positive were treated, with details of 347 being declared cured, 16 people dying. Meanwhile, the total number of TCM/PCR and Rapid Antigen examinations on June 1, 2021 was 10,379 people; a total of 5,313 positive people, 4,876 recovered and 322 were treated and 115 people died. Independent isolation of 132 people spread over 3 sub-districts, namely Kanatan, Kota Waingapu, and Kampera.

Every human life is always in the circle of activity management starting from planning to evaluating daily implementation, of course, it is not independent of management. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary of 2020, it says that management is the effective use of resources to achieve goals, according to Fiki A, 2019 an art or principle related to organizing, such as planning, building organization and its organization, movement, and control or supervision.

In contrast to isolation, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary of 2020, it is said that isolation is the separation of one thing from another or an attempt to isolate humans from other humans; exile; sequestration; exclusion; because someone experiences a disease, it is necessary to isolate or separate from other people. All services related to separation from other people need to require other people to help or provide assistance in an effort to recover the disease or is called independent isolation (isoman).

If it is integrated into independent isolation management (isoman), it means that all matters relating to the independence of patients with certain diseases should be obtained as in the management function, namely the coordinating function,

controlling function, budjething, evaluating and recording and reporting systems as well as controlling and supervising.

The formulation of the problem that occurs is, how is the implementation of self-isolation management for Covid-19 patients in East Sumba Regency from such problems, the researcher can determine surveys and descriptive analysis with frequency data so that they know field conditions regarding the implementation of the functions of coordination, control, budjething, control / supervision and patient evaluation. Isoman (Independent Isolation) Covid-19 in East Sumba Regency

RESEARCH METHOD

Research design

The design used in this research is descriptive quantitative with a survey study approach, the descriptive method does not intend to test or analyze certain hypotheses but is limited to describing variables in the management of covid-19 such as variables: coordination, control, budgeting and evaluation

Research Locations and Research Time

The research location is East Sumba Regency February – November 2022

Population, Sample, and Technique

The population in this study were family members in the City of East Sumba Regency. Samples: The number of samples targeted was accidental sampling, i.e. samples that happened to be present at the time of the study..

Research variable

In this study the independent variable (free) is coordination, controlling/supervision, budgeting, evaluation and the dependent variable (bound) is the Covid-19 Independent Isolation.

Data collection techniques are by interview, observation and documentation

Before distributing the questionnaires, the validity and reliability tests were carried out before the research procedure was carried out using the formula:

The data processing technique is recapitulation and tabulation of all questionnaires, then processing using SPSS 26 to find out the frequency data of the independent variables.

Test the validity of the instrument: distributing a questionnaire containing 36 questions from the self-isolation management questionnaire consisting of 8 questions for covid-19, 8 questions for coordination, 8 questions for controlling/supervising, 8 budgeting questions and 8 questions for evaluation. All of these questions were declared valid, after being tested statistically. The reliability test of the questionnaire designed using the IBM SPSS Statistic 26 application is if the significance value is < 0.05 and < 0.01 then the question can be accepted so that the validity of this research instrument is good.

Research instrument reliability

The instrument reliability test was carried out after the proposal was corrected by the reviewer team conducted by Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Kupang. Validity test using the IBM SPSS Statistic 26 application, a research instrument by distributing questionnaires containing 36 questions from the self-isolation management questionnaire consisting of covid-19 totaling 8 questions, coordinating 8 questions, controlling/supervising 8 questions, budgeting 8

questions and evaluating 8 questions . All of these questions were declared valid, after being tested statistically. The reliability test used is if the value of "Cronbach's Alpha"> constant (0.7), then the 26 questions are declared reliable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents consist of age, gender, occupation and education

Respondent Age: Age of respondent patients with independent isolation [ISOMAN] 11 – 20 years: 30 people, age 21 – 30 years: 26 people, age 31 – 40 years 18 people and > 41 years: 25 people, as shown in table 1 below:

Table 1
Age Distribution of Covid 19 Patients with Independent Isolation in East Sumba Regency in 2022

Respondent's Age	Frequency	Percent
11 - 20 Tahun	30 Person	30.3
21 - 30 Tahun	26 Person	26.3
31 - 40 Tahun	18 Person	18.2
> 41 Tahun	25 Person	25.3
Total	99 Person	100

Tabel The above shows that the age of respondents is 11-20 years, 30 people 30.3%, 21-30 people 26.3%, 31-40 years 18% and > 41 years 25 people 25.3%, the data can be concluded that the most COVID-19 self-isolation is age 11. - 30 years. While the minimum age is 31-40 years.

