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**DIAGNOSIS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CORONA VIRUS (COVID-19)
OUTBREAK IN INDONESIA**

Penulis:

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Indonesia

Diagnosis and Epidemiology of Corona Virus (COVID-19) Outbreak in Indonesia

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Corona Virus (COVID-19) Outbreak in Indonesia
- The prevalence of Covid-19 in Indonesia occurs in all provinces
- Patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years
- Highest comorbidity hypertension, diabetes mellitus and cardiac disease
- Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy

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ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) affects all lines of life, especially in the global health sector. WHO report on April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in 2,995,758 positive cases and 204,987 deaths, in distribution areas of more than 213 countries. The cases in Indonesia have reached 9,771 and killed 784 people, possibly as many as of 19 cases are asymptomatic but can be carriers of the virus. The diagnosis is carried out by rapid testing and using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The prevalence of Covid-19 in Indonesia occurs in all provinces. The provinces with the highest cases were DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, and were followed by other provinces. Most of the patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years (38.91%), the highest accompanying diseases were hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%). The most signs and symptoms are that the patient has a cough, shortness of breath and has a history of internal medicine and fever. And based on sex mostly experienced by men (58.94%) compared to women (41.06%). The Government of Indonesia is making efforts to reduce the Covid 19 outbreak by implementing a health protocol and a Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since mid-December 2019, there has been an outbreak of Corona Virus (Covid19) in the world. This disease was first discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, which is found in Wuhan's Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market or a market of fish and live animals that sell various species of animals.¹ It has been reported that this disease is caused by SARS-CoV-2 (formerly 2019-nCoV or HCoV-19). In general, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days (average: 5-6 days), but can reach 92 for 24 days.² The most commonly seen characteristics of COVID-19 are fever, cough and abnormal chest computed tomography (CT).³

The World Health Organization (WHO) was recently declared on February 11, 2020 as a 2019 corona virus disease pandemic (Covid-19). To date April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in cases of 2,995,758 positive and 204,987 died. Spread areas occur in more than 213 countries including Indonesia, this is a global threat.⁴ (WHO, report 2020). The prevalence of the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, based on a report on April 29, 2020, showed an increase in cases, of which 9,771 were positive, 1,391 recovered and 784 died.⁵

This disease appears inseparable from the role of animals or zoonoses in transmission to humans, bats, anteater and dogs that are suspected to be their hosts.^{6,7} Human to human transmission from Covid-19 occurs mainly through respiratory droplets, direct contact, asymptomatic transmission, and intrafamilial transmission.^{22,8}

Covid-19 can affect any demographics, including old age, children, and pregnant women. Therefore to stop transmission of the virus and save the lives of its citizens, the Indonesian government implements strategies and tactics including protocol directives from the World Health Organization (WHO) such as free testing with rapid tests and PCR, free treatment, the establishment of covid-19 hospitals, large-scale social restrictions, and volunteering and involving social organizations to handle this pandemic.

To see an overview of the outbreak and management of covid-19 handling in Indonesia, there needs to be an epidemiological study based on data reports from various sources, especially the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and a review of articles from various available sources and references. It is hoped that this study will be able to explain the understanding of COVID-19 which causes high mortality rates and suggest developing strategies to overcome future epidemic threats.

2. Pathogenesis

Coronavirus 2019 is an inflammatory lung parenchymal disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Clinical symptoms that arise vary from shock without complications (mild) to septic (severe).^{9,10} Coronavirus is the only positive RNA virus, which is encapsulated, not segmented. There are four genera, namely alpha coronavirus, betacoronavirus, deltacoronavirus and gamma coronavirus. Severe respiratory failure in COVID-19 is commonly associated with hyperinflammatory syndrome. Cytokine storms may cause hyperinflammation in severe SARSCoV-2 disease.¹¹

Coronaviruses have capsules, round or elliptical particles, often pleimorphic with diameters of around 50-200 nm and coronavirus structures form cube-like structures with protein S located on the surface of the virus.^{12,13} Coronavirus is sensitive to heat and can effectively be activated by disinfectants containing chlorine, lipid solvents with a

temperature of 56 °C for 30 minutes, ether, alcohol, peroxysiacetic acid, non-ionic detergents, formalin, oxidizing agents and chloroform. Chlorhexidine is not effective in deactivating the virus. Coronavirus infections usually occur frequently in winter and humidity is not too high.^{12,13}

This new type of Coronavirus pneumonia can occur in all people especially immunocompromised. If exposed to large amounts of the virus at one time, can cause disease even though the body's immune system is functioning normally. People with weak immune systems such as the elderly, pregnant women, and other conditions, can cause the disease progressively faster and more severely. Coronavirus infection causes a weakened immune system against this virus so re-infection can occur.^{12,13}

The main clinical symptoms of COVID-19 infection are fever (temperature > 38°C), cough and difficulty breathing. Moreover, it can be accompanied by heavy tightness, fatigue, myalgia, gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea and other respiratory symptoms. In some patients mild symptoms are not accompanied by fever.^{12,13} In addition, fever and cough are reported to be the most common symptoms associated with COVID-19 patients.³ However, mild symptoms such as nausea, headaches, respiratory problems, sore throat, myalgia, vomiting and sometimes diarrhea was also shown in COVID-19 patients.^{3,14}

A meta-analysis study from journals concluded that covid 19 patients would be exacerbated by comorbidities including was fever (91 ± 3, 95% CI 86-97%), followed by cough (67 ± 7, 95% CI 59-76%), fatigue (51 ± 0, 95% CI 34-68%) and dyspnea (30 ± 4, 95% CI 21-40%). The most prevalent comorbidities were hypertension (17 ± 7, 95% CI 14-22%) and diabetes (8 ± 6, 95% CI 6-11%), followed by cardiovascular diseases (5 ± 4, 95% CI 4-7 %) and respiratory system disease (2 ± 0, 95% CI 1-3%). Compared with the Non-severe patient, the pooled odds ratio of hypertension, respiratory system disease, cardiovascular disease in severe patients were (OR 2.36, 95% CI: 1.46-3.83), (OR 2.46, 95% CI: 1.76-3.44) and (OR 3.42, 95% CI: 1.88-6.22) respectively.¹⁵

The spread of the virus can be through close contact, environment or objects contaminated with the virus, airway droplets, and airborne particles. A droplet is a particle containing water with a diameter of > 5µm. Droplets can pass up to a certain distance (usually 1 meter) to the vulnerable mucosal surface. Droplet particles are large enough so that they will not last or settle in the air for a long time. Droplet production from the airways includes coughing, sneezing or talking as well as invasive respiratory procedures such as sputum aspiration or bronchoscopy, tracheal tube insertion. Airborne particles are particles with a diameter of less than 5µm which can spread over long distances and are still infectious. Airborne pathogens can spread by contact. Direct contact is the transmission of pathogens directly with the skin or mucous membranes, blood or blood fluid that enters the body through mucous membranes or damaged skin.^{12,13}

3. Diagnosis

Laboratory markers of disease progression and clinical outcomes, such as D-dimer, C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin, neutrophil count, lymphocyte count and inflammatory cytokines were monitored.^{2,11} Regarding laboratory findings, decreased albumin (75.8%, 95%CI 30.5–100.0%), high C-reactive protein (58.3%, 95%CI 21.8–94.7%), and high lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) (57.0%, 95%CI 38.0–76.0), lymphopenia (43.1%, 95%CI 18.9–67.3), and high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (41.8%, 95%CI 0.0–92.8), were the most prevalent laboratory results (Morales, 2020). Diagnostic tests for COVID-19 have been developed such as reverse transcription-polymerase chain (RT-PCR), real-time PCR, real-time quantitative RT-PCR (rRTqPCR), COVID-19-RdRp/Hex real-time RT-PCR assay, POCT/bedside testing, loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP), full genome analysis by next-generation

sequencing (NGS), fluorescence-based quantitative PCR assay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), computed tomography technique (CT) imaging and X-Ray.^{9,16,17}

Histologically, tissue biopsy of the lungs, liver and heart tissue reveals pneumococcal desquamation, hyaline membrane formation, diffuse bilateral alveolar damage in conjunction with cellular fibromyxoid exudates. Multiple nucleated syncytial cells, atypical enlarged pneumocytes, interstitial mononuclear inflammatory infiltrates along with the presence of the majority of lymphocytes in the affected lung configuring significant cytopathic effects.¹¹ Nearly all COVID-19 patients are reported to have varying degrees of disability in lung pneumonia with other viruses on CT imaging. In addition, other findings include bilateral multilobular sub-lateral consolidation of the lungs at an early stage followed by multiple mottling and ground-glass opacity.^{9,11}

Severe pulmonary lesions seen around the 10 th day after initial symptoms in most patients recovering from COVID-19 disease.¹⁸

The blood profile of COVID-19 patients showed lymphopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and RNAemia along with higher aspartate aminotransferase levels and hypersensitive troponin.^{9,11} Initially reported to be normal, but a slight increase in level in the later stages was noted, indicating the possibility of secondary infection.¹¹ Cytokine storm associated with the rampant inflammation resulted into the release of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines like IFN- γ , IL-1 β , IP-10, MCP-1, TNF- α , G-CSF, MCP-1, IP-10, and MIP-1A which severely damages pulmonary tissues leading to death in severe COVID-19 patients. Although, lymphopenia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, and RNAemia occurs with a decrease in helper T cells, regulatory T cells, and memory T cells in severe COVID-19 cases notably the levels of Th1 and Th2 cytokines are found elevated. However, elevated levels of ALT, AST, LDH, CPK, creatinine, γ -GT and α -HBDH in a severe form of the disease suggests multiorgan involvement.¹⁶

4. Covid 19 Epidemiology in Indonesia

On April 28, 2020, according to a report by the World Health Organization (WHO), there were 2,954,222 positive Covid19 cases and 202,597 dead, spreading over 213 countries. Cases in several countries show European Region 1 386 693 confirmed (27 313) 126 429 deaths (1904), Region of the Americas 1 179 607 confirmed (39 087) 60 211 deaths (1722), Eastern Mediterranean Region, 171 238 confirmed (5305), 7148 deaths (157), Western Pacific Region 145 385 confirmed (1264) 5998 deaths (40), South-East Asia Region 48 348 confirmed (2288) 1917 deaths (93) African Region, 22 239 confirmed (769) 881 deaths.⁴

The official statistics of the epidemic in Indonesia were reported by the Ministry of Health through the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020, on April 29, 2020, the cumulative number of positive cases was 9,771, recovered 1,391 and 784 people died (cluster / web). Fig.1 shows the distribution of confirmed cases.⁵ during April

2020.

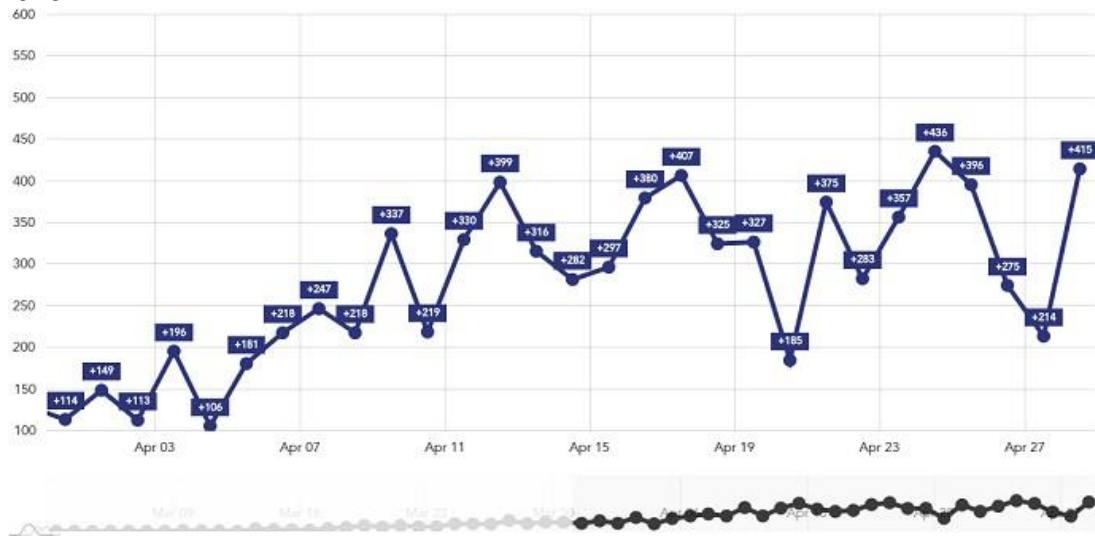


Fig.1 Distribution of Confirmed Cases during April 2020 in Indonesia.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

At the beginning of the month the case has increased, starting at the end of the month the fluctuation case has begun to stabilize or decrease, this is due to the Indonesian government making policies with large-scale social restrictions. The number of covid cases above is substantially possible still below proportion, because the data are only based on rapid tests or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) while many people have not been confirmed even though they have the potential to be carriers of asymptomatic viruses. It has been speculated that the total number of COVID-infected people is about five times higher than the official statistics. This bias must be taken into account when interpreting any COVID-19 statistics.¹⁹

The distribution of the Covid 19 case area almost occurred in all provinces in Indonesia, the highest being in DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, followed by other provinces.

