Qualitative study of Social Stigma Among Patients Post Covid-19

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Abstract. Corona virus is a large family of viruses that cause diseases in humans and animals. In humans it usually causes respiratory infections, ranging from the common cold to serious diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). In the world there are data confirming positive cases of COVID 19 as many as 58,900,547 people including the death toll of 1,393,305 people. The 5 countrieswith the highest cases of COVID 19 positive confirmation in the world are the United States, India, Brazil, Russia and France. In Indonesia, COVID 19 positive cases reached 506,302 confirmed cases with 425,313 cases recovered and 16,111 cases of death. This study was conducted to find out the factors that are the cause of the phenomenon of stigma of society towards patients post COVID 19 in housing X pekanbaru city in 2020. Researchmethod with qualitative research is descriptive research and tends to use analysis and approach used in this study is a phenomenonological approach. Sample withdrawal withpurposive sample technique, the sample numbered 10 participants who had been stigmatised and willing to do interviews. The data analysis that researchers used in this study was the analysis of NVivo data with NVivo 12 plus software. The characteristics of the participants consisted of 4 men and 6 females, with an age range of > 28 years and < 45 years. Based on the results of interview analysis and the use of NVivo data analysisobtained 2 themes namely perception and anxiety. The conclusion of this study is that stigma is closely related to public perception and high anxiety levels so that there is a social stigma against post-COVID 19 patients in housing X.

Keywords: Covid 19, Stigma, Perception, Anxiety

1 Introduction

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. In humans usually cause disease infections of respiratory tract, from the common cold to serious diseases like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (Mers) and Syndrome Respiratory Acute weight of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Coronavirus kind of new which is found in humans since the incident outside the ordinary appears in Wuhan China, in December 2019, later named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS- COV2), and cause disease Coronavirus Disease-2019. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2020).

Like other respiratory illnesses, COVID-19 can cause mild symptoms including runny nose, sore throat, cough and fever. About 80% of cases can recover without the need for special

treatment. Approximately 1 out of every 6 people may be suffering from a severe illness, such as with pneumonia or difficulty breathing, which usually appears in phases. Although the number of death disease is still low (about 3%), but for those who aged up, and people with the condition medical that already exist before, they are usually more prone to become ill seriously. Seeing the development to date, more than 50% of confirmed cases have been declared better, and the cure rate will continue to increase. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2020).

In the world, there are as many positive case confirmation data as COVID 19 58,900,547 people including the death toll of 1,393,305 people. The 5 countries with positive confirmed cases of COVID 19 are the United States with 12,119,654 people, India with 9,177,840 people, Brazil with 6,97,401inhabitants, Russia with 2,238,828 inhabitants and France with 2,106,660 inhabitants. (WHO, 2020). In Indonesia there are positive cases of COVID 19 reached the number 506 302 cases of confirmed reports of cases settle as many as 425 313 cases and cases of death as many as 16 111 cases. Following 7 Province with the case COVID 19 terkonfimasi namely DKI Jakarta as much as 127,164 (25.6%) cases, East Java as many as 58,679 (11.8%) cases, West Java as many as 48,380 (9.7%) cases, Central Java as many as 47,380 (9.5%), South Sulawesi as many as 19,896 (4.0%), and Riau as many as 18 642 (3.7%) cases. (COVID 19 Indonesia, 2020).

Negative stigma when Covid 19 occurred in patients and health care workers who treat patients stigma 19. Covid negatives were given only going to make matters worse both mentally as well as the spread of the disease it themselves. Some DPOs and PDPs also experience psychological pressure from the surrounding environment. This happens because people often get various news negatively about the disease is though from the data that there IDI mentions the possibility of recovering the disease it was 97%. The stigmatization of the very impact on someone's immune related Covid 19 and will take effect in the process of healing the patient Covid19. (Bali Health Office, 2020).