Gender

The gender of the COVID-19 independent isolation respondents [ISOMAN] are 56 female and 43 male as shown in table 2 below:

Table 2
Gender Distribution of Covid-19 Independent Isolation respondents in East Sumba Regency in 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	43	43.4
Female	56	56.6
Total	99	100

The table above shows that of the 99 respondents there are 43 male gender 43.4%, 56.6% female, the data can be concluded that the Covid-19 self-isolation is mostly female than male.

Type of Education

Types of education respondents consist of: Elementary school: 2 people, Middle school: 12 people, SMA 48 people D3: 29 people, S1: 8 people according to table 3 below:

Table 3
Distribution of Education Types of Covid-19 Independent Isolation respondents in East Sumba Regency in 2022

Education	Frequency	Percent
D3	29	29.3
S1	8	8.1
SD	2	2
SMA	48	48.5
SMP	12	12.1
Total	99	100

The table above shows that the number of respondents is 99 people with the least education level being SD: 2 people and S1 8 people, the most being 48 high school students and 29 D3 education people.

Type of work

The type of occupation of the respondents consists of: doctor: 1 person, Honorary: 6 people, IRT: 12 people, 24 students, 4 retirees, 2 nurses, 7 farmers, 6 civil servants, 14 private people according to the table 5.3 following:

Table 4
Distribution of Covid-19 Independent Isolation Respondents' Types of Work in East Sumba Regency in 3 urban villages in 2022

Working	Frequency	Percent
Doctor	1	1
Honorary	6	6.1
Housewife	12	12.1
Student	24	24.2
Student	24	24.2
Retired	4	4
Nurse	2	2
Farmer	7	7.1
Civil Servant	6	6.1
Private	13	13.1
Total	99	100

The table above shows that the number of respondents is 99 people with the most work being at the level of attending education, 24 students and 24 students at the junior high and high school levels, and the type of work is self-employed 13 people (13.1%) and as housewives 12 people (12.1%), while the minimum is 1 doctor and 2 nurses.

Research Item Recapitulation Results

Coordination Management Frequency Data

Data recapitulation of the coordination management frequency of Covid-19 self-isolating patients with 15 questionnaire items filled in by 99 research subjects consisting of assessment criteria for yes: 750, no: 678, N: 99 subjects and a total score of 678 according to table 5 below.

Table 5
Distribution of Frequency Management Function Coordination of Covid-19
patients in East Sumba Regency 2022