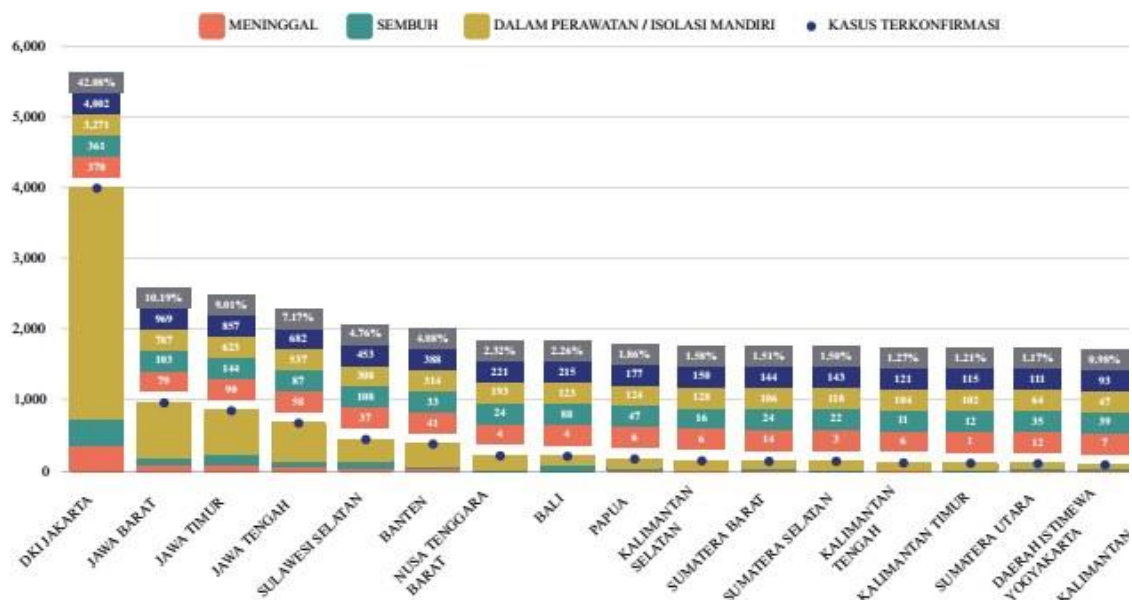


Fig.2 Distribution of Covid-19 Cases by Provincial Region.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

The age of COVID-19 patients in Indonesia who had been diagnosed was mostly 30-49 years (38.91%), seen in fig.2

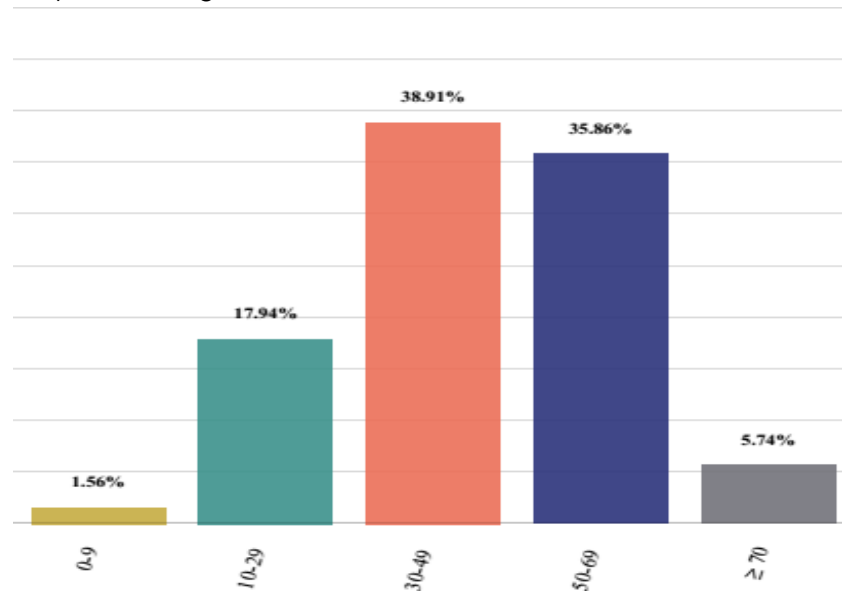


Fig.2 Distribution of Covid-19 Cases By Age.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

The age picture above shows that many cases of Covid 19 death are experienced in older people, this is associated with a weak immune system that allows faster development of viral infections and comorbidities.^{20,21} The results of previous studies, most patients heal themselves, while the mortality rate is around 10-14%, especially patients over the age of 40 years with comorbidities such as heart disease, asthma, chronic lung disease and diabetes.²⁰ The highest incidence of Covid 19 with comorbidities in Indonesia was hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%).

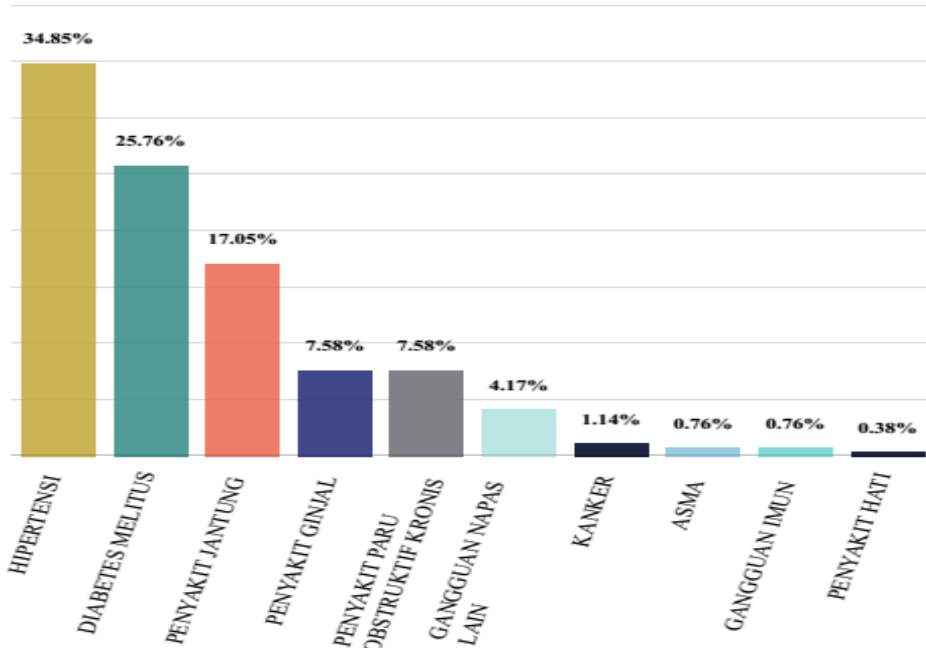


Fig.3 Covid-19 and Comorbidity in Indonesia.
Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

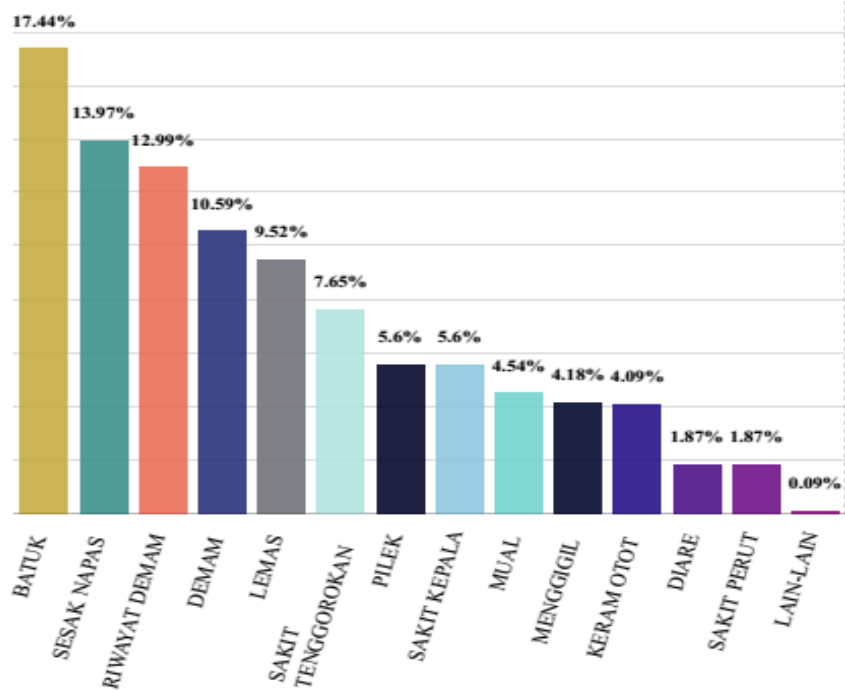


Fig.4 Signs and Symptoms of Covid-19 patients
Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Based on the signs and symptoms of Covid 19, many patients experience coughing, shortness of breath and a history of internal medicine and fever. Research that has been done shows signs and symptoms of Fever (49/51, 96%) and cough (24/51, 47%) were the most common symptoms.²²

Corona virus infection in Indonesia by sex is mostly experienced by men (58.94%) while women (41.06%). Fig.5

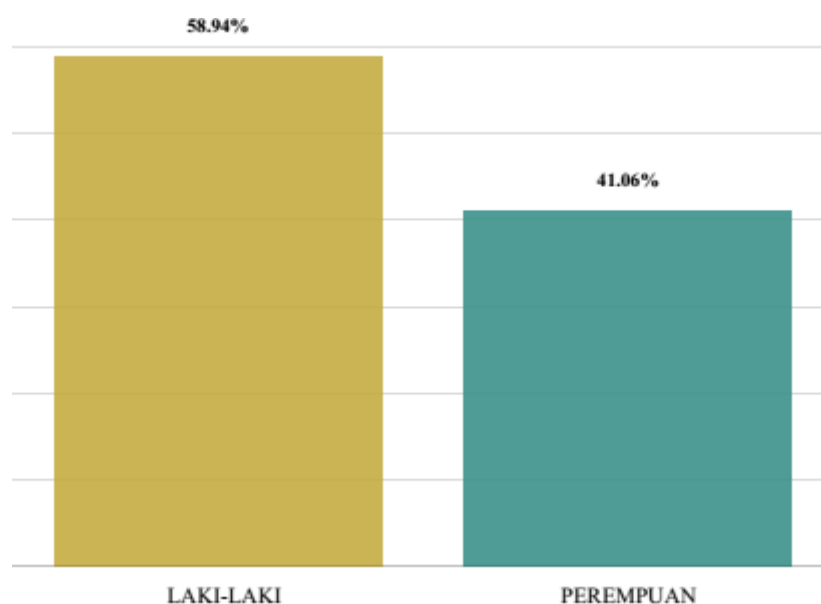


Fig.4 The sex of the Covid-19 patient
Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

5. Prevention and Control of Covid-19 Spread

Public health and control measures are needed to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 people to people by limiting the global spread of the virus (song). Experience from the early phase of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia strongly highlighted that travel history, rather than chest radiography, is of paramount importance for early detection and isolation of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia cases.²³ Public services and facilities must provide antiseptic reagents for regular hand washing. WHO recommends that it is very important to limit transmission of infection by Physical distancing to avoid close contact, especially with health care workers and to prevent international outbreaks of avoiding countries or regions of the red zone. In addition, people with symptoms of respiratory tract infections should practice cough etiquette, which is to keep a distance, cover the cough and sneeze with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands, and in health care facilities improve infection prevention standards and control practices. especially in the emergency department.²⁴

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 9 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restriction Guidelines. Some activities are limited as long as the regions carry out the Large-Scale Social Restriction including restrictions on schools, work at the office, religious activities, public facilities, social culture, public transportation and defense and security. Efforts that are no less important are guarding public panic, social media one-sidedly increases knowledge and understanding, but also has the potential to spread false information or false news. Therefore the Government needs to provide accurate knowledge and prevent hoak information. It is also necessary to make efforts by all components of the community by exploring the potential of the community to be empowered and able to play a role in preventing the transmission of Covid-19.

6. Conclusion

The Covid-19 outbreak has become a health threat worldwide, Indonesia is one of the countries affected by more than 9,000 cases and more than 784 people have died.

epidemiologically the Covid-19 case in Indonesia occurred in the 34 highest provinces in DKI Jakarta, most patients were aged 30-49 years, male sex and many were accompanied by comorbid hypertension, DM and heart disease. Efforts to reduce Covid-19 cases by implementing health, social and physical distancing protocols through the Large Scale Social Restrictions policy.

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Diagnosis and Epidemiology of Corona Virus (COVID-19) Outbreak in Indonesia

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Corona Virus (COVID-19) Outbreak in Indonesia
- The prevalence of Covid-19 in Indonesia occurs in all provinces
- Patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years
- Highest comorbidityhypertension, diabetes mellitus and cardiac disease
- Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy

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ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) affects all lines of life, especially in the global health sector. WHO report on April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in 2,995,758 positive cases and 204,987 deaths, in distribution areas of more than 213 countries. We conducted research using a systematic literature review, policy brief and internet-based questionnaire with the aim of finding out the diagnosis and epidemiology of Corona Virus (COVID-19) outbreak in Indonesia. The cases in Indonesia have reached 9,771 and killed 784 people, possibly as many as 19 cases are asymptomatic but can be carriers of the virus. The diagnosis is carried out by rapid testing and using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The prevalence of Covid-19 in Indonesia occurs in all provinces. The provinces with the highest cases were DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, and were followed by other provinces. Most of the patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years (38.91%), the highest accompanying diseases were hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%). The most signs and symptoms are that the patient has a cough, shortness of breath and has a history of internal medicine and fever. And based on sex mostly experienced by men (58.94%) compared to women (41.06%), 60.4% of the community is still active outside the home. The Government of Indonesia is making efforts to reduce the Covid 19 outbreak by implementing a health protocol and a Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since mid-December 2019, there has been an outbreak of Corona Virus (Covid19) in the world. This disease was first discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, which is found in Wuhan's Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market or a market of fish and live animals that sell various species of animals.¹ It has been reported that this disease is caused by SARS-CoV-2 (formerly 2019-nCoV or HCoV-19). In general, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days (average: 5-6 days), but can reach 92 for 24 days.² The most commonly seen characteristics of COVID-19 are fever, cough and abnormal chest computed tomography (CT).³

The World Health Organization (WHO) was recently declared on February 11, 2020 as a 2019 coronavirus disease pandemic (Covid-19). To date April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in cases of 2,995,758 positive and 204,987 died. Spread areas occur in more than 213 countries including Indonesia, this is a global threat.⁴ (WHO, report 2020). The prevalence of the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, based on a report on April 29, 2020, showed an increase in cases, of which 9,771 were positive, 1,391 recovered and 784 died.⁵

This disease appears inseparable from the role of animals or zoonoses in transmission to humans, bats, anteater and dogs that are suspected to be their hosts.^{6,7} Human to human transmission from Covid-19 occurs mainly through respiratory droplets, direct contact, asymptomatic transmission, and intrafamilial transmission.^{22,8}

Covid-19 can affect any demographics, including old age, children, and pregnant women. Therefore to stop transmission of the virus and save the lives of its citizens, the Indonesian government implements strategies and tactics including protocol directives from the World Health Organization (WHO) such as free testing with rapid tests and PCR, free treatment, the establishment of covid-19 hospitals, large-scale social restrictions, and volunteering and involving social organizations to handle this pandemic.

To see an overview of the outbreak and management of covid-19 handling in Indonesia, there needs to be an epidemiological study based on data reports from various sources, especially the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and a review of articles from various available sources and references. It is hoped that this study will be able to explain the understanding of COVID-19 which causes high mortality rates and suggest developing strategies to overcome future epidemic threats.

2. MATERIALS DAN METHOD

We conducted a systematic literature review using Elsevier, Medline / PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search terms use keywords: "Novel corona virus," "Novel coronavirus 2019", "2019 nCoV", "Covid-19", "diagnosis". Observation studies and case reports for calculating prevalence were obtained from the policy brief and the report of the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. We also conducted a descriptive analysis of 753 respondents using an internet-based questionnaire according to the first Government Emergency Response Period, March 23 to April 11, 2020 to assess compliance with physical social distancing.