In the quotation from the journal "Social stigma in the time of Corona Virus in 2020" at the conclusion that knowledge is not sufficient and conflicting information about the transmission of SARS-CoV-2. Uncertainty and anxiety those people have made them believe the information is biased and vague that provided by traditional media, media social as facebook, twitter, instragraam and experts who proclaimed themselves. Information that is wrong about Covid 19 has spread to fast for the whole world. The anxiety caused by the lockdown, much unknown around Covid 19 and fear of infection, has created stigma in local communities. (Sotgiou Giovanni, 2020).

The results of the observation of the news about the pandemic COVID 19 well was in the print media, electronic media and media social, not only discrimination on patients COVID 19 and patients post COVID 19 people also reject the nurse who lived in the area specified for nurses working at Home Hospitals that receive patients COVID 19, the most extreme is the denial of burial the bodies of the victims COVID 19 by a number of citizens, not just simply refused, citizens and even throwing stones at the officers medical which served to bring the bodies of the victims COVID 19 by ambulance. This incident raises the pros and cons in the community, groups of society pro assessing stigmatitasi and behavioral discrimination are things human as a form of protection of citizens but on the other hand how stigmatitasi and discrimination in ultimately ending in violence.

Based on the results of observations and interviews on 10 citizens of Housing Griya Mas Kota Pekanbaru found that people never do stigma against patients who had been declared cured of COVID 19, people feel very anxious to get back interact as before with patients who have been cured because people are afraid of contracting COVID 19. In addition, people tend to stay away from patients who have recovered and unconsciously discriminate against them because

they think the patient is post-patient COVID 19 still has the potential to transmit the remnants of the virus that could be transmitted to the other.

The results of observations and interviews with residents who live in the neighborhood of Housing X found several problems that have the potential to cause stigma in the community for post COVID 19 patients, including the low level of public knowledge about COVID 19 so that the public is more chose to stay away from people who have recovered from COVID 19, the anxiety people redundant because of fear of contracting the disease is also a matter that underlie the occurrence stigmatitasi, news circulated that have not been in testing the truth also be a factor triggering the behavior of stigmatitasi, and the social environment have a behavior that is deviant in dealing with patients who have recovered from COVID 19.

2   Methods

This type of research is descriptive research and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning (subject perspective) are emphasized more in qualitative research. The method of research qualitative is a method of research that is based on the philosophy of post-positivism. The approach that is in use in research this is the approach fenomenalogi.

The sampling technique in research this is the technique of purposive sampling, which is a method of determination of the respondent to be used as a sample based on the criteria for certain.

The sample in the qualitative research method is purposive which means it is in accordance with the aims and objectives of the study.

Selection of participants in this study is the citizens who never did stigma against patients post Covid 19 in the neighborhood of Housing X, Pekanbaru City.

The study population was 132 people. The research sample was 10 people. Samples research as much as 10 people associated with the saturation of the data, the saturation of data is a state in which the data were obtained no longer get additional information even though there are additional cases were new, stuff is happening because there is a saturation of information.

3   Results and Discussion

3.1   Results

As for the interpretation and discussion results of this study, the researchers found that negative stigma tends occur in patients who have recovered from COVID 19 in X housing in Pekanbaru city in 2020, this can be due to two things, two things are found by researchers as two themes that are the dominant emerging from the interviews that stigma negative occurs because the perception of the public that one of the patients post COVID 19 and the level of high anxiety about the potential transmission of COVID 19 from patients who have recovered from COVID 19. following this discussion.

Participants in this study were residents who lived in housing X Pekanbaru City. Research is carried out in the region work Puskesmas Sidomulyo, housing is already there are more less

15 years of the past. This housing is located in RW 015 and there are 5 RTs, the research was conducted in RW 015 RT 005, while the number of families in RT 005 is 132 families.

