



Impact Of Covid-19 News On Health Workers' Anxiety In Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor Practice

Sirajul Rahman ^{1*}

Yunanri W²

¹ Communication Studies,
Muhammadiyah University of
Palangkaraya, Palangka Raya,
Central Borneo, Indonesia

² Informatics Engineering,
Sumbawa University of Technology,
Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara,
Indonesia

email:

sirajulrahman1972@gmail.com

Keywords:

Impact of news

COVID-19

Anxiety

Health Workers

Received: May 2024

Accepted: May 2024

Published: May 2024

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the impact of COVID-19 coverage on the anxiety of health workers in Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor's Practice. The theory used as the basis in this study is a theory initiated by Harold Lasswell that states there are five indicators or elements in communication namely 1) Communicators, 2) Communion, 3) Messages, 4) Media, and 5) Effects.

This research uses a discrete research design with qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used through interviews, observations and documentation. Research informants are taken from the proposal of policy makers and stakeholders. Data analysis techniques use analysis and interactive consisting of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

Based on the results of research on the impact of COVID-19 news on the anxiety of health workers in the Practice of Doctors Apotek Sumber Agung can be said to have fulfilled the elements of communication according to Harold Lasswell. News of the development of COVID-19 that is reported continuously has influenced and changed the attitudes, behaviors, concerns, and anxieties of health workers in the Practice of Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctors.



INTRODUCTION

Since the end of 2019, the world has been shaken by the outbreak of a new virus, a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), and the disease it causes is called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). It is known that the origin of this virus is from Wuhan, China. The widespread news about the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic spreading across the globe has led some information disseminators to rapidly and accurately seek information about the spread of COVID-19, including in Indonesia.

COVID-19 has become a recurring report, covered extensively in Indonesia through print, electronic, and online media. The messages or information conveyed through mass media can have both positive and negative impacts on its users. As explained by Morisan (2013), the significant role of mass media has made it an important focus for the broader community.

The content of mass media news can influence public attitudes, behaviors, and other aspects. This includes influencing the public's concern and anxiety about the current situation. Attitudes consist of cognitive, affective, and conative components, and anxiety is a part of the affective attitude. As Yuliandri (2000:18) stated, one effect of receiving messages (information) is anxiety, which is related to affective effects. Here, the researcher aims to understand the impact of COVID-19 news on the anxiety of healthcare workers after witnessing various incidents or phenomena.

According to data from covid19.go.id as of November 17, 2020, the number of new coronavirus infections worldwide had reached 54,771,888 cases, with 1,324,249 deaths. In Indonesia, the data showed 474,455 COVID-19 cases, with 15,393 deaths and 398,636 recoveries.

The high number of coronavirus-infected patients compared to the number of healthcare workers has led to a high death rate among healthcare workers in Indonesia. According to the Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Medical Association (IDI), Dr. Adib Khumaidi, as reported by ABC, the death rate of healthcare workers due to coronavirus infection in Indonesia is among the highest in Southeast Asia and even globally.

As reported by KOMPAS.com on November 10, 2020, the Mitigation Team of the Indonesian Medical Association (IDI) announced updated data on medical personnel who died due to COVID-19. From March to November, a total of 282 medical and healthcare personnel died due to COVID-19, including 159 doctors, 9 dentists, and 114 nurses. According to Irwandy, Head of the Hospital Management Department at Hasanuddin University, the death rate among Indonesian healthcare workers at that time was 6.5%. This means that for every 100 deaths, about six to seven were healthcare workers.

Based on data released by MMCKALTENG on November 15, 2020, the Central Kalimantan Province COVID-19 Task Force reported the latest developments in COVID-19 cases in Central Kalimantan as of Sunday, November 15, 2020, at 3:00 PM WIB. According to the data released by the COVID-19 Task Force Media Center, the number of confirmed positive COVID-19 cases in Central Kalimantan increased by 50 people, bringing the total to 4,930 cases. Eleven patients recovered, and 168 patients died, resulting in a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 3.4%. The COVID-19 recovery rate in Central Kalimantan increased by 11 people in the last 24 hours. In Katingan Regency, 113 people were confirmed positive for COVID-19, with 90 recovered and 5 deaths.

Sumber Agung Pharmacy is one of the pharmacies in Hampalit village. Besides selling over-the-counter medicines and serving doctor's prescriptions, Sumber Agung Pharmacy also operates a doctor's practice that is open daily. Two doctors take turns serving patients, assisted by a midwife, two nurses, three assistant pharmacists, and a pharmacist. The doctor's practice at Sumber Agung Pharmacy continues to operate and serve patients daily during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The increasing number of COVID-19 cases in Katingan also affects the doctor's practice at Sumber Agung Pharmacy. Although it continues to serve patients daily, the practice hours have been reduced from the original 3:00 PM-9:00 PM to 5:00 PM-9:00 PM. Additionally, healthcare workers and patients are required to follow health protocols. Healthcare workers must wear protective clothing, masks, face shields, and gloves, while patients are required to wear masks, maintain social distancing, and wash their hands before and after the examination. The examination room and patient waiting area are disinfected twice daily.