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 . Pathogenesis

Coronavirus 2019 is an inflammatory lung parenchymal disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Clinical symptoms that arise vary from shock without complications (mild) to septic (severe).^{9,10} Coronavirus is the only positive RNA virus, which is encapsulated, not segmented. There are four genera, namely alpha coronavirus, betacoronavirus, deltacoronavirus and gamma coronavirus. Severe respiratory failure in COVID-19 is commonly associated with hyperinflammatory syndrome. Cytokine storms may cause hyperinflammation in severe SARSCoV-2 disease.¹¹

Coronaviruses have capsules, round or elliptical particles, often pleomorphic with diameters of around 50-200 nm and coronavirus structures form cube-like structures with protein S located on the surface of the virus.^{12,13} Coronavirus is sensitive to heat and can effectively be activated by disinfectants containing chlorine, lipid solvents with a temperature of 56 °C for 30 minutes, ether, alcohol, peroxysiacetic acid, non-ionic detergents, formalin, oxidizing agents and chloroform. Chlorhexidine is not effective in deactivating the virus. Coronavirus infections usually occur frequently in winter and humidity is not too high.^{12,13}

This new type of Coronavirus pneumonia can occur in all people especially immunocompromis. If exposed to large amounts of the virus at one time, can cause disease even though the body's immune system is functioning normally. People with weak immune systems such as the elderly, pregnant women, and other conditions, can cause the disease progressively faster and more severely. Coronavirus infection causes a weakened immune system against this virus so re-infection can occur.^{12,13}

The main clinical symptoms of COVID-19 infection are fever (temperature > 38°C), cough and difficulty breathing. Moreover, it can be accompanied by heavy tightness, fatigue, myalgia, gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea and other respiratory symptoms. In some patients mild symptoms are not accompanied by fever.^{12,13} In addition, fever and cough are reported to be the most common symptoms associated with COVID-19 patients.³ However, mild symptoms such as nausea, headaches, respiratory problems, sore throat, myalgia, vomiting and sometimes diarrhea was also shown in COVID-19 patients.^{3,14}

A meta-analysis study from journals concluded that covid 19 patients would be exacerbated by comorbidities including was fever (91 ± 3, 95% CI 86-97%), followed by cough (67 ± 7, 95% CI 59-76%), fatigue (51 ± 0, 95% CI 34-68%) and dyspnea (30 ± 4, 95% CI 21-40%). The most prevalent comorbidities were hypertension (17 ± 7, 95% CI 14-22%) and diabetes (8 ± 6, 95% CI 6-11%), followed by cardiovascular diseases (5 ± 4, 95% CI 4-7 %) and respiratory system disease (2 ± 0, 95% CI 1-3%). Compared with the Non-severe patient, the pooled odds ratio of hypertension, respiratory system disease, cardiovascular disease in severe patients were (OR 2.36, 95% CI: 1.46-3.83), (OR 2.46, 95% CI: 1.76-3.44) and (OR 3.42, 95% CI: 1.88-6.22) respectively.¹⁵

The spread of the virus can be through close contact, environment or objects contaminated with the virus, airway droplets, and airborne particles. A droplet is a particle containing water with a diameter of > 5µm. Droplets can pass up to a certain distance (usually 1 meter) to the vulnerable mucosal surface. Droplet particles are large enough so that they will not last or settle in the air for a long time. Droplet production from the airways includes coughing, sneezing or talking as well as invasive respiratory procedures such as sputum aspiration or bronchoscopy, tracheal tube

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insertion. Airborne particles are particles with a diameter of less than 5µm which can spread over long distances and are still infectious. Airborne pathogens can spread by contact. Direct contact is the transmission of pathogens directly with the skin or mucous membranes, blood or blood fluid that enters the body through mucous membranes or damaged skin.^{12,13}

3.2. Diagnosis

Laboratory markers of disease progression and clinical outcomes, such as D-dimer, C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin, neutrophil count, lymphocyte count and inflammatory cytokines were monitored.^{2,11} Regarding laboratory findings, decreased albumin (75.8%, 95%CI 30.5–100.0%), high C-reactive protein (58.3%, 95%CI 21.8–94.7%), and high lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) (57.0%, 95%CI 38.0–76.0), lymphopenia (43.1%, 95%CI 18.9–67.3), and high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (41.8%, 95%CI 0.0–92.8), were the most prevalent laboratory results (Morales, 2020). Diagnostic tests for COVID-19 have been developed such as reverse transcription-polymerase chain (RT-PCR), real-time PCR, real-time quantitative RT-PCR (rRTqPCR), COVID-19-RdRp/Hel real-time RT-PCR assay, POCT/bedside testing, loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP), full genome analysis by next-generation sequencing (NGS), fluorescence-based quantitative PCR assay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), computed tomography technique (CT) imaging and X-Ray.^{9,16,17}

Histologically, tissue biopsy of the lungs, liver and heart tissue reveals pneumococcal desquamation, hyaline membrane formation, diffuse bilateral alveolar damage in conjunction with cellular fibromyxoid exudates. Multiple nucleated syncytial cells, atypical enlarged pneumocytes, interstitial mononuclear inflammatory infiltrates along with the presence of the majority of lymphocytes in the affected lung configuring significant cytopathic effects.¹¹ Nearly all COVID-19 patients are reported to have varying degrees of disability in lung pneumonia with other viruses on CT imaging. In addition, other findings include bilateral multilobular sub-lateral consolidation of the lungs at an early stage followed by multiple mottling and ground-glass opacity.^{9,11}

Severe pulmonary lesions seen around the 10 th day after initial symptoms in most patients recovering from COVID-19 disease.¹⁸ The blood profile of COVID-19 patients showed lymphopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and RNAemia along with higher aspartate aminotransferase levels and hypersensitive troponin.^{9,11} Initially reported to be normal, but a slight increase in level in the later stages was noted, indicating the possibility of secondary infection.¹¹ Cytokine storm associated with the rampant inflammation resulted into the release of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines like IFN- γ , IL-1 β , IP-10, MCP-1, TNF- α , G-CSF, MCP-1, IP-10, and MIP-1A which severely damages pulmonary tissues leading to death in severe COVID-19 patients. Although, lymphopenia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, and RNAemia occurs with a decrease in helper T cells, regulatory T cells, and memory T cells in severe COVID-19 cases notably the levels of Th1 and Th2 cytokines are found elevated. However, elevated levels of ALT, AST, LDH, CPK, creatinine, γ -GT and α -HBDH in a severe form of the disease suggests multiorgan involvement.¹⁶

3.3. Covid 19 Epidemiology in Indonesia

On April 28, 2020, according to a report by the World Health Organization (WHO), there were 2,954,222 positive Covid19 cases and 202,597 dead, spreading over 213 countries. Cases in several countries show European Region 1 386 693 confirmed (27 313) 126 429 deaths (1904), Region of the Americas 1 179 607 confirmed (39 087) 60 211 deaths (1722), Eastern Mediterranean Region, 171 238 confirmed (5305), 7148 deaths (157), Western Pacific Region 145 385 confirmed (1264) 5998 deaths (40),

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South-East Asia Region 48 348 confirmed (2288) 1917 deaths (93) African Region, 22 239 confirmed (769) 881 deaths.⁴

The official statistics of the epidemic in Indonesia were reported by the Ministry of Health through the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020, on April 29, 2020, the cumulative number of positive cases was 9,771, recovered 1,391 and 784 people died (cluster / web). Fig.1 shows the distribution of confirmed cases.⁵ during April 2020.

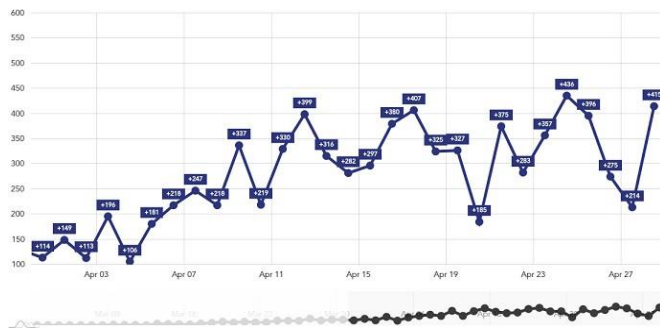


Fig.1 Distribution of Confirmed Cases during April 2020 in Indonesia.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

At the beginning of the month the case has increased, starting at the end of the month the fluctuation case has begun to stabilize or decrease, this is due to the Indonesian government making policies with large-scale social restrictions. The number of covid cases above is substantially possible still below proportion, because the data are only based on rapid tests or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) while many people have not been confirmed even though they have the potential to be carriers of asymptomatic viruses. It has been speculated that the total number of COVID-infected people is about five times higher than the official statistics. This bias must be taken into account when interpreting any COVID-19 statistics.¹⁹

The distribution of the Covid 19 case area almost occurred in all provinces in Indonesia, the highest being in DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, followed by other provinces.

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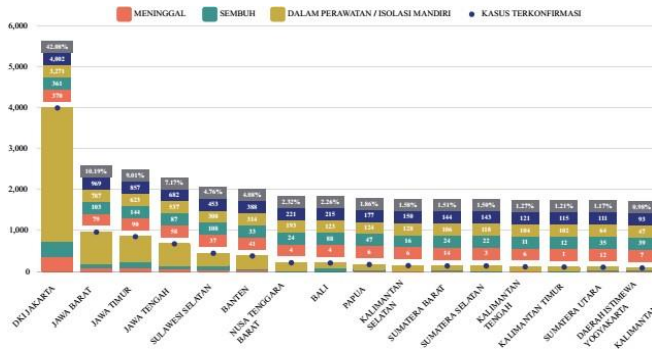


Fig.2 Distribution of Covid-19 Cases by Provincial Region.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

The age of COVID-19 patients in Indonesia who had been diagnosed was mostly 30-49 years (38.91%), seen in fig.2

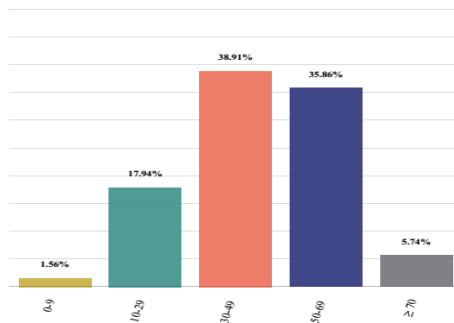


Fig.2 Distribution of Covid-19 Cases By Age.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

The age picture above shows that many cases of Covid 19 death are experienced in older people, this is associated with a weak immune system that allows faster development of viral infections and comorbidities.^{20,21} The results of previous studies, most patients heal themselves, while the mortality rate is around 10-14%, especially patients over the age of 40 years with comorbidities such as heart disease, asthma, chronic lung disease and diabetes.²⁰ The highest incidence of Covid 19 with comorbidities in Indonesia was hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%).

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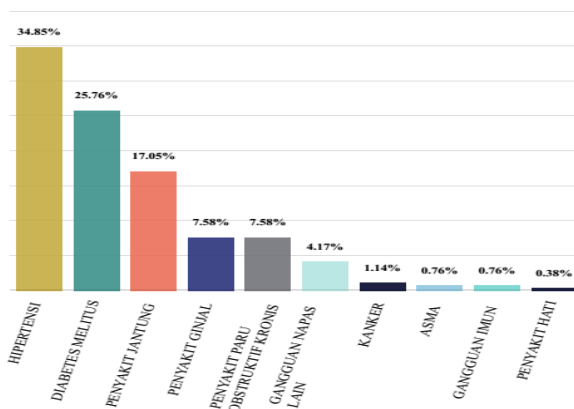


Fig.3 Covid-19 and Comorbidity in Indonesia.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

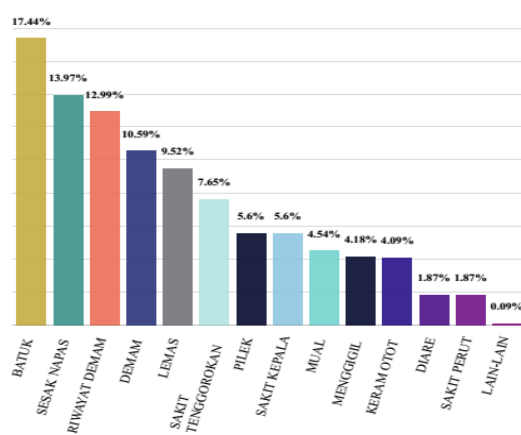


Fig.4 Signs and Symptoms of Covid-19 patients
 Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Based on the signs and symptoms of Covid 19, many patients experience coughing, shortness of breath and a history of internal medicine and fever. Research that has been done shows signs and symptoms of Fever (49/51, 96%) and cough (24/51, 47%) were the most common symptoms.²²

Corona virus infection in Indonesia by sex is mostly experienced by men (58.94%) while women (41.06%). Fig.5

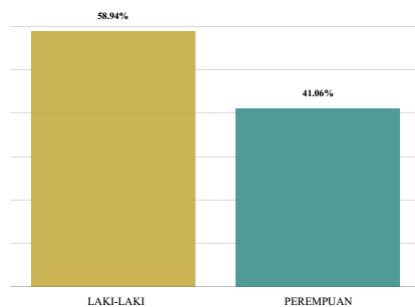


Fig.4 The sex of the Covid-19 patient
 Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

3.4. Physical Dan Social Distancing Compliance

The results of an online survey with Google form via the internet, facebook, and whatsapp related to public compliance with physical and social distancing calls are known that of 753 respondents 60.4% still do activities outside the house or do not work from home. Even though the community conducts activities outside the home, but most of them already have awareness of the health protocol, this is indicated by the majority of respondents wearing masks (75.6%), hand washing habits (86.6%), always

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using hand sanitizers (76.5), do not shake hands (88.7%) and keep distance from others (87%).

Activities that are still a concern in the results of the compliance survey are the high activity of going outdoors (60.4%), this cannot be denied because the community needs to fulfill their daily needs, besides the policy taken by the government by implementing Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which it is still considered loose not applying total lockdown so that people are free to leave the house.

3.5. Prevention and Control of Covid-19 Spread

Public health and control measures are needed to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 people to people by limiting the global spread of the virus (song). Experience from the early phase of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia strongly highlighted that travel history, rather than chest radiography, is of paramount importance for early detection and isolation of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia cases.²³ Public services and facilities must provide antiseptic reagents for regular hand washing. WHO recommends that it is very important to limit transmission of infection by Physical distancing to avoid close contact, especially with health care workers and to prevent international outbreaks of avoiding countries or regions of the red zone. In addition, people with symptoms of respiratory tract infections should practice cough etiquette, which is to keep a distance, cover the cough and sneeze with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands, and in health care facilities improve infection prevention standards and control practices. especially in the emergency department.²⁴

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 9 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restriction Guidelines. Some activities are limited as long as the regions carry out the Large-Scale Social Restriction including restrictions on schools, work at the office, religious activities, public facilities, social culture, public transportation and defense and security. Efforts that are no less important are guarding public panic, social media one-sidedly increases knowledge and understanding, but also has the potential to spread false information or false news. Therefore the Government needs to provide accurate knowledge and prevent hoak information. It is also necessary to make efforts by all components of the community by exploring the potential of the community to be empowered and able to play a role in preventing the transmission of Covid-19.

4. CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 outbreak has become a health threat worldwide, Indonesia is one of the countries affected by more than 9,000 cases and more than 784 people have died. epidemiologically the Covid-19 case in Indonesia occurred in the 34 highest provinces in DKI Jakarta, most patients were aged 30-49 years, male sex and many were accompanied by comorbid hypertension, DM and heart disease, 60.4% of the community still carries out activities outside the home. Efforts to reduce Covid-19 cases by implementing health, social and physical distancing protocols through the Large Scale Social Restrictions policy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corona virus outbreak occurred in the world Since mid-December 2019. This disease was first discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, which is found in Wuhan's Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market or a market of fish and live animals that sell various species of animals.¹ It has been reported that this disease is caused by SARS-CoV-2 (formerly 2019-nCoV or HCoV-19). In general, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days (average: 5-6 days), but can reach 92 for 24 days.² The most commonly seen characteristics of COVID-19 are fever, cough and abnormal chest computed tomography (CT).³

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On February 11 2020 The World Health Organization (WHO) declared a 2019 coronavirus disease (Covid-19) as pandemic. To date April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in cases of 2,995,758 positive and 204,987 died. Spread areas occur in more than 213 countries including Indonesia, this is a global threat.⁴ (WHO, report 2020). The prevalence of the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, based on a report on April 29, 2020, showed an increase in cases, of which 9,771 were positive, 1,391 recovered and 784 died.⁵

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This disease appears inseparable from the role of animals or zoonoses in transmission to humans, bats, anteater and dogs that are suspected to be their hosts.^{6,7} Human to human transmission from Covid-19 occurs mainly through respiratory droplets, direct contact, asymptomatic transmission, and intrafamilial transmission.^{22,8}

Covid-19 can affect any demographics, including old age, children, and pregnant women. Therefore to stop transmission of the virus and save the lives of its citizens, the Indonesian government implements strategies and tactics including protocol directives from the World Health Organization (WHO) such as free testing with rapid tests and PCR, free treatment, the establishment of covid-19 hospitals, large-scale social restrictions, and volunteering and involving social organizations to handle this pandemic.

To see an overview of the outbreak and management of covid-19 handling in Indonesia, there needs to be an epidemiological study based on data reports from various sources, especially the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and a review of articles from various available sources and references. It is hoped that this study will be able to explain the understanding of COVID-19 which causes high mortality rates and suggest developing strategies to overcome future epidemic threats.

2. MATERIALS DAN METHOD

A systematic literature review was conducted using Elsevier, Medline / PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search terms use keywords: "Novel corona virus," "Novel coronavirus 2019", "2019 nCoV", "Covid-19", "diagnosis". Observation studies and case reports for calculating prevalence were obtained from the policy brief and the report of the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. A descriptive analysis of 753 respondents using an internet-based questionnaire according to the first Government Emergency Response Period, March 23 to April 11, 2020 to assess compliance with physical social distancing.

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 . Pathogenesis

Coronavirus 2019 is an inflammatory lung parenchymal disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Clinical symptoms that arise vary from shock without complications (mild) to septic (severe).^{9,10} Coronavirus is the only positive RNA virus, which is encapsulated, not segmented. There are four genera, namely alpha coronavirus, betacoronavirus, deltacoronavirus and gamma coronavirus. Severe respiratory failure in COVID-19 is commonly associated with hyperinflammatory syndrome. Cytokine storms may cause hyperinflammation in severe SARSCoV-2 disease.¹¹

Coronaviruses have capsules, round or elliptical particles, often pleomorphic with diameters of around 50-200 nm and coronavirus structures form cube-like structures with protein S located on the surface of the virus.^{12,13} The envelope is studded with projecting glycoproteins, and surrounds a core consisting of matrix protein enclosed within which is a single strand of positive-sense RNA (Mr 6×10^6) associated with nucleoprotein. The envelope glycoproteins are responsible for attachment to the host cell and also carry the main antigenic epitopes, particularly the epitopes recognized by neutralizing antibodies. OC43 also possesses a haemagglutinin.

Coronavirus is sensitive to heat and can effectively be activated by disinfectants containing chlorine, lipid solvents with a temperature of 56 °C for 30 minutes, ether, alcohol, peroxysiacetic acid, non-ionic detergents, formalin, oxidizing agents and chloroform. Chlorhexidine is not effective in deactivating the virus. Coronavirus infections usually occur frequently in winter and humidity is not too high.^{12,13}

This new type of Coronavirus pneumonia can occur in all people especially immunocompromis. If exposed to large amounts of the virus at one time, can cause disease even though the body's immune system is functioning normally. People with weak immune systems such as the elderly, pregnant women, and other conditions, can cause the disease progressively faster and more severely. Coronavirus infection causes a weakened immune system against this virus so re-infection can occur.^{12,13}

The main clinical symptoms of COVID-19 infection are fever (temperature > 38°C), cough and difficulty breathing. Moreover, it can be accompanied by heavy tightness, fatigue, myalgia, gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea and other respiratory symptoms. In some patients mild symptoms are not accompanied by fever.^{12,13} In addition, fever and cough are reported to be the most common symptoms associated with COVID-19 patients.³ However, mild symptoms such as nausea, headaches, respiratory problems, sore throat, myalgia, vomiting and sometimes diarrhea was also shown in COVID-19 patients.^{3,14}

A meta-analysis study from journals concluded that covid 19 patients would be exacerbated by comorbidities including was fever (91 ± 3, 95% CI 86-97%), followed by cough (67 ± 7, 95% CI 59-76%), fatigue (51 ± 0, 95% CI 34-68%) and dyspnea (30 ± 4, 95% CI 21-40%). The most prevalent comorbidities were hypertension (17 ± 7, 95% CI 14-22%) and diabetes (8 ± 6, 95% CI 6-11%), followed by cardiovascular diseases (5 ± 4, 95% CI 4-7 %) and respiratory system disease (2 ± 0, 95% CI 1-3%). Compared with the Non-severe patient, the pooled odds ratio of hypertension, respiratory system disease, cardiovascular disease in severe patients were (OR 2.36, 95% CI: 1.46-3.83), (OR 2.46, 95% CI: 1.76-3.44) and (OR 3.42, 95% CI: 1.88-6.22) respectively.¹⁵

The spread of the virus can be through close contact, environment or objects contaminated with the virus, airway droplets, and airborne particles. A droplet is a particle containing water with a diameter of > 5µm. Droplets can pass up to a certain

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distance (usually 1 meter) to the vulnerable mucosal surface. Droplet particles are large enough so that they will not last or settle in the air for a long time. Droplet production from the airways includes coughing, sneezing or talking as well as invasive respiratory procedures such as sputum aspiration or bronchoscopy, tracheal tube insertion. Airborne particles are particles with a diameter of less than 5µm which can spread over long distances and are still infectious. Airborne pathogens can spread by contact. Direct contact is the transmission of pathogens directly with the skin or mucous membranes, blood or blood fluid that enters the body through mucous membranes or damaged skin.^{12,13}

3.2. Diagnosis

Laboratory markers of disease progression and clinical outcomes, such as D-dimer, C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin, neutrophil count, lymphocyte count and inflammatory cytokines were monitored.^{2,11} Regarding laboratory findings, decreased albumin (75.8%, 95%CI 30.5–100.0%), high C-reactive protein (58.3%, 95%CI 21.8–94.7%), and high lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) (57.0%, 95%CI 38.0–76.0), lymphopenia (43.1%, 95%CI 18.9–67.3), and high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (41.8%, 95%CI 0.0–92.8), were the most prevalent laboratory results (Morales, 2020). Diagnostic tests for COVID-19 have been developed such as reverse transcription-polymerase chain (RT-PCR), real-time PCR, real-time quantitative RT-PCR (rRTqPCR), COVID-19-RdRp/HeI real-time RT-PCR assay, POCT/bedside testing, loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP), full genome analysis by next-generation sequencing (NGS), fluorescence-based quantitative PCR assay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), computed tomography technique (CT) imaging and X-Ray.^{9,16,17}

Histologically, tissue biopsy of the lungs, liver and heart tissue reveals pneumococcal desquamation, hyaline membrane formation, diffuse bilateral alveolar damage in conjunction with cellular fibromyxoid exudates. Multiple nucleated syncytial cells, atypical enlarged pneumocytes, interstitial mononuclear inflammatory infiltrates along with the presence of the majority of lymphocytes in the affected lung configuring significant cytopathic effects.¹¹ Nearly all COVID-19 patients are reported to have varying degrees of disability in lung pneumonia with other viruses on CT imaging. In addition, other findings include bilateral multilobular sub-lateral consolidation of the lungs at an early stage followed by multiple mottling and ground-glass opacity.^{9,11}

Severe pulmonary lesions seen around the 10 th day after initial symptoms in most patients recovering from COVID-19 disease.¹⁸ The blood profile of COVID-19 patients showed lymphopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and RNAemia along with higher aspartate aminotransferase levels and hypersensitive troponin.^{9,11} Initially reported to be normal, but a slight increase in level in the later stages was noted, indicating the possibility of secondary infection.¹¹ Cytokine storm associated with the rampant inflammation resulted into the release of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines like IFN- γ , IL-1 β , IP-10, MCP-1, TNF- α , G-CSF, MCP-1, IP-10, and MIP-1A which severely damages pulmonary tissues leading to death in severe COVID-19 patients. Although, lymphopenia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, and RNAemia occurs with a decrease in helper T cells, regulatory T cells, and memory T cells in severe COVID-19 cases notably the levels of Th1 and Th2 cytokines are found elevated. However, elevated levels of ALT, AST, LDH, CPK, creatinine, γ -GT and α -HBDH in a severe form of the disease suggests multiorgan involvement.¹⁶

3.3. Covid 19 Epidemiology in Indonesia

On April 28, 2020, Data from World Health Organization (WHO), there were 2,954,222 positive Covid19 cases and 202,597 dead, spreading over 213 countries. Cases in

several countries show European Region 1 386 693 confirmed (27 313) 126 429 deaths (1904), Region of the Americas 1 179 607 confirmed (39 087) 60 211 deaths (1722), Eastern Mediterranean Region, 171 238 confirmed (5305), 7148 deaths (157) Western Pacific Region 145 385 confirmed (1264) 5998 deaths (40), South-East Asia Region 48 348 confirmed (2288) 1917 deaths (93) African Region, 22 239 confirmed (769) 881 deaths.⁴

The official statistics of the epidemic in Indonesia were reported by the Ministry of Health through the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020, or April 29, 2020, the cumulative number of positive cases was 9,771, recovered 1,391 and 784 people died (cluster / web). Fig.1 shows the distribution of confirmed cases.⁵ during April 2020.

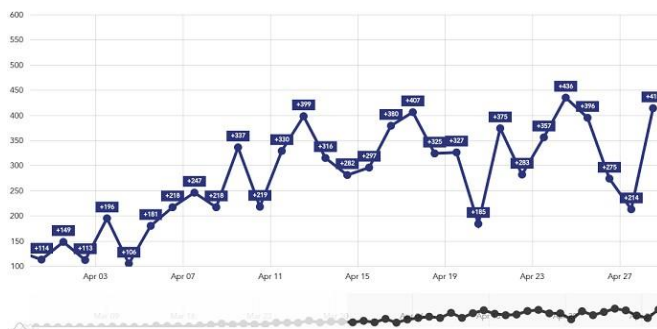


Fig.1 Distribution of Confirmed Cases during April 2020 in Indonesia.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

At the beginning of April there were 114 confirmed cases, then there was an increase until the middle of the month or the second week there were 407 cases, from the third week to the end of the month the fluctuating cases even fell to only 214 cases but the next day it rose again, this fluctuation was due to. **At the beginning of the month the case has increased, starting at the end of the month the fluctuation case has begun to stabilize or decrease, this is due to the Indonesian government making policies with large-scale social restrictions.** The number of covid cases above is substantially possible still below proportion, because the data are only based on rapid tests or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) while many people have not been confirmed even though they have the potential to be carriers of asymptomatic viruses. It has been speculated that the total number of COVID-infected people is about five times higher than the official statistics. This bias must be taken into account when interpreting any COVID-19 statistics.¹⁹

The distribution of the Covid 19 case area almost occurred in all provinces in Indonesia, the highest being in DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, followed by other provinces.

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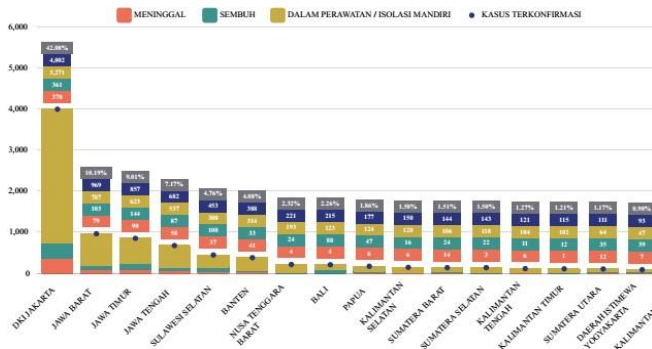


Fig.2 Distribution of Covid-19 Cases by Provincial Region.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

The age of COVID-19 patients in Indonesia who had been diagnosed was mostly 30-49 years (38.91%), seen in fig.2

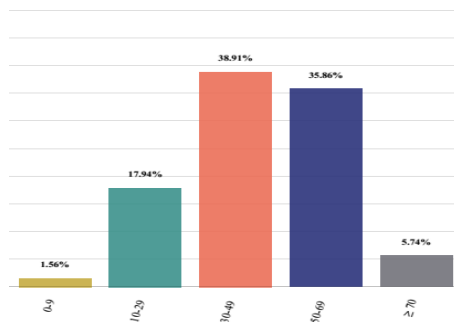


Fig.2 Distribution of Covid-19 Cases By Age.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Figure 2 shows that many cases of Covid 19 death are experienced in older people, this is associated with a weak immune system that allows faster development of viral infections and comorbidities.^{20,21}The results of previous studies, most patients heal themselves, while the mortality rate is around 10-14%, especially patients over the age of 40 years with comorbidities such as heart disease, asthma, chronic lung disease and diabetes.²⁰The highest incidence of Covid 19 with comorbidities in Indonesia was hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%).