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Variabel	P1	P2	P3	P4	P 5	P6	P7	P8	P 9	P 10
Inisial	Tn. R	Tn.O	Tn. W	Tn. I	Ny. P	Ny. V	Ny. M	Ny. R	Ny. O	Ny. S
Usia	30 thn	35 thn	31 thn	42 thn	29 thn	33 thn	36 thn	31 thn	31 thn	37 thn
J K	L K	L K	L K	L K	P R	P R	P R	P R	P R	P R
Status	Kawin	Kawin	Kawin	Kawin	Kawin	Kawin	Kawin	Kawin	Kawin	Kawin

Based on the results of the structural interview analysis conducted, the researcher has identified several sub-themes from the formulation of three major themes related to the research objectives. These themes consist of:
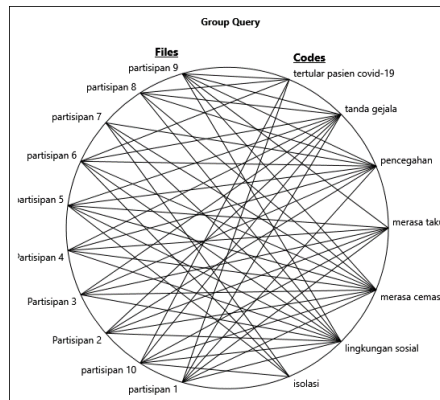

Figure 1. Sub-Theme

The results of this study were obtained through semi-structured interviews with 6 open questions with participants and field notes during the interview. From the results of data analysis, the researcher got 2 themes major with regard to research objectives. The theme obtained is based on the formulation of several sub-themes that were obtained during the interview process, this theme is a help in formulating the theme with the application of the results of the NVIVO 12 test.
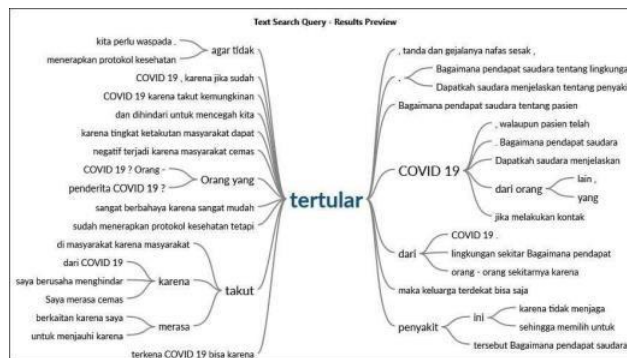

Figure 2. Text Search Query Contracted

This schema describes the statements of participants who have the keyword fear of being infected with the help of the Text Search Query Tools in NVIVO 12 plus.

Figure 3. Text Search Query Feeling Fear

This schema describes the statements of participants who have the keyword fear of being infected with the help of the Text Search Query Tools in NVIVO 12 plus.
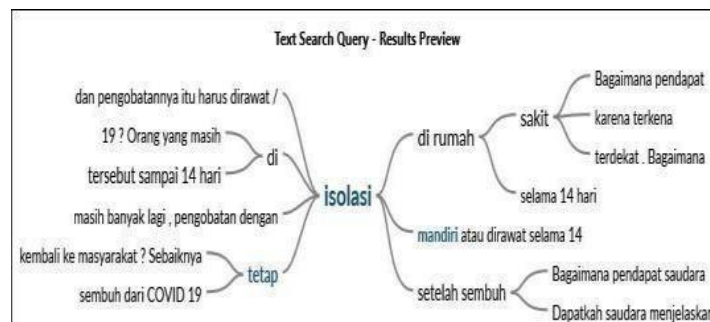

Figure 4. Text Search Query Self-Isolation

This schema describes participant statements that have the keyword remain self-isolating with the help of the Text Search Query Tools in NVIVO 12 plus.
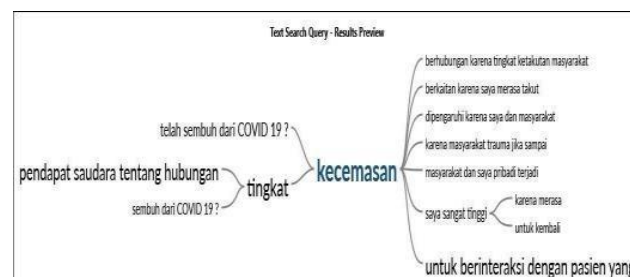

Figure 5. Text Search Query Anxious

This schema explains the statement of the participant who has the keyword feeling anxious with the help of the Text Search Query Tools in NVIVO 12 plus.