NO	QUESTIONS	Assessment Criteria		N	Score	Category
		Yes= 0	No= 1			
Koordinasi dalam Pelayanan Pasien ISOMAN Covid-19						
1	Apakah bapak/ibu, saudara/i dinyatakan positif Covid-19 oleh petugas/ perawat setelah mengalami gejala batuk, pilek, nyeri badan atau badan terasa tidak enak?	20	79	99	79	Enough
2	Apakah bapak/ibu, saudara/i dinyatakan positif Covid-19 oleh petugas/ perawat setelah melalui pemeriksaan TCM/PCR oleh petugas laboratorium?	11	88	99	88	Enough
3	Setelah bapak/ibu, saudara/I dinyatakan positif apakah saudara ditawari tempat perawatan di Rumah Sakit ?	71	28	99	28	Not Enough
4	Setelah bapak/ibu, saudara/i dinyatakan positif apakah saudara ditawari tempat perawatan di Rumah sendiri?	37	62	99	62	Enough
5	Apakah bapak/ibu, saudara/i yang memilih tempat perawatan setelah dinyatakan positif Covid-19?	21	78	99	78	Enough
6	Apakah perawat langsung mendampingi mengantar ke rumah setelah dinyatakan positif Covid-19?	83	16	99	16	Not Enough
7	Apakah bapak/ibu, saudara/i langsung ke rumah tanpa didampingi perawat setelah dinyatakan positif Covid-19?	38	61	99	61	Enough
8	Apakah ada jadwal yang dibagikan petugas tentang kunjungan perawat selama hari pertama perawatan bapak/ibu, saudara/i di rumah?	82	17	99	17	Not Enough
9	Apakah ada jadwal yang dibagikan petugas tentang kunjungan perawat pada hari kedua perawatan bapak/ibu, saudara/i di rumah?	77	22	99	22	Not Enough
10	Apakah ada jadwal yang dibagikan petugas tentang kunjungan perawat pada hari kedua perawatan bapak/ibu, saudara/i di rumah?	80	19	99	19	Not Enough
11	Apakah ada jadwal yang dibagikan petugas tentang kunjungan perawat pada hari ketiga perawatan bapak/ibu, saudara/i di rumah?	80	19	99	19	Not Enough
12	Apakah ada jadwal yang dibagikan petugas tentang kunjungan perawat pada lebih dari hari kelima perawatan bapak/ibu, saudara/i di rumah?	34	65	99	65	Enough
13	Apakah monitor yang dilakukan oleh perawat atau petugas kesehatan secara	44	55	99	55	Not Enough

	terus menerus selama dinyatakan positif Covid-19?					
14	Apakah monitor yang dilakukan oleh perawat atau petugas kesehatan dilakukan proses perbaikan pada hal yang tidak sesuai dengan standar isolasi mandiri positif Covid-19?	78	21	42	21	Not Enough
15	Apakah ada manfaat yang dilakukan oleh petugas Kesehatan selama monitoring pada bapak/ibu, saudara/i yang dinyatakan isolasi mandiri Covid-19?	51	48	99	48	Not Enough
Amount		750	678		678	Not Enough

The frequency table above shows that the total number of yes answers: 750, and no 678 with 99 subjects and a score of 678 can be seen from the results of the analysis with the formula: $\frac{\text{Total Total}}{\text{Number of Items}} \times 100\%$, namely: $\frac{678}{15} = 45,2$ so it can be said that some Most of the respondents answered Less / Lack of coordination in Covid-19 treatment who are self-isolating at home.

Data Frequency Management Controlling/supervision

Data on the frequency of management control/supervision of Covid-19 self-isolating patients, which are 10 question items that have been analyzed frequency so that it can be seen that the research subjects are N: 99, with a recapitulation of yes: 705, no 285 and ckor $\frac{285}{10} = 29$ as shown in the table 4.6. the following:

Table 6

Frequency Distribution Function management control/supervision of Covid-19 patients in East Sumba Regency 2022

No	Questions	Assessment criteria		N	Score	Category
		Yes= 0	No = 1			
Kontrolling Covid-19						
1	Do you have a schedule prepared by the nursing staff for control while you are suffering from Covid-19?	68	31	99	31	Not Enough
2	Did the nurse explain about the disease and its consequences while carrying out control on the father/mother, brother/i while suffering from Covid-19?	62	37	99	37	Not Enough
3	Did the nurse while controlling the father/mother, brother/i during Covid-19 develop techniques to reduce pain?	58	41	99	41	Not Enough
4	Is there anything that feels unpleasant while the nurse is in control of the father / mother,	79	20	99	20	Not Enough

	relatives who suffer from Covid-19 at home?					
5	Did the nurse correct the actions that you did while you were suffering from Covid-19?	77	22	99	22	Not Enough
6	Does the nurse delegate to close family to accompany you as long as you are a Covid-19 patient?	61	38	99	38	Not Enough
7	Did the nurse make corrections to the close family who helped the father/mother, brother/i while suffering from Covid-19?	67	32	99	32	Not Enough
8	Did the family during accompanying receive a firm warning from the officer/nurse who controlled the father/mother, relatives with Covid-19?	85	14	99	14	Not Enough
9	Did the family while accompanying received a firm warning from the officer/nurse who controlled the father/mother, brother/i as Covid-19 sufferers?	84	15	99	15	Not Enough
10	Does the nurse delegate to close family to accompany you as long as you are a Covid-19 patient?	64	35	99	35	Not Enough
	Amount	705	285		29	Not Enough