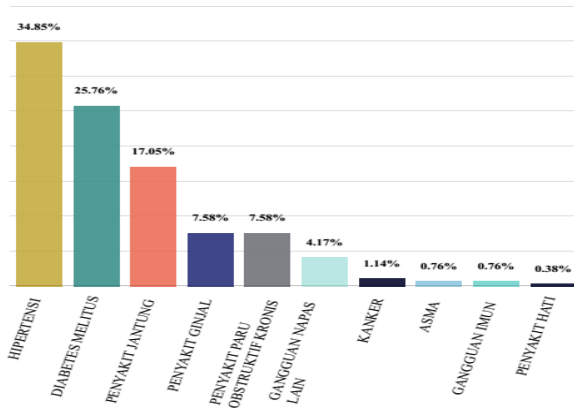


Fig.3 Covid-19 and Comorbidity in Indonesia.
Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

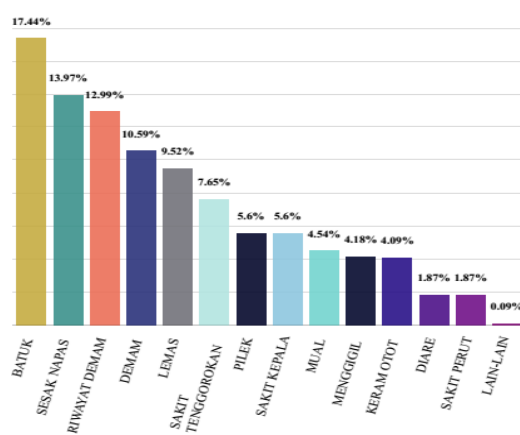


Fig.4 Signs and Symptoms of Covid-19 patients
Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Based on the signs and symptoms of Covid 19, many patients experience coughing, shortness of breath and a history of internal medicine and fever. Research that has been done shows signs and symptoms of Fever (96%) and cough (51,47%) were the most common symptoms.²²

Corona virus infection in Indonesia by sex is mostly experienced by men (58.94%) while women (41.06%). Fig.5

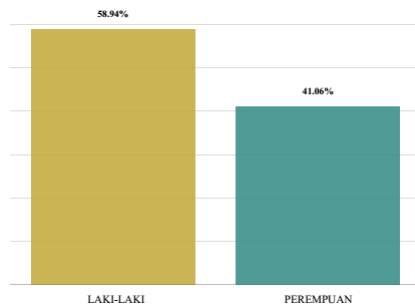


Fig.4 The sex of the Covid-19 patient
Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

3.4. Physical Dan Social Distancing Compliance

The results of an online survey with Google form via the internet, Facebook, and WhatsApp related to community compliance with physical and social distancing calls, based on the results of the RI Ministry of Health Research and Development briefing policy of 19,654 samples, 99.96% knew about the government's recommendations for physical distancing. However, only 54.29% were obeyed keep distance and 8.82% stay at home, 32.09% stated that leaving the house to shop for basic needs, 43.99% stated leaving the house for urgent needs. from 19,654 respondents who carried out the health protocol, 93.40% used masks, 17.20% wore gloves, 47.37% said they always brought a hand sanitizer, and 31.79% said they gave greetings without contact.²³

Activities that are still a concern in the results of the compliance survey are the high activity of going outdoors (60.4%), this cannot be denied because the community needs to fulfill their daily needs, besides the policy taken by the government by implementing Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which it is still considered loose not applying total lockdown so that people are free to leave the house.

3.5. Prevention and Control of Covid-19 Spread

Public health and control measures are needed to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 people to people by limiting the global spread of the virus (song). Experience from the early phase of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia strongly highlighted that travel history, rather than chest radiography, is of paramount importance for early detection and isolation of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia cases.²³ Public services and facilities must provide antiseptic reagents for regular hand washing. WHO recommends that it is very important to limit transmission of infection by Physical distancing to avoid close contact, especially with health care workers and to prevent international outbreaks of avoiding countries or regions of the red zone. In addition, people with symptoms of respiratory tract infections should practice cough etiquette, which is to keep a distance, cover the cough and sneeze with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands, and in health care facilities improve infection prevention standards and control practices. especially in the emergency department.²⁴

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 9 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restriction Guidelines. Some activities are limited as

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long as the regions carry out the Large-Scale Social Restriction including restrictions on schools, work at the office, religious activities, public facilities, social culture, public transportation and defense and security. Efforts that are no less important are guarding public panic, social media one-sidedly increases knowledge and understanding, but also has the potential to spread false information or false news. Therefore the Government needs to provide accurate knowledge and prevent hoak information. It is also necessary to make efforts by all components of the community by exploring the potential of the community to be empowered and able to play a role in preventing the transmission of Covid-19.

4. CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 outbreak has become a health threat worldwide, Indonesia is one of the countries affected by more than 9,000 cases and more than 784 people have died. epidemiologically the Covid-19 case in Indonesia occurred in the 34 highest provinces in DKI Jakarta, most patients were aged 30-49 years, male sex and many were accompanied by comorbid hypertension, DM and heart disease, 60.4% of the community still carries out activities outside the home. Efforts to reduce Covid-19 cases by implementing health, social and physical distancing protocols through the Large Scale Social Restrictions policy.

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Diagnosis and Epidemiology of Corona Virus (COVID-19) Outbreak in Indonesia

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Corona Virus (COVID-19) Outbreak in Indonesia
- The prevalence of Covid-19 in Indonesia occurs in all provinces
- Patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years
- Highest comorbidityhypertension, diabetes mellitus and cardiac disease
- Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy

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A B S T R A C T

The Coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) affects all lines of life, especially in the global health sector. WHO report on April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in 2,995,758 positive cases and 204,987 deaths, in distribution areas of more than 213 countries. We conducted research using a systematic literature review, policy brief and internet-based questionnaire with the aim of finding out the diagnosis and epidemiology of Corona Virus (COVID-19) outbreak in Indonesia. The cases in Indonesia have reached 9,771 and killed 784 people, possibly as many as of 19 cases are asymptomatic but can be carriers of the virus. The diagnosis is carried out by rapid testing and using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The prevalence of Covid-19 in Indonesia occurs in all provinces. The provinces with the highest cases were DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, and were followed by other provinces. Most of the patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years (38.91%), the highest accompanying diseases were hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%). The most signs and symptoms are that the patient has a cough, shortness of breath and has a history of internal medicine and fever. And based on sex mostly experienced by men (58.94%) compared to women (41.06%), 60.4% of the community is still active outside the home. The Government of Indonesia is making efforts to reduce the Covid 19 outbreak by implementing a health protocol and a Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since mid-December 2019, there has been an outbreak of Corona Virus (Covid19) in the world. This disease was first discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, which is found in Wuhan's Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market or a market of fish and live animals that sell various species of animals.¹ It has been reported that this disease is caused by SARS-CoV-2 (formerly 2019-nCoV or HCoV-19). In general, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days (average: 5-6 days), but can reach 92 for 24 days.² The most commonly seen characteristics of COVID-19 are fever, cough and abnormal chest computed tomography (CT).³

The World Health Organization (WHO) was recently declared on February 11, 2020 as a 2019 coronavirus disease pandemic (Covid-19). To date April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in cases of 2,995,758 positive and 204,987 died. Spread areas occur in more than 213 countries including Indonesia, this is a global threat.⁴ (WHO, report 2020). The prevalence of the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, based on a report on April 29, 2020, showed an increase in cases, of which 9,771 were positive, 1,391 recovered and 784 died.⁵

This disease appears inseparable from the role of animals or zoonoses in transmission to humans, bats, anteater and dogs that are suspected to be their hosts.^{6,7} Human to human transmission from Covid-19 occurs mainly through respiratory droplets, direct contact, asymptomatic transmission, and intrafamilial transmission.^{22,8}

Covid-19 can affect any demographics, including old age, children, and pregnant women. Therefore to stop transmission of the virus and save the lives of its citizens, the Indonesian government implements strategies and tactics including protocol directives from the World Health Organization (WHO) such as free testing with rapid tests and PCR, free treatment, the establishment of covid-19 hospitals, large-scale social restrictions, and volunteering and involving social organizations to handle this pandemic.

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 . Pathogenesis

Coronavirus 2019 is an inflammatory lung parenchymal disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Clinical symptoms that arise vary from shock without complications (mild) to septic (severe).^{9,10} Coronavirus is the only positive RNA virus, which is encapsulated, not segmented. There are four genera, namely alpha coronavirus, betacoronavirus, deltacoronavirus and gamma coronavirus. Severe respiratory failure in COVID-19 is commonly associated with hyperinflammatory syndrome. Cytokine storms may cause hyperinflammation in severe SARSCoV-2 disease.¹¹

Coronaviruses have capsules, round or elliptical particles, often pleomorphic with diameters of around 50-200 nm and coronavirus structures form cube-like structures with protein S located on the surface of the virus.^{12,13} Coronavirus is sensitive to heat and can effectively be activated by disinfectants containing chlorine, lipid solvents with a temperature of 56 °C for 30 minutes, ether, alcohol, peroxysiacetic acid, non-ionic detergents, formalin, oxidizing agents and chloroform. Chlorhexidine is not effective in deactivating the virus. Coronavirus infections usually occur frequently in winter and humidity is not too high.^{12,13}

This new type of Coronavirus pneumonia can occur in all people especially immunocompromis. If exposed to large amounts of the virus at one time, can cause disease even though the body's immune system is functioning normally. People with weak immune systems such as the elderly, pregnant women, and other conditions, can cause the disease progressively faster and more severely. Coronavirus infection causes a weakened immune system against this virus so re-infection can occur.^{12,13}

The main clinical symptoms of COVID-19 infection are fever (temperature > 38°C), cough and difficulty breathing. Moreover, it can be accompanied by heavy tightness, fatigue, myalgia, gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea and other respiratory symptoms. In some patients mild symptoms are not accompanied by fever.^{12,13} In addition, fever and cough are reported to be the most common symptoms associated with COVID-19 patients.³ However, mild symptoms such as nausea, headaches, respiratory problems, sore throat, myalgia, vomiting and sometimes diarrhea was also shown in COVID-19 patients.^{3,14}

A meta-analysis study from journals concluded that covid 19 patients would be exacerbated by comorbidities including was fever (91 ± 3, 95% CI 86-97%), followed by cough (67 ± 7, 95% CI 59-76%), fatigue (51 ± 0, 95% CI 34-68%) and dyspnea (30 ± 4, 95% CI 21-40%). The most prevalent comorbidities were hypertension (17 ± 7, 95% CI 14-22%) and diabetes (8 ± 6, 95% CI 6-11%), followed by cardiovascular diseases (5 ± 4, 95% CI 4-7 %) and respiratory system disease (2 ± 0, 95% CI 1-3%). Compared with the Non-severe patient, the pooled odds ratio of hypertension, respiratory system disease, cardiovascular disease in severe patients were (OR 2.36, 95% CI: 1.46-3.83), (OR 2.46, 95% CI: 1.76-3.44) and (OR 3.42, 95% CI: 1.88-6.22) respectively.¹⁵

The spread of the virus can be through close contact, environment or objects contaminated with the virus, airway droplets, and airborne particles. A droplet is a particle containing water with a diameter of > 5µm. Droplets can pass up to a certain distance (usually 1 meter) to the vulnerable mucosal surface. Droplet particles are large enough so that they will not last or settle in the air for a long time. Droplet production from the airways includes coughing, sneezing or talking as well as invasive respiratory procedures such as sputum aspiration or bronchoscopy, tracheal tube

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insertion. Airborne particles are particles with a diameter of less than 5µm which can spread over long distances and are still infectious. Airborne pathogens can spread by contact. Direct contact is the transmission of pathogens directly with the skin or mucous membranes, blood or blood fluid that enters the body through mucous membranes or damaged skin.^{12,13}

3.2. Diagnosis

Laboratory markers of disease progression and clinical outcomes, such as D-dimer, C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin, neutrophil count, lymphocyte count and inflammatory cytokines were monitored.^{2,11} Regarding laboratory findings, decreased albumin (75.8%, 95%CI 30.5–100.0%), high C-reactive protein (58.3%, 95%CI 21.8–94.7%), and high lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) (57.0%, 95%CI 38.0–76.0), lymphopenia (43.1%, 95%CI 18.9–67.3), and high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (41.8%, 95%CI 0.0–92.8), were the most prevalent laboratory results (Morales, 2020). Diagnostic tests for COVID-19 have been developed such as reverse transcription-polymerase chain (RT-PCR), real-time PCR, real-time quantitative RT-PCR (rRTqPCR), COVID-19-RdRp/HeI real-time RT-PCR assay, POCT/bedside testing, loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP), full genome analysis by next-generation sequencing (NGS), fluorescence-based quantitative PCR assay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), computed tomography technique (CT) imaging and X-Ray.^{9,16,17}

Histologically, tissue biopsy of the lungs, liver and heart tissue reveals pneumococcal desquamation, hyaline membrane formation, diffuse bilateral alveolar damage in conjunction with cellular fibromyxoid exudates. Multiple nucleated syncytial cells, atypical enlarged pneumocytes, interstitial mononuclear inflammatory infiltrates along with the presence of the majority of lymphocytes in the affected lung configuring significant cytopathic effects.¹¹ Nearly all COVID-19 patients are reported to have varying degrees of disability in lung pneumonia with other viruses on CT imaging. In addition, other findings include bilateral multilobular sub-lateral consolidation of the lungs at an early stage followed by multiple mottling and ground-glass opacity.^{9,11}

Severe pulmonary lesions seen around the 10 th day after initial symptoms in most patients recovering from COVID-19 disease.¹⁸ The blood profile of COVID-19 patients showed lymphopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and RNAemia along with higher aspartate aminotransferase levels and hypersensitive troponin.^{9,11} Initially reported to be normal, but a slight increase in level in the later stages was noted, indicating the possibility of secondary infection.¹¹ Cytokine storm associated with the rampant inflammation resulted into the release of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines like IFN- γ , IL-1 β , IP-10, MCP-1, TNF- α , G-CSF, MCP-1, IP-10, and MIP-1A which severely damages pulmonary tissues leading to death in severe COVID-19 patients. Although, lymphopenia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, and RNAemia occurs with a decrease in helper T cells, regulatory T cells, and memory T cells in severe COVID-19 cases notably the levels of Th1 and Th2 cytokines are found elevated. However, elevated levels of ALT, AST, LDH, CPK, creatinine, γ -GT and α -HBDH in a severe form of the disease suggests multiorgan involvement.¹⁶

3.3. Covid 19 Epidemiology in Indonesia

On April 28, 2020, according to a report by the World Health Organization (WHO), there were 2,954,222 positive Covid19 cases and 202,597 dead, spreading over 213 countries. Cases in several countries show European Region 1 386 693 confirmed (27 313) 126 429 deaths (1904), Region of the Americas 1 179 607 confirmed (39 087) 60 211 deaths (1722), Eastern Mediterranean Region, 171 238 confirmed (5305), 7148 deaths (157), Western Pacific Region 145 385 confirmed (1264) 5998 deaths (40),

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South-East Asia Region 48 348 confirmed (2288) 1917 deaths (93) African Region, 22 239 confirmed (769) 881 deaths.⁴

The official statistics of the epidemic in Indonesia were reported by the Ministry of Health through the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020, on April 29, 2020, the cumulative number of positive cases was 9,771, recovered 1,391 and 784 people died (cluster / web). Fig.1 shows the distribution of confirmed cases.⁵ during April 2020.