Figure 6. Text Search Query Social Environtment

Based on the results of the analysis of the data articles associated with the stigma of society to patients post covid 19 words - words that most frequently appear by using the software NVivo 12 plus on a word cloud of them COVID, brother, recover, the public, patients, contracting, and other forth. Picture below is the show Word Cloud which is used in the source of the research this.

3.2 Discussion

Researchers assume that occur negative stigma society to patients post COVID 19, the negative stigma it can be caused due to the perception of the public that one of the patients who had recovered from COVID 19 votes society towards people with COVID-19 becomes the source of transmission. Society is familiar with the teachings about cause and effect if a person is affected by a disease and what effects. It's that led to the emergence of the term stigma negative it.

Perception is an activity in the form of perceiving, integrating, and give ratings on the objects of physical or social. The sensing is usually dependent on the stimulus of physical and social that are in the environment. SENSARI of the environment is the one that will be processed together closely with things others who 've studied before, either in the form of expectations, values, memories, attitudes and others. (Young, 2017).

By reference to the journal with the title " Stigma and behavior of people in the patient positive COVID 19" with methods of research literarur review in conclude that there is an increasing number of reports of stigmatization public against those people from areas affected by the epidemic, in Indonesia stigma appears in the behavior of social as isolating paasien that has healed, reject and exclude people from one daeerah yangberpindah to regions other, exclude ethnic certain because in anggaap pembaawa virus, isolate medical personnel who work at home sick, refuse corpse because in regard there are viruses that can be transmitted. (Laurika Setiawati, Ike Sariti, 2020).

There is consensus that stigma research takes two oppositional and isolated paths:
a. Approach the micro-social, characterized by employment psychological (social), check the stigma at the individual and between individuals.
b. Approach the macro-social, symbolized by the work of sociological, related to the analysis of the level of the group (social / cultural) and structural.

Results of the study are in get researchers in line with the two reference journals researcher previously with the theme of the study were the same that stigma negative society to patients post COVID 19 in housing X Pekanbaru in 2020 tends to occur because of the perception that is wrong in society towards patients who have recovered from COVID 19 perception that could arise because people tend to assume that patients who have recovered from COVID 19 still potentially as transmission COVID 19 in the community, the community feel fear that there are still remnants of the virus in people who have recovered from COVID 19, and the public

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perception of people who have recovered from COVID 19 still have to do independent isolation for 14 days.

a. **Contracting,** diseases transmitted arising as a result of the operation of a variety of factors from the agent, landlord or the environment. This form is reflected in the terms which in known widely today. Namely a multiple cause (multiple causation of disease) as opposed to a single cause (single causation). In the efforts of experts to gather knowledge about the incidence of the disease, they have been doing controlled experiments to test up to where the disease was biased prevented so as to improve taaraf of life of patients.

b. **Feeling Fearful,** fear is an emotional response to a threat. Fear is a survival mechanism the basis of which occur as a response to a stimulus specific, such as a sense of pain or the threat of danger. Some experts psychology also have to mention that fear is one of the emotional base, in addition to happiness, sadness, and anger. Fear must be distinguished from another emotional state, namely anxiety, which generally occurs in the absence of any external threat.

c. **Isolation Mandiri,** principle, according to Iwan, patients do not get transmitted to the other. They must provide an example so that those who are not exposed can become more aware of the importance of health protocols, namely using masks, maintaining distance and washing their hands diligently. (dr. Iwan Aflanie, 2020).

d. **Worry**, Researchers assume that the stigma negative occurs due to anxiety society if infected COVID 19, people tend to feel frightened, wary was, parno to reestablish contact with patients who have recovered from COVID 19. People have a tendency to feel anxious at the things that have not known or well in a different group or another. It is this that led to the emergence of a negative stigma against certain groups, including the stigma negative patients COVID-19.