The frequency table above shows that the total number of yes answers: 705, and no 285 with 99 subjects and a score of 285 can be seen from the analysis results with the formula: Total Amount / Number of Items X 100, namely: $678 / 15 = 45, 2$ so it can be said that Most Health workers do not/lack of control over patients with self-isolation during home care.

Budgeting/financing Management Frequency Data

Data on the frequency of management budgeting/financing for Covid-19 self-isolating patients, which are 8 question items that have been analyzed by frequency, consist of research subjects N: 99, recapitulation of items YES: 495, NO: 297 and Score $297/8 = 37$ as shown in table 7 below this:

Table 7
Frequency Distribution of Budgeting management function / financing of Covid-19 patients in East Sumba Regency 2022

No	Questions	Assessment criteria		N	Score	Category
		Yes = 0	No = 1			
	Budgeting Isoman Covid-19					
1	Are you, brothers and sisters with Covid-19 staying at a family home	57	42	99	42	Not enough

	or in isolation at your parents' house?					
2	Do you, brothers and sisters with Covid-19 stay in a close neighbor's house because the house is unfit for habitation?	96	3	99	3	Not enough
3	Are you, your brother/sister/I with Covid-19 staying at your own family home or in isolation at your family's/neighbour's house?	39	60	99	60	Well
4	Are you, sir/madam, during your illness being financed by the government through the Covid-19 Aid Fund?	75	24	99	24	Not enough
5	Do you, brothers and sisters who suffer from Covid-19 while experiencing the illness pay for themselves?	21	78	99	78	Well
6	Do you, brothers and sisters who suffer from Covid-19 while experiencing the illness pay for the family?	50	49	99	49	Not enough
7	Are you, Mr./Mrs., Siblings/I Sufferers of Covid-19 while experiencing the illness being financed by the Government through the Covid-19 Aid Fund?	76	23	99	23	Not enough
8	Are you, Mr./Mrs., Siblings/I Sufferers of Covid-19 while experiencing the illness being financed by the Government through the Covid-19 Aid Fund?	81	18	99	18	Not enough
	Amount	495	297		37	Not enough

The frequency table above shows that the total number of yes answers: 495, and no 297 with 99 subjects and a score of 297, if the results of the frequency data analysis are known with the formula: Total Amount / Number of Items X 100, namely: $297 / 8 = 37$ so it can be said that some Patients with ISoman do not get paid for their treatment at their respective homes.

Data Frekuensi Manajemen Evaluasi

Management of evaluation/assessment of Covid-19 self-isolating patients, which are 15 question items that have been analyzed frequency so that it can be known as table 8 below

Table 8
Frequency Distribution Management function evaluation/assessment of
Covid-19 patients in East Sumba Regency 2022

No	Question	Assessment criteria		N	Score	Category
		No = 1	Yes = 0			
Isoman Covid-19 Evaluation						
1	Do you feel happy with the nurses who help you during your illness?	47	52	99	52	Not enough
2	Are you, brothers and sisters/I while undergoing treatment at home are satisfied with the work of nurses who have helped so far come to control during illness?	55	44	99	44	Not enough
3	If you are not happy/dissatisfied, have you ever informed your supervisor about how the officers work?	90	9	99	9	Not enough
4	Have you ever heard information about feedback or feedback from your superiors on the performance of nurses that you consider dissatisfied or dissatisfied with their work?	91	8	99	8	Not enough
5	In your opinion, do you need additional guidance and training for nurses who do not carry out their duties in supervision, control and monitoring while undergoing independent isolation at home?	49	50	99	50	Not enough
6	Does the Nurse On Duty Every Time You Visit To Supervise Or Monitor Often Tell The Development Of Your Condition, Brother/I?	64	35	99	35	Not enough
7	If yes, does it provide additional education or knowledge when conditions are getting better?	50	49	99	49	Not enough
8	If not, did the nurse in charge of supervising and controlling not inform the development of health conditions to you, brothers and sisters?	76	23	99	23	Not enough
Jumlah		522	270		34	Not enough