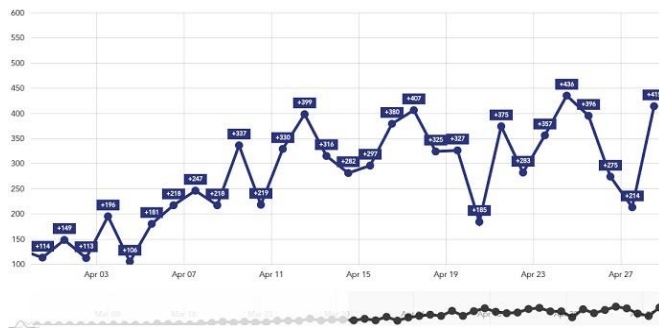


Fig.1 Distribution of Confirmed Cases during April 2020 in Indonesia.
Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

At the beginning of the month the case has increased, starting at the end of the month the fluctuation case has begun to stabilize or decrease, this is due to the Indonesian government making policies with large-scale social restrictions. The number of covid cases above is substantially possible still below proportion, because the data are only based on rapid tests or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) while many people have not been confirmed even though they have the potential to be carriers of asymptomatic viruses. It has been speculated that the total number of COVID-infected people is about five times higher than the official statistics. This bias must be taken into account when interpreting any COVID-19 statistics.¹⁹

The distribution of the Covid 19 case area almost occurred in all provinces in Indonesia, the highest being in DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, followed by other provinces.

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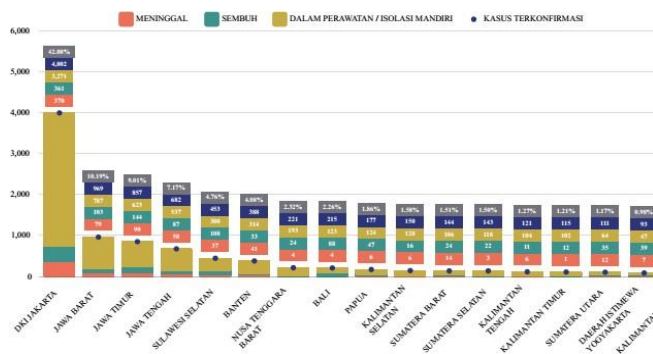


Fig.2 Distribution of Covid-19 Cases by Provincial Region.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

The age of COVID-19 patients in Indonesia who had been diagnosed was mostly 30-49 years (38.91%), seen in fig.2

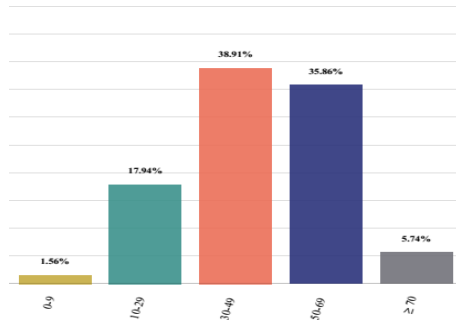


Fig.2 Distribution of Covid-19 Cases By Age.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

The age picture above shows that many cases of Covid 19 death are experienced in older people, this is associated with a weak immune system that allows faster development of viral infections and comorbidities.^{20,21} The results of previous studies, most patients heal themselves, while the mortality rate is around 10-14%, especially patients over the age of 40 years with comorbidities such as heart disease, asthma, chronic lung disease and diabetes.²⁰ The highest incidence of Covid 19 with comorbidities in Indonesia was hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%).

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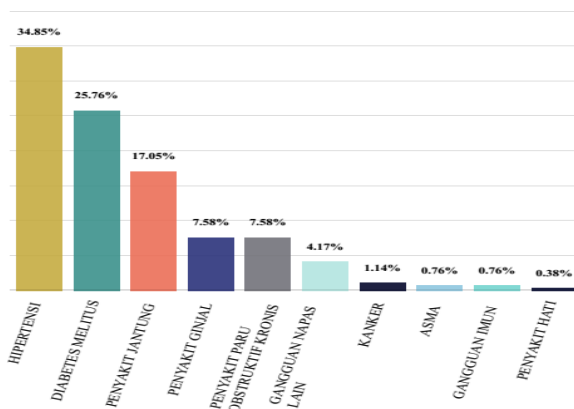


Fig.3 Covid-19 and Comorbidity in Indonesia.

Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

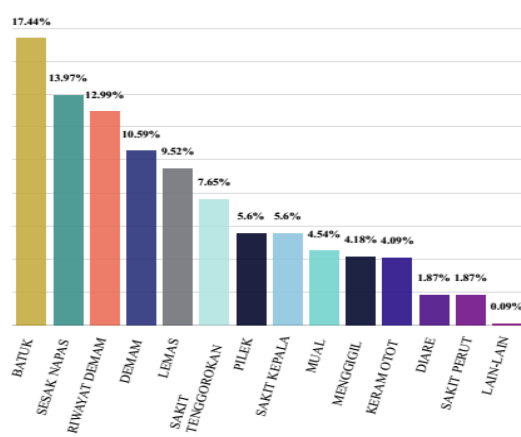


Fig.4 Signs and Symptoms of Covid-19 patients
 Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Based on the signs and symptoms of Covid 19, many patients experience coughing, shortness of breath and a history of internal medicine and fever. Research that has been done shows signs and symptoms of Fever (49/51, 96%) and cough (24/51, 47%) were the most common symptoms.²²

Corona virus infection in Indonesia by sex is mostly experienced by men (58.94%) while women (41.06%). Fig.5

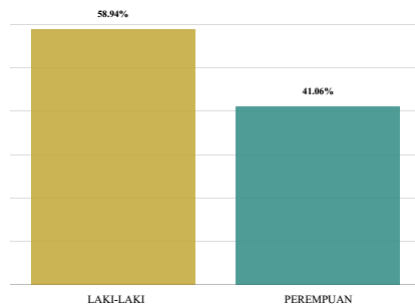


Fig.4 The sex of the Covid-19 patient
 Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

3.4. Physical Dan Social Distancing Compliance

The results of an online survey with Google form via the internet, facebook, and whatsapp related to public compliance with physical and social distancing calls are known that of 753 respondents 60.4% still do activities outside the house or do not work from home. Even though the community conducts activities outside the home, but most of them already have awareness of the health protocol, this is indicated by the majority of respondents wearing masks (75.6%), hand washing habits (86.6%), always

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using hand sanitizers (76.5), do not shake hands (88.7%) and keep distance from others (87%).

Activities that are still a concern in the results of the compliance survey are the high activity of going outdoors (60.4%), this cannot be denied because the community needs to fulfill their daily needs, besides the policy taken by the government by implementing Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which it is still considered loose not applying total lockdown so that people are free to leave the house.

3.5. Prevention and Control of Covid-19 Spread

Public health and control measures are needed to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 people to people by limiting the global spread of the virus (song). Experience from the early phase of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia strongly highlighted that travel history, rather than chest radiography, is of paramount importance for early detection and isolation of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia cases.²³ Public services and facilities must provide antiseptic reagents for regular hand washing. WHO recommends that it is very important to limit transmission of infection by Physical distancing to avoid close contact, especially with health care workers and to prevent international outbreaks of avoiding countries or regions of the red zone. In addition, people with symptoms of respiratory tract infections should practice cough etiquette, which is to keep a distance, cover the cough and sneeze with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands, and in health care facilities improve infection prevention standards and control practices. especially in the emergency department.²⁴

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 9 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restriction Guidelines. Some activities are limited as long as the regions carry out the Large-Scale Social Restriction including restrictions on schools, work at the office, religious activities, public facilities, social culture, public transportation and defense and security. Efforts that are no less important are guarding public panic, social media one-sidedly increases knowledge and understanding, but also has the potential to spread false information or false news. Therefore the Government needs to provide accurate knowledge and prevent hoak information. It is also necessary to make efforts by all components of the community by exploring the potential of the community to be empowered and able to play a role in preventing the transmission of Covid-19.

4. CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 outbreak has become a health threat worldwide, Indonesia is one of the countries affected by more than 9,000 cases and more than 784 people have died. epidemiologically the Covid-19 case in Indonesia occurred in the 34 highest provinces in DKI Jakarta, most patients were aged 30-49 years, male sex and many were accompanied by comorbid hypertension, DM and heart disease, 60.4% of the community still carries out activities outside the home. Efforts to reduce Covid-19 cases by implementing health, social and physical distancing protocols through the Large Scale Social Restrictions policy.

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5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Diagnosis and Epidemiology of Corona Virus (COVID-19) Outbreak in Indonesia

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Corona Virus (COVID-19) Outbreak in Indonesia
- The prevalence of Covid-19 in Indonesia occurs in all provinces
- Patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years
- Highest comorbidityhypertension, diabetes mellitus and cardiac disease
- Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy

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ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) affects all lines of life, especially in the global health sector. WHO report on April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in 2,995,758 positive cases and 204,987 deaths, in distribution areas of more than 213 countries. We conducted research using a systematic literature review, policy brief and internet-based questionnaire with the aim of finding out the diagnosis and epidemiology of Corona Virus (COVID-19) outbreak in Indonesia. The cases in Indonesia have reached 9,771 and killed 784 people, possibly as many as of 19 cases are asymptomatic but can be carriers of the virus. The diagnosis is carried out by rapid testing and using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The prevalence of Covid-19 in Indonesia occurs in all provinces. The provinces with the highest cases were DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, and were followed by other provinces. Most of the patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years (38.91%), the highest accompanying diseases were hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%). The most signs and symptoms are that the patient has a cough, shortness of breath and has a history of internal medicine and fever. And based on sex mostly experienced by men (58.94%) compared to women (41.06%), 60.4% of the community is still active outside the home. The Government of Indonesia is making efforts to reduce the Covid 19 outbreak by implementing a health protocol and a Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corona virus outbreak occurred in the world Since mid-December 2019. This disease was first discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, which is found in Wuhan's Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market or a market of fish and live animals that sell various species of animals.¹ It has been reported that this disease is caused by SARS-CoV-2 (formerly 2019-nCoV or HCoV-19). In general, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days (average: 5-6 days), but can reach 92 for 24 days.² The most commonly seen characteristics of COVID-19 are fever, cough and abnormal chest computed tomography (CT).³ On February 11 2020 The World Health Organization (WHO) declared a 2019 coronavirus disease (Covid-19) as pandemic. To date April 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in cases of 2,995,758 positive and 204,987 died. Spread areas occur in more than 213 countries including Indonesia, this is a global threat.⁴ (WHO, report 2020). The prevalence of the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, based on a report on April 29, 2020, showed an increase in cases, of which 9,771 were positive, 1,391 recovered and 784 died.⁵

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This disease appears inseparable from the role of animals or zoonoses in transmission to humans, bats, anteater and dogs that are suspected to be their hosts.^{6,7} Human to human transmission from Covid-19 occurs mainly through respiratory droplets, direct contact, asymptomatic transmission, and intrafamilial transmission.^{22,8}

Covid-19 can affect any demographics, including old age, children, and pregnant women. Therefore to stop transmission of the virus and save the lives of its citizens, the Indonesian government implements strategies and tactics including protocol directives from the World Health Organization (WHO) such as free testing with rapid tests and PCR, free treatment, the establishment of covid-19 hospitals, large-scale social restrictions, and volunteering and involving social organizations to handle this pandemic.

To see an overview of the outbreak and management of covid-19 handling in Indonesia, there needs to be an epidemiological study based on data reports from various sources, especially the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and a review of articles from various available sources and references. It is hoped that this study will be able to explain the understanding of COVID-19 which causes high mortality rates and suggest developing strategies to overcome future epidemic threats.

2. REVIEW METHOD

A narrative review was conducted using Elsevier, Medline / PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search terms use keywords: "Novel coronavirus," "Novel coronavirus 2019", "2019 nCoV", "Covid-19", "diagnosis". Observation studies and case reports for calculating prevalence were obtained from the policy brief and the report of the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. We also presented a survey policy brief to assess compliance with the physical, social distancing of the Research and Development Center for Humanities and Health Management, Litbang RI online (internet, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp) 19.654 respondents spread in 34 provinces in Indonesia.

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pathogenesis

Coronavirus 2019 is an inflammatory lung parenchymal disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Clinical symptoms that arise

vary from shock without complications (mild) to septic (severe).^{9,10} Coronavirus is the only positive RNA virus, which is encapsulated, not segmented. There are four genera, namely alpha coronavirus, betacoronavirus, deltacoronavirus and gamma coronavirus. Severe respiratory failure in COVID-19 is commonly associated with hyperinflammatory syndrome. Cytokine storms may cause hyperinflammation in severe SARS-CoV-2 disease.¹¹

Coronaviruses have capsules, round or elliptical particles, often pleomorphic with diameters of around 50-200 nm and coronavirus structures form cube-like structures with protein S located on the surface of the virus.^{12,13} The envelope is studded with projecting glycoproteins, and surrounds a core consisting of matrix protein enclosed within which is a single strand of positive-sense RNA ($M_r 6 \times 10^6$) associated with nucleoprotein. The envelope glycoproteins are responsible for attachment to the host cell and also carry the main antigenic epitopes, particularly the epitopes recognized by neutralizing antibodies. OC43 also possesses a haemagglutinin.