Journal else with the title "Stress psychological community as a result of the pandemic COVID 19", while the researcher is with the combined method of qualitative and literarur review, researchers have concluded there is a threatening situation and unpredictable as pandemic corona virus. Possible reactions are related dengaan stress as a response to the pandemic COVID 19 which includes a change in concentration, irritability, anxiety, insomnia, reduced productivity, and conflicts interpersonal, but it especially applies to the group that exposed the impact. In addition to the threat of the virus 's own, not adaa doubt that quarantine measures undertaken in banyaak countries, have the effect of negative psychological, further improve the symptoms of stress. (Mutiara Unvi Zahra, 2020).

The support of all parties so that sufferers of COVID-19 can be motivated to recover is highly expected. The role of the government, health practitioners, and community leaders in providing education related to COVID-19 will greatly help so that the community does not attach a negative stigma to people related to COVID-19. Although not included into the patient COVID-19, but harustetap attention to patterns of life healthy (consumption of vitamin C and E), keep cleanliness, wash hands with soap, use cloth masks if necessary, maintain body immunity, sunbathe every day, maintain social distancing / physical distancing, pay attention to recommendations from WHO, the government, the Ministry of Health, and so on (Allika Nurfadias Magulili, 2020).

Based on the reference journal that has been in review the researcher, the researcher concluded agree with the results of previous studies which concluded that the stigma negatively against paasien post COVID 19 can be caused due to anxiety levels high society to re-establish contact with patients who have been cured daari COVID 19, people feel anxious if until contracting COVID 19 then it will be a disgrace and shunned by the social environment, society

anxious if to get infected then all activity will be disrupted due must undergo quarantine independently or get treatment which intensified in the House of Pain.

a. Feeling anxious
b. Social environment

4 Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusions
Based on the research results, several conclusions can be made as follows:

a. People who live in housing X tends to leave a stigma negatively on patients who have recovered from COVID 19, people assume that patients who have recovered from COVID 19 still at risk for transmitting the disease COVID 19 to the other, people tend to restrict themselves and family to return interact with patients who have been Rid of COVID 19, people tend to stay away from patients and families of patients who have recovered from COVID19.

b. Based on the research that on get with the help of data analysis software NVivo 12 plus theme in the first that supports the negative stigma that is perception. Society tends to have the perception that one of the patients who had recovered from COVID 19, people assume that a patient who has been cured of COVID 19 still has the potential to melularkan disease COVID 19 because the public has a perception still exist remnants of the virus that is left behind, people feel afraid to go back contact with patients who have recovered from COVID 19, and the public assumes that the patient has recovered from COVID 19 remains still further to insulation independently at home for 14 days to assure not exist remnants of the virus that is left behind.

c. The study also found the theme of the two who were supporting the occurrence of a negative stigma in the community that is the anxiety, the public seems to have worried that very high if the back interact with patients who have been cured of COVID 19, people feel anxious if re- contact with patients who have been cured of COVID 19, the risk of exposure to COVID 19, and if not expose the public will get a stigma negatively on the environment they live in, and all activities will be annoyed at having to receive treatment either it at home Hospital as well as insulation independently for 14 days at home. Anxiety is also in support with social environmental response in responding to patients who have recovered from COVID 19, the majority of people tend to avoid and stay away from patients who have recovered from COVID 19 things this can be evidenced by the results of the interviews that have dilakukaan by researchers.

4.2 Suggestion
a. For Health Service Institutions
   1) For Health Workers
      It is expected that research this can be a source of reading that is relevant for personnel of health to add information about the stigma of society towards patients post COVID 19, and is expected to force health to build the perception of society towards a better and provide education to the community in order to decrease the stigmatization in kalangaan society.
   2) For Undergraduate Nursing Students
      It is hoped that the results of this research can become a reading source for undergraduate nursing students and can add knowledge to their readers.

3) For Further Researchers
It is hoped that this research can become a reference for future researchers who want to carry out research related to the same title and be able to further develop it variable penelitiaan to obtain information that is more much.

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