The frequency table above shows that the total number of yes answers: 522, and no 270 with subjects 99 and a score of 270, if the results of frequency data analysis are known with the formula: Total Amount / Number of Items X 100, namely: $270 / 8 = 34$ so it can be said that some Patients with ISoman do not get paid for their treatment at their respective homes.

Data Analysis of Frequency Distribution Variables of coordination, controlling, budgeting, evaluation.

The frequency distribution analysis data carried out on research variables such as coordination, controlling, budgeting and evaluation will be explained in the frequency distribution table a.l:

Image of the ISOMAN Covid-19 coordination data

The description of the coordination variable data on 99 patients with COVID-19 spread across the Kambajwa, Slava and Matawai families, so there are 54 coordinating and 45 uncoordinated officers in providing COVID-19 self-isolation health services, according to the following table.

Table 9
Descriptive distribution of coordination variable frequency data Self-isolation covid-19 East Sumba Regency 2022

Varibel Koordinas	ISOMAN COVID-19		
	Σ Item Answer	Σ questionnaire	%
Yes	807	54 Person	54.34
No	678	45 Person	45.66
Total	1485	99 Person	100.00

The data above shows that 99 respondents who suffered from covid-19 in the kambajawa, servant and matawai villages with the Covid-19 self-isolation treatment method which were monitored by 54 people (54.34%) and 45 people (45.66%) were not monitored, it can be concluded that the respondents not coordinated. More than 1 respondent was coordinated with the Covid-19 self-isolation service.

Overview of ISOMAN Covid-19 control/supervision data

Overview of the ISOMAN Covid-19 control/supervision data, there are 99 respondents, 71 people are monitored and 29 people are not monitoring/supervising officers in providing Covid-19 self-isolation health services, according to the following table:

Table 10
Distribution of descriptive data on the frequency of controlling/supervising Covid-19 self-isolation in East Sumba Regency 2022

Varibel control	ISOMAN COVID-19		
	Σ Item Answer	Σ questionnaire	%
Yes	705	71 person	71.21
No	285	29 Person	28.79
Total	990	99 Person	100.00

The data above shows that 99 respondents who suffered from covid-19 in the kambajawa, servant and matawai villages with the Covid-19 self-isolation

treatment method that were controlled/supervised 71 people (71.21%) and 27 people (28.79%) were not controlled/supervised. it was concluded that the respondent was not controlled 2 times the respondent was controlled by the covid-19 self-isolation service.

Overview of ISOMAN Covid-19 budgeting/financing data

The description of ISOMAN Covid-19 budgeting/financing frequency data, there are 99 respondents evaluated, 62 respondents and 37 respondents not evaluated, according to the following table data:

Table 11
Descriptive distribution of budgeting variable frequency data Independent isolation of covid-19 East Sumba Regency 2022

Varibel budgeting	ISOMAN COVID-19		
	\sum Item Answer	\sum respondent	%
Yes	495	62 Person	62.50
No	297	37 Person	37.50
Total	792	99 Person	100.00

The data above shows that 99 respondents who suffered from covid-19 in the kambajawa, servant and matawai villages with the Covid-19 self-isolation treatment method which were financed by 62 people (62.50%) and 37 people (37.50%) did not receive treatment fees or it was concluded that respondent is not funded 2 times the respondent is funded.