The large number of healthcare workers infected with COVID-19 has made those working at the doctor's practice in Sumber Agung Pharmacy feel anxious. This affects the patient intake system. Patients showing symptoms of COVID-19, such as anosmia (loss of smell) and ageusia (loss of taste), are advised to go directly to the hospital without being examined first. Additionally, the practice does not serve pregnant patients without complaints due to their higher vulnerability to COVID-19. The aim of this study is to understand the impact of COVID-19 news on the anxiety of healthcare workers at the doctor's practice in Sumber Agung Pharmacy.

According to Harold Lasswell, there are five indicators or elements in communication by answering the following questions: "Who Says What In Which Channel To Whom With What Effect?" (Mulyana, 2005:62). Based on this, five interdependent elements of communication can be derived: communicator, communicatee, message, media, and effect (Mulyana, 2005:141).

METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this study is the qualitative method. Becker (Kriyantono, 2012: 48) defines an approach as a set of ideas that describe the characteristics of a situation that allows for action to be taken. The qualitative method was chosen to strengthen the facts obtained by the researcher and to systematically identify and explain the existing data. This method enables the observation of phenomena related to the impact of COVID-19 news on the anxiety of healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor's Practice. Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, as the main goal of research is to obtain data. The data collection techniques used in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before conducting the research, the researcher initially conducted preliminary observations in the vicinity of the researcher's residence in Katingan Regency to understand the ongoing situation. After further investigation, the researcher conducted additional observations at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor's Practice to assess the impact of COVID-19 news on the anxiety of healthcare workers. It was found that the healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor's Practice face significant challenges in their duties. These challenges are not only due to the increasing number of COVID-19 cases and the difficulty in detecting the virus, but also because many people underestimate the virus and fail to follow health protocols.



Figure 1. Interview with Dr. Suprihatini

The theory used in this research is Harold Lasswell's theory, which states there are five indicators or elements in communication: communicator, communicant, message, media, and effect.

Communicator: The one who delivers or spreads the message (Sastropoetro, 1991:88). A communicator can be an individual speaking or writing, a group of people, or a communication organization such as newspapers, radio, or television. In communication, a communicator can become a communicant, and vice versa. Based on the research findings, news serves as a communicator utilizing mass media to disseminate communication to the public or audience. The news referenced in this research includes:

1. Okezone.com, November 17, 2020: "Update Corona November 17, 2020: Positive 474,455 People, 398,636 Recovered & 15,393 Dead." This news provides information on new cases, recovered patients, and deaths due to COVID-19 as reported by the government on November 17, 2020.
2. KOMPAS.com, April 9, 2020: "Rejected by Residents, Location of Burial for Corona-Positive Nurse Moved." This news discusses the rejection of the burial of a nurse who died from COVID-19 in Sewakul Cemetery, East Ungaran.
3. iNewsJateng.id, June 27, 2020: "Doctor's Practice in Sukoharjo Closed After Treating COVID-19 Patient Who Died." This news reports the closure of a doctor's practice in Sukoharjo, Central Java, by the COVID-19 Task Force for not adhering to health protocols after treating a COVID-19 patient.
4. Liputan6.com, September 1, 2020: "Dishonest Patient Causes 8 Doctors in Lampung to Contract COVID-19." This news highlights the dishonesty of patients in revealing symptoms and travel history, leading to eight doctors in Lampung contracting COVID-19.
5. KOMPAS.com, October 2, 2020: "Unable to Smell, a More Distinct Symptom of COVID-19 Than Coughing." This news informs that loss of smell is an official symptom of COVID-19 since May 2020, suggesting isolation and testing for those experiencing this symptom.
6. Liputan6.com, November 21, 2020: "Family Support Energizes COVID-19 Patients to Recover." This news emphasizes the importance of family support in boosting the morale of COVID-19 patients.
7. MediaIndonesia.com, December 28, 2020: "Referral Hospitals in Central Kalimantan Full." This news reports the full capacity of referral hospitals in Central Kalimantan due to the increasing number of COVID-19 patients.
8. Liputan6.com, January 7, 2021: "COVID-19 Task Force: Mask-Wearing Compliance Dropped 28 Percent From September to December." This news reports a decline in public compliance with health protocols, potentially increasing COVID-19 transmission.