Coronavirus is sensitive to heat and can effectively be activated by disinfectants containing chlorine, lipid solvents with a temperature of 56 °C for 30 minutes, ether, alcohol, peroxysiacetic acid, non-ionic detergents, formalin, oxidizing agents and chloroform. Chlorhexidine is not effective in deactivating the virus. Coronavirus infections usually occur frequently in winter and humidity is not too high.^{12,13}

This new type of Coronavirus pneumonia can occur in all people especially immunocompromised. If exposed to large amounts of the virus at one time, can cause disease even though the body's immune system is functioning normally. People with weak immune systems such as the elderly, pregnant women, and other conditions, can cause the disease progressively faster and more severely. Coronavirus infection causes a weakened immune system against this virus so re-infection can occur.^{12,13}

The main clinical symptoms of COVID-19 infection are fever (temperature > 38°C), cough and difficulty breathing. Moreover, it can be accompanied by heavy tightness, fatigue, myalgia, gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea and other respiratory symptoms. In some patients mild symptoms are not accompanied by fever.^{12,13} In addition, fever and cough are reported to be the most common symptoms associated with COVID-19 patients.³ However, mild symptoms such as nausea, headaches, respiratory problems, sore throat, myalgia, vomiting and sometimes diarrhea was also shown in COVID-19 patients.^{3,14}

A meta-analysis study from journals concluded that COVID-19 patients would be exacerbated by comorbidities including was fever (91 ± 3, 95% CI 86-97%), followed by cough (67 ± 7, 95% CI 59-76%), fatigue (51 ± 0, 95% CI 34-68%) and dyspnea (30 ± 4, 95% CI 21-40%). The most prevalent comorbidities were hypertension (17 ± 7, 95% CI 14-22%) and diabetes (8 ± 6, 95% CI 6-11%), followed by cardiovascular diseases (5 ± 4, 95% CI 4-7 %) and respiratory system disease (2 ± 0, 95% CI 1-3%). Compared with the Non-severe patient, the pooled odds ratio of hypertension, respiratory system disease, cardiovascular disease in severe patients were (OR 2.36, 95% CI: 1.46-3.83), (OR 2.46, 95% CI: 1.76-3.44) and (OR 3.42, 95% CI: 1.88-6.22) respectively.¹⁵

The spread of the virus can be through close contact, environment or objects contaminated with the virus, airway droplets, and airborne particles. A droplet is a particle containing water with a diameter of > 5µm. Droplets can pass up to a certain distance (usually 1 meter) to the vulnerable mucosal surface. Droplet particles are large enough so that they will not last or settle in the air for a long time. Droplet production from the airways includes coughing, sneezing or talking as well as invasive respiratory procedures such as sputum aspiration or bronchoscopy, tracheal tube insertion. Airborne particles are particles with a diameter of less than 5µm which can

spread over long distances and are still infectious. Airborne pathogens can spread by contact. Direct contact is the transmission of pathogens directly with the skin or mucous membranes, blood or blood fluid that enters the body through mucous membranes or damaged skin.^{12,13}

Diagnosis

Laboratory markers of disease progression and clinical outcomes, such as D-dimer, C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin, neutrophil count, lymphocyte count and inflammatory cytokines were monitored.^{2,11} Regarding laboratory findings, decreased albumin (75.8%, 95%CI 30.5–100.0%), high C-reactive protein (58.3%, 95%CI 21.8–94.7%), and high lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) (57.0%, 95%CI 38.0–76.0), lymphopenia (43.1%, 95%CI 18.9–67.3), and high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (41.8%, 95%CI 0.0–92.8), were the most prevalent laboratory results (Morales, 2020). Diagnostic tests for COVID-19 have been developed such as reverse transcription-polymerase chain (RT-PCR), real-time PCR, real-time quantitative RT-PCR (rRTqPCR), COVID-19-RdRp/HeI real-time RT-PCR assay, POCT/bedside testing, loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP), full genome analysis by next-generation sequencing (NGS), fluorescence-based quantitative PCR assay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), computed tomography technique (CT) imaging and X-Ray.^{9,16,17}

Histologically, tissue biopsy of the lungs, liver and heart tissue reveals pneumococcal desquamation, hyaline membrane formation, diffuse bilateral alveolar damage in conjunction with cellular fibromyxoid exudates. Multiple nucleated syncytial cells, atypical enlarged pneumocytes, interstitial mononuclear inflammatory infiltrates along with the presence of the majority of lymphocytes in the affected lung configuring significant cytopathic effects.¹¹ Nearly all COVID-19 patients are reported to have varying degrees of disability in lung pneumonia with other viruses on CT imaging. In addition, other findings include bilateral multilobular sub-lateral consolidation of the lungs at an early stage followed by multiple mottling and ground-glass opacity.^{9,11}

Severe pulmonary lesions seen around the 10th day after initial symptoms in most patients recovering from COVID-19 disease.¹⁸ The blood profile of COVID-19 patients showed lymphopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and RNAemia along with higher aspartate aminotransferase levels and hypersensitive troponin.^{9,11} Initially reported to be normal, but a slight increase in level in the later stages was noted, indicating the possibility of secondary infection.¹¹ Cytokine storm associated with the rampant inflammation resulted into the release of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines like IFN- γ , IL-1 β , IP-10, MCP-1, TNF- α , G-CSF, MCP-1, IP-10, and MIP-1A which severely damages pulmonary tissues leading to death in severe COVID-19 patients. Although, lymphopenia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, and RNAemia occurs with a decrease in helper T cells, regulatory T cells, and memory T cells in severe COVID-19 cases notably the levels of Th1 and Th2 cytokines are found elevated. However, elevated levels of ALT, AST, LDH, CPK, creatinine, γ -GT and α -HBDH in a severe form of the disease suggests multiorgan involvement.¹⁶

Covid 19 Epidemiology in Indonesia

On April 28, 2020, Data from World Health Organization (WHO), there were 2,954,222 positive Covid19 cases and 202,597 dead, spreading over 213 countries. Cases in several countries show European Region 1 386 693 confirmed (27 313) 126 429 deaths (1904), Region of the Americas 1 179 607 confirmed (39 087) 60 211 deaths (1722), Eastern Mediterranean Region, 171 238 confirmed (5305), 7148 deaths (157), Western Pacific Region 145 385 confirmed (1264) 5998 deaths (40), South-East Asia

Region 48 348 confirmed (2288) 1917 deaths (93) African Region, 22 239 confirmed (769) 881 deaths.⁴

The official statistics of the epidemic in Indonesia were reported by the Ministry of Health through the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020, on April 29, 2020, the cumulative number of positive cases was 9,771, recovered 1,391 and 784 people died (cluster / web). Fig.1 shows the distribution of confirmed cases.⁵ during April 2020.

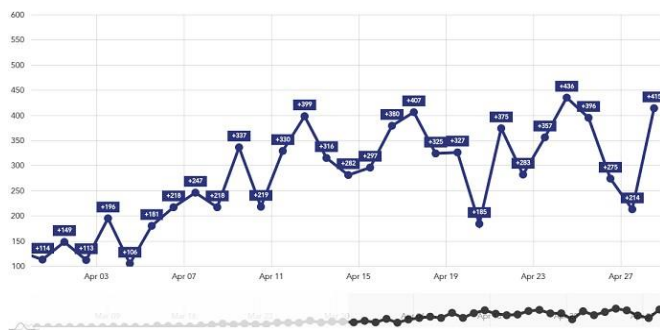
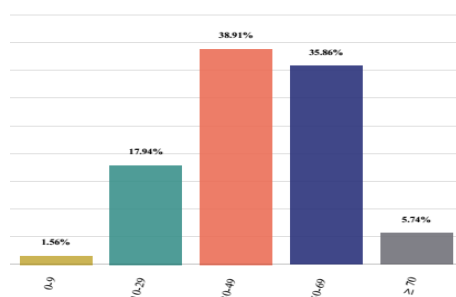


Fig.1 Distribution of Confirmed Cases during April 2020 in Indonesia.
Source : <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

At the beginning of April, there were 114 confirmed cases, further increasing until the second week, there were 407 cases. Fluctuations occurred from the third week to the fourth week and even dropped by only 214 cases, but the next day there was an increase again. Starting at the end of the month, the fluctuation case has begun to stabilize or decrease, and this is due to the Indonesian government making policies with large-scale social restrictions. The number of COVID-19 cases above is substantially possible still below proportion because the data are only based on rapid tests or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) while many people have not been confirmed even though they have the potential to be carriers of asymptomatic viruses. It has been speculated that the total number of COVID-19 infected people is about five times higher than the official statistics. This bias must be taken into account when interpreting any COVID-19 statistics.¹⁹

The distribution of the COVID-19 case area almost occurred in all provinces in Indonesia, the highest being in DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, followed by other provinces. The age of COVID-19 patients in Indonesia who had been diagnosed was mostly 30-49 years (38.91%), seen in figure 2.



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Figure 2. Distribution of COVID-19 Cases By Age.
Source: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Figure 2 shows that many cases of COVID-19 death are experienced in older people; this is associated with a weak immune system that allows faster development of viral infections and comorbidities.^{20,21} The results of previous studies, most patients heal themselves, while the mortality rate is around 10-14%, especially patients over the age of 40 years with comorbidities such as heart disease, asthma, chronic lung disease and diabetes.²⁰ The highest incidence of COVID-19 with comorbidities in Indonesia was hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%).

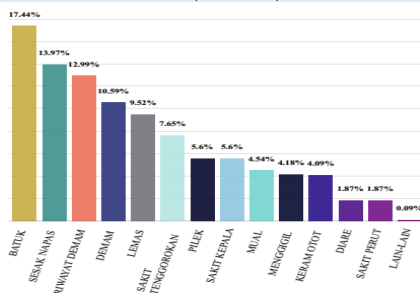


Figure 3. Signs and Symptoms of COVID-19 patientsSource
<https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Based on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 in figure 3, many patients experience coughing, shortness of breath and a history of internal medicine and fever. Research that has been done shows signs and symptoms of fever (96%) and cough (51.47%) were the most common symptoms.²² Coronavirus infection in Indonesia by sex is mostly experienced by men(58.94%) while women (41.06%).¹⁰

Physical Dan Social Distancing Compliance

The results of an online survey with Google form via the internet, Facebook, and WhatsApp related to community compliance with physical and social distancing calls, based on the results of the RI Ministry of Health Research and Development briefing policy of 19,654 samples, 99.96% knew about the government's recommendations for physical distancing. However, only 54.29% were obeyed keep distance and 8.82% stay at home, 32.09% stated that leaving the house to shop for basic needs, 43.99% stated leaving the house for urgent needs. from 19,654 respondents who carried out the health protocol, 93.40% used masks, 17.20% wore gloves, 47.37% said they always brought a hand sanitizer, and 31.79% said they gave greetings without contact.²³

Activities that are still a concern in the results of the compliance survey are the high activity of going outdoors (60.4%), this cannot be denied because the community needs to fulfill their daily needs, besides the policy taken by the government by implementing Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which it is still considered loose not applying total lockdown so that people are free to leave the house.

Prevention and Control of Covid-19 Spread

Public health and control measures are needed to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 people to people by limiting the global spread of the virus (song). Experience from

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the early phase of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia strongly highlighted that travel history, rather than chest radiography, is of paramount importance for early detection and isolation of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia cases.²³ Public services and facilities must provide antiseptic reagents for regular hand washing. WHO recommends that it is very important to limit transmission of infection by Physical distancing to avoid close contact, especially with health care workers and to prevent international outbreaks of avoiding countries or regions of the red zone. In addition, people with symptoms of respiratory tract infections should practice cough etiquette, which is to keep a distance, cover the cough and sneeze with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands, and in health care facilities improve infection prevention standards and control practices. especially in the emergency department.²⁴

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 9 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restriction Guidelines. Some activities are limited as long as the regions carry out the Large-Scale Social Restriction including restrictions on schools, work at the office, religious activities, public facilities, social culture, public transportation and defense and security. Efforts that are no less important are guarding public panic, social media one-sidedly increases knowledge and understanding, but also has the potential to spread false information or false news. Therefore the Government needs to provide accurate knowledge and prevent hoak information. It is also necessary to make efforts by all components of the community by exploring the potential of the community to be empowered and able to play a role in preventing the transmission of Covid-19.

4. CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 outbreak has become a health threat worldwide, Indonesia is one of the countries affected by more than 9,000 cases and more than 784 people have died. epidemiologically the Covid-19 case in Indonesia occurred in the 34 highest provinces in DKI Jakarta, most patients were aged 30-49 years, male sex and many were accompanied by comorbid hypertension, DM and heart disease, 60.4% of the community still carries out activities outside the home. Efforts to reduce Covid-19 cases by implementing health, social and physical distancing protocols through the Large Scale Social Restrictions policy.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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Article Review

Diagnosis and epidemiology of Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak in Indonesia

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years
- Highest comorbidity are hypertension, diabetes mellitus and cardiac disease
- Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has experienced an increase in 2,995,758 positive cases and 204,987 deaths, in distribution areas of more than 213 countries. This research using a systematic literature review, policy brief and internet-based questionnaire with the aim of finding out the diagnosis and epidemiology of Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak in Indonesia. The cases in Indonesia have reached 9,771 and killed 784 people, possibly as many as of 19 cases are asymptomatic but can be carriers of the virus. The diagnosis is carried out by rapid testing and using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Most of the patients diagnosed were aged 30-49 years (38.91%), the highest accompanying diseases were hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%). The most signs and symptoms are that the patient has a cough, shortness of breath and has a history of internal medicine and fever. Based on sex mostly experienced by men (58.94%) compared to women (41.06%). The Government of Indonesia is making efforts to reduce the COVID-19 outbreak by implementing a health protocol and a Large-scale Social Restrictions or “Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)” policy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus outbreak occurred in the world Since mid-December 2019. This disease was first discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, which is found in Wuhan's Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market or a market of fish and live animals that sell various species of animals.¹ It has been reported that this disease is caused by SARS-CoV-2 (formerly 2019-nCoV or HCoV-19). In general, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days (average: 5-6 days) but can reach 92 for 24 days.² The most commonly seen characteristics of COVID-19 are fever, cough and abnormal chest computed tomography (CT).³ On Feb 11, 2020, The World Health Organization (WHO) declared a 2019 coronavirus disease (Covid-19) as a pandemic. To date Apr 29, 2020, COVID-19 has experienced an increase in cases of 2,995,758 positive and 204,987 died. Spread areas occur in more than 213 countries including Indonesia, this is a global threat.⁴ The prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, based on a report on Apr 29, 2020, showed an increase in cases, of which 9,771 were positive, 1,391 recovered and 784 died.⁵

This disease appears inseparable from the role of animals or zoonoses in transmission to humans, bats, anteater and dogs that are suspected to be their hosts.^{6,7} Human to human transmission from Covid-19 occurs mainly through respiratory droplets, direct contact, asymptomatic transmission, and intrafamilial transmission.^{2,8}

COVID-19 can affect any demographics, including old age, children, and pregnant women. Therefore to stop transmission of the virus and save the lives of its citizens, the Indonesian government implements strategies and tactics including protocol directives from the World Health Organization (WHO) such as free testing with rapid tests and PCR, free treatment, the establishment of COVID-19 hospitals, large-scale social restrictions, and volunteering and involving social organizations to handle this pandemic.

To see an overview of the outbreak and management of COVID-19 handling in Indonesia, there needs to be an epidemiological study based on data reports from various sources, especially the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and a review of articles from various available sources and references. It is hoped that this study will be able to explain the understanding of COVID-19, which causes high mortality rates and suggest developing strategies to overcome future epidemic threats.