Overview of the ISOMAN Covid-19 evaluation frequency data

The description of the ISOMAN Covid-19 evaluation frequency data there are 99 respondents evaluated by 65 respondents and 34 respondents not being evaluated, according to the following table data:

Table 12
Distribution of descriptive data on the evaluation variable frequency of Covid-19 self-isolation in East Sumba Regency 2022

Evaluation variable	ISOMAN COVID-19		
	\sum Item answer	\sum Subyek	%
Yes	65.91	65 person	65.91
No	34.07	34 person	34.09
Total	6591	99 person	100.00

The data above shows that 99 respondents who suffered from covid-19 in the kambajawa, servant and matawai villages with the Covid-19 self-isolation treatment method were evaluated as many as 65 people (65.91%) and 34 people (34.09%) were not evaluated or concluded that the respondents were not evaluated 2 times respondent evaluation.

Coordination of Covid-19 Independent Isolation Health Services

The term coordination corresponds to the origin of coordination according to the English dictionary that co and ordinare are to regulate. Research on the coordination function in the management of Covid-19 services was carried out through stages of resistance and there were 99 respondents consisting of 54 people (54.34%) coordination went well and 45 people (45.66%) coordination did not go well. (Gerald Hard Lantemona, Michael Mantiri, 2018) said that any coordination will work well if there is a reciprocal relationship to achieve efficient and effective work. The purpose of the relationship is in the form of direct communication and administratively. Directly is if there is interaction between health workers so that all activities related to health service actions will synergize effectively.

(Nurhaipah, 2019) said that in social interaction it is necessary to uphold the meaning of intimacy as a friendly relationship that was initially formed through interpersonal communication will create an identity and effective communication pattern according to the theory of meaning coordination management (Pearce and Cronen, 1970). The interaction of patients during the self-isolation period is very limited so that a good regulatory system is needed so that during the COVID-19 isolation service can run well. Study (Gerald Hard Lantemona, Michael Mantiri, 2018) that in human resource management, it is important to coordinate any work because it is closely related to the arrangement of the activity system or activity. Coordination as a form of creating and establishing rules for interpreting meaning and how these rules are interwoven in a conversation where meaning is always coordinated in a relationship. (Nurhaipah, 2019). In this study, 54 people (54.34%) coordinated interactions with patients so that the service process could run well and efficiently.

This study also found 45 people (45.66%) were not coordinated or in-coordinated in 45 respondents, spread over several villages according to the location and results of the study. (Li et al., 2020) there is no good coordination due to the overload of the work crisis and the increasing burden on health service workers due to the increasing number of covid-19 cases. Furthermore, all of these events are due to the spread of the covid-19 virus so that many people and many officers are not physically and psychologically prepared to face the pandemic. If incoordinate in view (Pontoh et al., 2018) Lack of coordination will result in the system not being optimal in running the program. If so then (Manoppo et al., 2017) explained that coordination is a process in private and government organizations that aims to ensure the achievement of objectives according to the implementation of certain systems both functionally and structurally that interact throughout the activity process.

Henry Fayol, Luther Gullick and other management administration experts include this coordinating or coordinating function as one of the important functions in management. According to Fayol, the administrative functions of management are planning, organization, commanding, coordinating and controlling (Manoppo et al., 2017) According to (Gerald Hard Lantemona, Michael Mantiri, 2018) said administration management vertical coordination and horizontal coordination. The existence of communication both between the office of the implementation of activities as well as between leaders and subordinates in carrying out interaction

activities always pays attention to the duties and responsibilities. Horizontal coordination is coordinating actions or activities to unite and provide direction to activities within the same level of the organization.

Control/supervision of Covid-19 Independent Isolation Health Services

Overview of the ISOMAN Covid-19 control/supervision data, there were 99 respondents, 71 people (71.21%) were monitored and 29 people (28.79%) were not monitoring/supervising officers in providing services. Control of COVID-19 sufferers is required because we can find things that we need to fix for further activities. According to (Meriza, 2018) that this control finds and corrects or minimizes errors that have an impact on many people so that control is more about preventing errors and irregularities as much as possible before it is too late. Control or supervision are all activities or activities to control or supervise, check, and match so that they can control all activities carried out so that they are in accordance with previous plans. (The Liang Gie, 2000:64).

Management Control and supervision of covid-19 found the majority or 71 people (71.21%) so that sufferers can control things they don't want. Strict supervision of COVID-19 sufferers will have a positive impact, namely the patient's confidence level to recover will be much better. Management control and supervision cannot be separated from the supervision of a superior to subordinates in carrying out their duties, according to (Hikmat,2014: 140) according to (Meriza, 2018) A leader in working to supervise and control his duties will pay attention to management functions such as: *controlling*, *directing*, and *commanding*, while according to (Kemenkes RI, 2007) According to (Putrikama et al., 2022) A supervisor [controlling] will use the standard operating procedure guidelines in an institution/organization to directly monitor the process of activities carried out by his subordinates or colleagues. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is a step to complete a work process. SOPs in each agency may vary according to the policy of the hospital director. Besides being used as a guideline, the SOP also has legal force because it has been carried out and has been approved by the hospital director.

Covid-19 sufferers when self-isolating at home expect other people, both officers and families who are close to the patient, but the Health protocol is the main standard for patients, families and sick controllers or health workers. According to the data, there were 29 sufferers who were not controlled/supervised by local officers, due to various obstacles experienced or hindered in providing control. According to (Li et al., 2020) if there is an overload in the work crisis so that the burden of service officers on Covid-19 cases increases, it is clear that there is no strict control / supervision of other undetected cases. Furthermore, due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, many people and many officers are not physically and mentally prepared to deal with the global COVID-19 pandemic.

The mechanism for regulating and distributing officers in routine activities should take into account the ratio between the workload and the number of sufferers and if one day it does not meet the desired target, management planning should be taken into account, including work management and appropriate rewards so as not to cause overload in providing services that are carried out so that they can be felt. by all sufferers. (The Liang Gie, 2000:65) The implementation of work that can be used as the target of supervision/control varies, among which the most common are:

quantity, quality, personnel, financing, adequate place, time and work procedures. (Manullang,1998). (Nurahaju, 2020). Controlling (supervision / control) is the stage where everything that has been done is according to whether or not the plan has been prepared. Supervision can be interpreted as a process to determine what work has been carried out and evaluate it and can correct it so that the implementation of the work is in accordance with the original plan.

Budgeting/financing of Covid-19 Independent Isolation Health Services

(Menteri Kesehatan, 2021) The financing mechanism for Covid-19 sufferers has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/1112/2022 concerning the Claim System for Covid-19 Patients, both in treatment at health facilities and at home or in patient shelters. Need to know that. This study shows that 62 respondents (62.50%) and 37 (37.50%) did not receive the funding or concluded that the respondent was not funded by 2 times the respondents were financed. This research does not necessarily conduct in-depth interviews about how the financing mechanism is, but is limited to financial assistance provided by the government in the form of assistance in various forms for self-isolation sufferers. It is clear in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/1112/2022 that all financing will be claimed by the Health Officer through the processes that have been regulated in the local Regional Regulation which is translated from the said regulation. (Comas-Herrera et al., 2020) The COVID-19 pandemic presents new challenges that have never happened before in history so that it requires extra energy that is coordinated with health services from the central government to local governments and involves the private sector as non-government. Furthermore, in financing, it is necessary to take steps that synergize between the central government, regional governments in handling and treating COVID-19 so as not to appear to ignore services in the eyes of the general public. (Ambarwati, 2021) said that there was a need for central government synergy in this case the ministry of health and the Health Insurance Administration Agency as well as health facilities so as to reduce obstacles or problems regarding claims through debtors. If this is the case, this study finds problems about patients who receive fees and patients who do not receive fees, including questions about financing while undergoing treatment at home..

This study found 37 people (37.50%) did not receive funding or respondents were not funded. If we examine more deeply, government financing is very clear, both patients in public facilities and in special facilities prepared by the government or families who are confirmed to be Covid-19 and recorded by officers local. The settlement of this financing is through the Regional Health Insurance Administration Agency, but according to the researcher, the patient who does not receive / does not receive the financing is due to ineffective communication from the local service provider, so this is likely to happen. Planning has been patented by state administrators, district and city administrators should be more active in planning the financing. The Budgeting function helps in planning various business activities of the company as well as in the government system. According to Nafarin (2004), the benefits of budgeting help management in monitoring funding sources

so that they are able to complete the plans that have been set in order to achieve shared expectations.