2. REVIEW METHOD

A narrative review was conducted using Elsevier, Medline / PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search terms use keywords: "Novel coronavirus," "Novel coronavirus 2019", "2019 nCoV", "Covid-19", "diagnosis". Observation studies and case reports for calculating prevalence were obtained from the policy brief and the report of the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. We also presented a survey policy brief to assess compliance with the physical, social distancing of the Research and Development Center for Humanities and Health Management, Litbang RI online (internet, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp) 19.654 respondents spread in 34 provinces in Indonesia.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pathogenesis

Coronavirus 2019 is an inflammatory lung parenchymal disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Clinical symptoms that arise vary from shock without complications (mild) to septic (severe).^{9,10} Coronavirus is the only positive RNA virus, which is encapsulated, not segmented. There are four genera, namely alpha coronavirus, betacoronavirus, deltacoronavirus and gamma coronavirus. Severe respiratory failure in COVID-19 is commonly associated with the hyperinflammatory syndrome. Cytokine storms may cause hyper inflammation in severe SARSCoV-2 disease.¹¹

Coronaviruses have capsules, round or elliptical particles, often pleomorphic with diameters of around 50-200 nm and coronavirus structures form cube-like structures with

protein S located on the surface of the virus.^{12,13} The envelope is studded with projecting glycoproteins and surrounds a core consisting of matrix protein enclosed within which is a single strand of positive-sense RNA ($Mr\ 6 \times 10^6$) associated with nucleoprotein. The envelope glycoproteins are responsible for attachment to the host cell and also carry the main antigenic epitopes, particularly the epitopes recognized by neutralizing antibodies. OC43 also possesses a haemagglutinin.

Coronavirus is sensitive to heat and can effectively be activated by disinfectants containing chlorine, lipid solvents with a temperature of 56 °C for 30 minutes, ether, alcohol, peroxyacetic acid, non-ionic detergents, formalin, oxidizing agents and chloroform. Chlorhexidine is not effective in deactivating the virus. Coronavirus infections usually occur frequently in winter and humidity is not too high.^{12,13}

This new type of Coronavirus pneumonia can occur in all people, especially immunocompromise. If exposed to large amounts of the virus at one time, can cause disease even though the body's immune system is functioning normally. People with weak immune systems such as the elderly, pregnant women, and other conditions, can cause the disease progressively faster and more severely. Coronavirus infection causes a weakened immune system against this virus so re-infection can occur.^{12,13}

The main clinical symptoms of COVID-19 infection are fever (temperature > 38°C), cough and difficulty breathing. Moreover, it can be accompanied by heavy tightness, fatigue, myalgia, gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhoea and other respiratory symptoms. In some patients, mild symptoms are not accompanied by fever.^{12,13} Besides, fever and cough are reported to be the most common symptoms associated with COVID-19 patients.³ However, mild symptoms such as nausea, headaches, respiratory problems, sore throat, myalgia, vomiting and sometimes diarrhoea were also shown in COVID-19 patients.^{3,14}

A meta-analysis study from journals concluded that COVID 19 patients would be exacerbated by comorbidities including was fever (91 ± 3, 95% CI 86-97%), followed by cough (67 ± 7, 95% CI 59-76%), fatigue (51 ± 0, 95% CI 34-68%) and dyspnea (30 ± 4, 95% CI 21-40%). The most prevalent comorbidities were hypertension (17 ± 7, 95% CI 14-22%) and diabetes (8 ± 6, 95% CI 6-11%), followed by cardiovascular diseases (5 ± 4, 95% CI 4-7 %) and respiratory system disease (2 ± 0, 95% CI 1-3%). Compared with the Non-severe patient, the pooled odds ratio of hypertension, respiratory system disease, cardiovascular disease in severe patients were (OR 2.36, 95% CI: 1.46-3.83), (OR 2.46, 95% CI: 1.76-3.44) and (OR 3.42, 95% CI: 1.88-6.22) respectively.¹⁵

The spread of the virus can be through close contact, environment or objects contaminated with the virus, airway droplets, and airborne particles. A droplet is particle-containing water with a diameter of > 5µm. Droplets can pass up to a certain distance (usually 1 meter) to the vulnerable mucosal surface. Droplet particles are large enough so that they will not last or settle in the air for a long time. Droplet production from the airways includes coughing, sneezing or talking as well as invasive respiratory procedures such as sputum aspiration or bronchoscopy, tracheal tube insertion. Airborne particles are particles with a diameter of less than 5µm, which can spread over long distances and are still infectious. Airborne pathogens can spread by contact. Direct contact is the transmission of pathogens directly with the skin or mucous membranes, blood or blood fluid that enters the body through mucous membranes or damaged skin.^{12,13}

Diagnosis

Laboratory markers of disease progression and clinical outcomes, such as D-dimer, C-Reactive Protein (CRP), procalcitonin, neutrophil count, lymphocyte count and inflammatory cytokines were monitored.^{2,11} Regarding laboratory findings, decreased albumin (75.8%, 95%CI 30.5–100.0%), high C-reactive protein (58.3%, 95%CI 21.8–94.7%), and high lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) (57.0%, 95%CI 38.0–76.0), lymphopenia (43.1%, 95%CI 18.9–67.3), and high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (41.8%, 95%CI 0.0–92.8), were the most prevalent laboratory results (Morales, 2020). Diagnostic tests for COVID-19 have been developed such as reverse transcription-polymerase chain (RT-PCR), real-time PCR, real-time quantitative RT-PCR (rRTqPCR), COVID-19-RdRp/HeI real-time RT-PCR assay,

POCT/bedside testing, loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP), full genome analysis by next-generation sequencing (NGS), fluorescence-based quantitative PCR assay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), computed tomography technique (CT) imaging and X-Ray.^{9,16,17}

Histologically, tissue biopsy of the lungs, liver and heart tissue reveals pneumococcal desquamation, hyaline membrane formation, diffuse bilateral alveolar damage in conjunction with cellular fibromyxoid exudates. Multiple nucleated syncytial cells, atypical enlarged pneumocytes, interstitial mononuclear inflammatory infiltrates along with the presence of the majority of lymphocytes in the affected lung configuring significant cytopathic effects.¹¹ Nearly all COVID-19 patients are reported to have varying degrees of disability in lung pneumonia with other viruses on CT imaging. In addition, other findings include bilateral multilobular sub-lateral consolidation of the lungs at an early stage followed by multiple mottling and ground-glass opacity.^{9,11}

Severe pulmonary lesions are seen around the 10th day after initial symptoms in most patients recovering from COVID-19 disease.¹⁸ The blood profile of COVID-19 patients showed lymphopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and anaemia, along with higher aspartate aminotransferase levels and hypersensitive troponin.^{9,11} Initially reported to be normal, but a slight increase in level in the later stages was noted, indicating the possibility of secondary infection.¹¹ Cytokine storm associated with the rampant inflammation resulted into the release of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines like IFN- γ , IL-1 β , IP-10, MCP-1, TNF- α , G-CSF, MCP-1, IP-10, and MIP-1A which severely damages pulmonary tissues leading to death in severe COVID-19 patients. Although, lymphopenia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, and RNAemia occurs with a decrease in helper T cells, regulatory T cells, and memory T cells in severe COVID-19 cases notably the levels of Th1 and Th2 cytokines are found elevated. However, elevated levels of ALT, AST, LDH, CPK, creatinine, γ -GT and α -HBDH in a severe form of the disease suggests multiorgan involvement.¹⁶

COVID-19 Epidemiology in Indonesia

On April 28, 2020, Data from World Health Organization (WHO), there were 2,954,222 positive COVID-19 cases and 202,597 dead, spreading over 213 countries. Cases in several countries show European Region 1,386,693 confirmed (27,313) 126,429 deaths (1,904), Region of the Americas 1,179,607 confirmed (39,087) 60,211 deaths (1,722), Eastern Mediterranean Region, 171,238 confirmed (5,305), 7,148 deaths (157), Western Pacific Region 145,385 confirmed (1,264) 5,998 deaths (40), South-East Asia Region 48,348 confirmed (2,288) 1,917 deaths (93) African Region, 22,239 confirmed (769) 881 deaths.⁴

The official statistics of the epidemic in Indonesia were reported by the Ministry of Health through the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020, on Apr 29, 2020, the cumulative number of positive cases was 9,771 recovered 1,391 and 784 people died (cluster/web). [Figure 1](#) shows the distribution of confirmed cases⁵ in April 2020.

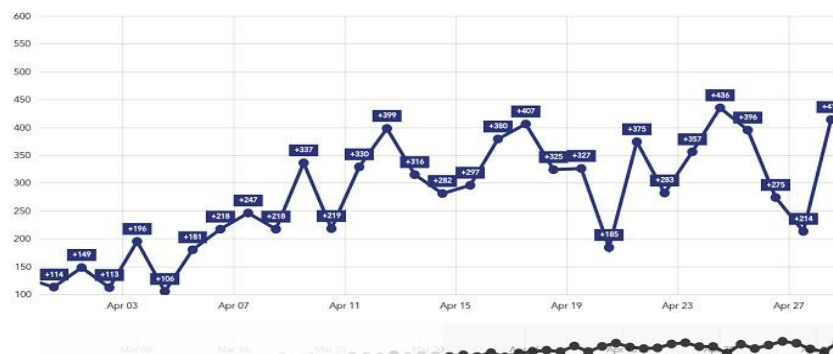


Figure.1 Distribution of Confirmed Cases during April 2020 in Indonesia.

Source: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

At the beginning of April, there were 114 confirmed cases, further increasing until the second week, there were 407 cases. Fluctuations occurred from the third week to the

fourth week and even dropped by only 214 cases, but the next day there was an increase again. Starting at the end of the month, the fluctuation case has begun to stabilize or decrease, and this is due to the Indonesian government making policies with large-scale social restrictions. The number of COVID-19 cases above is substantially possible still below proportion because the data are only based on rapid tests or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) while many people have not been confirmed even though they have the potential to be carriers of asymptomatic viruses. It has been speculated that the total number of COVID-19 infected people is about five times higher than the official statistics. This bias must be taken into account when interpreting any COVID-19 statistics.¹⁹

The distribution of the COVID-19 case area almost occurred in all provinces in Indonesia, the highest being in DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, followed by other provinces. The age of COVID-19 patients in Indonesia who had been diagnosed was mostly 30-49 years (38.91%), seen in [figure 2](#).

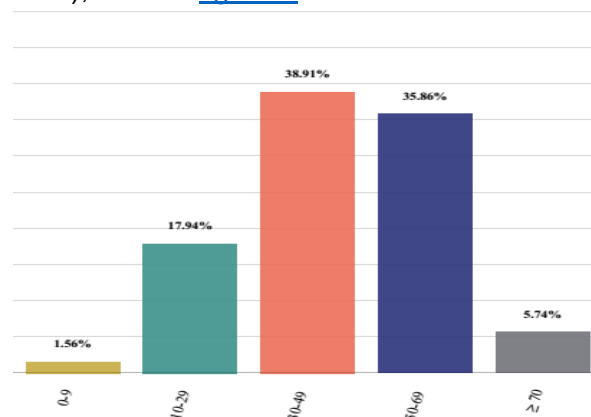


Figure 2. Distribution of COVID-19 Cases By Age.

Source: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

[Figure 2](#) shows that many cases of COVID-19 death are experienced in older people; this is associated with a weak immune system that allows faster development of viral infections and comorbidities.^{20,21} The results of previous studies, most patients heal themselves, while the mortality rate is around 10-14%, especially patients over the age of 40 years with comorbidities such as heart disease, asthma, chronic lung disease and diabetes.²⁰ The highest incidence of COVID-19 with comorbidities in Indonesia was hypertension (34.85%), diabetes mellitus (25.76%) and cardiac disease (17.05%).

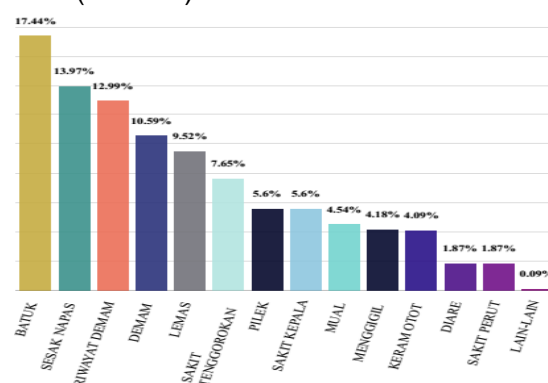


Figure 3. Signs and Symptoms of COVID-19 patients

Source: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Based on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 in [figure 3](#), many patients experience coughing, shortness of breath and a history of internal medicine and fever. Research that has been done shows signs and symptoms of fever (96%) and cough (51.47%) were the most

common symptoms.²² Coronavirus infection in Indonesia by sex is mostly experienced by men (58.94%) while women (41.06%).¹⁰

Physical and Social Distancing Compliance

The results of an online survey with Google form via the internet, Facebook, and WhatsApp related to community compliance with physical and social distancing calls, based on the results of the RI Ministry of Health Research and Development briefing policy of 19,654 samples, 99.96% knew about the government's recommendations for physical distancing. However, only 54.29% were obeyed keep distance and 8.82% stay at home, 32.09% stated that leaving the house to shop for basic needs, 43.99% stated leaving the house for urgent needs. from 19,654 respondents who carried out the health protocol, 93.40% used masks, 17.20% wore gloves, 47.37% said they always brought a hand sanitizer, and 31.79% said they gave greetings without contact.²³

Activities that are still a concern in the results of the compliance survey are outdoor activities. This cannot be denied because the community needs to fulfil their daily needs, besides the policy taken by the government by implementing Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which it is still considered loose not applying total lockdown so that people are free to leave the house.

Prevention and Control of COVID-19 Spread

Public health and control measures are needed to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 people to people by limiting the global spread of the virus.²² Experience from the early phase of SARS-CoV-2 Pneumonia strongly highlighted that travel history, rather than chest radiography, is of paramount importance for early detection and isolation of SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia cases.²⁴ Public services and facilities must provide antiseptic reagents for regular hand washing WHO recommends that it is crucial to limit transmission of infection by Physical distancing to avoid close contact, especially with health care workers and to prevent international outbreaks of avoiding countries or regions of the red zone. In addition, people with symptoms of respiratory tract infections should practice cough etiquette, which is to keep a distance, cover the cough and sneeze with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands, and in health care facilities improve infection prevention standards and control practices. especially in the emergency department.⁴

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 9 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restriction Guidelines. Some activities are limited as long as the regions carry out the Large-Scale Social Restriction including restrictions on schools, work at the office, religious activities, public facilities, social culture, public transportation and defence and security. Efforts that are no less important are guarding public panic, social media one-sidedly increases knowledge and understanding, but also has the potential to spread false information or false news. Therefore the government needs to provide accurate knowledge and prevent hoax information. It is also necessary to make efforts by all components of the community by exploring the potential of the community to be empowered and able to play a role in preventing the transmission of Covid-19.

4. CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 outbreak has become a health threat worldwide, Indonesia is one of the countries affected by more than 9,000 cases, and more than 784 people have died. Epidemiologically the COVID-19 case in Indonesia occurred in the 34 highest provinces in Jakarta, most patients were aged 30-49 years, male sex and many were accompanied by comorbid hypertension, DM and heart disease. Efforts to reduce Covid-19 cases by implementing health, social and physical distancing protocols through the Large Scale Social Restrictions policy.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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