(Lau, Scully and Lee, 2018). Quoted (Rosalina et al., 2021) Doing financial management is the motivation of an individual. This motivation is based on individual behavior, how individual motivation is in managing finances, the most important of which is the expenditure that will be made. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation plays a very important role in involvement in a further planning that budgeting is one of the individual management tools in setting goals, both individual and group environments, both business and non-business. The past decade has changed very quickly. Every individual needs a budget for the prosperity of life, so that there is no excessive financial waste.

Evaluation of Covid-19 Independent Isolation Health Services

The description of the Covid-19 Self-Isolation evaluation frequency shows that 65 people (65.91%) and 34 people (34.09%) were not evaluated. on research subjects so that they know for sure what is felt by Covid-19 self-isolation sufferers. 65.91% have been evaluated periodically by the handling officer so that it has a positive impact on each service during the period when the patient is declared positive for COVID-19 by the Health officer, this has been said by (Nursam, 2017) Any activity and work will always be followed by an evaluation with the aim of measuring how far the level of success and performance of the Company, group or individual, as well as any obstacles and shortcomings that need improvement in the future. Besides that, with the correct performance appraisal method, it will be possible to solve how to improve employee competence.

The components of performances are individual performers (more traditional, focused on the personality of an individual, which judges an individual based on his behavior and focuses on the results achieved by an individual). Performance evaluation is a method and process of assessing and implementing the duties of a person or group of people or work units within a company or organization in accordance with predetermined performance standards or goals. Performance evaluation is the fairest way to reward or reward employees. The purpose of performance evaluation is to ensure the achievement of company goals and objectives and also to determine the company's position and level of achievement of company goals, especially to find out if there are delays or deviations so that they are immediately corrected, so that the goals or objectives are achieved.

According to Tulus in the journal Bahrur Yaman (2009) compensation or remuneration is defined as the provision of fair and appropriate direct or indirect, financial and non-financial rewards to employees for their contributions in achieving organizational goals. Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that compensation is a reward for the contributions and achievements given by the workforce to the organization. Meanwhile, according to (Nursam, 2017) The results of individual performance evaluations can be used for many uses. 1) Performance improvement 2) HR development 3) Compensation 4) Productivity improvement program 5) Employment program 6) Avoiding discrimination. Researchers have also found that data on 34 people (34.09%) were not evaluated,

resulting in ignorance of the development experienced by sufferers during the treatment period at home. It is possible if the evaluation does not run due to several problems that are almost experienced by all health care facilities during the pandemic. Pandemic handling guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs have always been a bright spot for service providers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The short content is the distribution and compensation of service officers during the covid-19 pandemic, if so, it is necessary to have a more intensive translation by regional level administrators so that it can be carried out properly.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions in this study were adjusted to the variables studied, namely the coordination management function of Covid-19 Independent Isolation in East Sumba Regency which had been carried out on 99 respondents, there were 54 people (54.34%) coordination went well and 45 people (45.66%) coordination did not. goes well

The Covid-19 Independent Isolation Control/supervision in East Sumba Regency which has been carried out on 99 respondents found 71 people (71.21%) in monitoring and 29 people (28.79%) not monitoring/supervising officers in providing services.

Covid-19 Independent Isolation/Budgeting in East Sumba Regency, which has been carried out on 99 respondents, found that 62 people (62.50%) funded the Covid-19 independent isolation and 37 people (37.50%) did not receive funding or it was concluded that the respondents were not financed 2 times the respondent is financed. Researcher

The evaluation/assessment of the Covid-19 Independent Isolation in East Sumba Regency which has been carried out on 99 respondents was evaluated as many as 65 people (65.91%) and 34 people (34.09%) were not evaluated.

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