According to Sastropoerto (1991:88), the Communicant is the message recipient and the communication process's target. The communicant translates the message according to their understanding (decoding). The ability to interpret the message depends on intellectual level, cultural background, situation, and condition. In this research, the communicants are the healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor's Practice, including Dr. Suprihatini, Nurse Indrawati, Assistant Pharmacists Almaidah, and Rumiati.

Based on the results of the interviews regarding the news published on okezone.com on November 17, 2020, titled "Corona Update November 17, 2020: 474,455 Positive Cases, 398,636 Recovered & 15,393 Deaths," Mrs. Suprihatini interpreted the news with a sense of worry. She felt that the increasing number of people infected with COVID-19 would extend the battle of healthcare workers on the front lines. This, in turn, would lead to more healthcare workers being exposed to the virus. Additionally, if the number of new cases continues to rise, it will impact all aspects of society. She emphasized that the government and the public must work together to reduce the increase in new COVID-19 cases.

Regarding the news published on KOMPAS.com on April 9, 2020, titled "Rejected by Residents, Burial Site of Corona-Positive Nurse Moved," Mrs. Indrawati expressed concern and regret over the residents' refusal to bury the nurse's body at the Sewakul public cemetery. She believed that the community should not have acted this way because, medically, the handling and burial of the body were safe, as it was done by special officers. Therefore, there was no need for excessive worry.

Regarding the news published on iNewsJateng.id on June 27, 2020, titled "Doctor's Practice in Sukoharjo Closed After Treating Deceased COVID-19 Patient," Mrs. Rumiati strongly disapproved of Dr. S's actions. She believed that a doctor should understand the rapid transmission of COVID-19 better. Mrs. Rumiati supported the community's action to report Dr. S to prevent the virus's spread in the area.

Regarding the news published on Liputan6.com on September 1, 2020, titled "Dishonest Patients Cause 8 Doctors in Lampung to Contract COVID-19," Mrs. Almaidah responded that such behavior by patients should not be repeated. Patients should be honest with healthcare providers about their symptoms and travel history to help detect the disease and reduce the risk of spreading COVID-19. She regretted the patient's dishonesty and stressed that continued dishonesty would result in more healthcare workers contracting COVID-19. She also noted that COVID-19 is not something to be ashamed of, and people should be brave enough to tell the truth.

Regarding the news published on KOMPAS.com on October 2, 2020, titled "Loss of Smell, a More Distinctive Symptom of COVID-19 Compared to Cough," Mrs. Rumiati commented that the loss of smell, or anosmia, is a symptom of COVID-19. However, people with a common cold can also experience this. She suggested that there might be distinguishing features between the symptoms of the coronavirus and other respiratory viruses. Mrs. Rumiati was interested in this finding, as she believed smell and taste tests could differentiate between COVID-19 and the common cold or flu.

Regarding the news published on Liputan6.com on November 21, 2020, titled "Family Support Effectively Boosts COVID-19 Patients' Recovery Spirit," Mrs. Suprihatini agreed that support is the most crucial thing COVID-19 patients need. Feeling supported and loved would motivate COVID-19 patients to recover more quickly. She added that many COVID-19 patients face significant stigma, which burdens them further. This situation needs to change, with not only family but also the community providing support.

Regarding the news published on MediaIndonesia.com on December 28, 2020, titled "Referral Hospitals in Central Kalimantan Full," Mrs. Almaidah interpreted the situation as very concerning. She worried about COVID-19 patients with mild conditions self-isolating without supervision, as they could unknowingly infect family members or others around them. Especially if patients feel recovered and stop isolating themselves without proper testing, it could significantly increase new cases.

Regarding the news published on Liputan6.com on January 7, 2021, titled "COVID-19 Task Force: Compliance with Mask-Wearing Drops by 28 Percent from September to December," Mrs. Indrawati regretted the public's lack of adherence to health protocols. She stated that people must realize that this negligence could lead to an uncontrollable increase in daily COVID-19 cases. She reminded everyone to discipline themselves because if this continues, the number of infections will rise, and hospitals will not be able to accommodate the surge.

According to Sastropoerto (1991:87), a message is everything conveyed by the communicator to the recipient or communicant. The message is an idea, feeling, or thought encoded by the sender or decoded by the receiver. In this study, the message conveyed by the news to healthcare workers at Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor's Practice as the communicants is as follows:

1. Providing information about the addition of new COVID-19 cases reported by the government on November 17, 2020, with 3,807 cases in Indonesia, totaling 474,455. This number is the result of tracing through 39,772 specimens examined using real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and molecular rapid tests (TCM). Additionally, 3,193 people recovered from COVID-19, bringing the total to 398,636 recoveries. Meanwhile, 97 more people died, bringing the death toll to 15,393. Furthermore, 64,928 people were suspects.
2. Providing information about a nurse working at Kariadi Hospital Semarang who died from COVID-19. When the body was to be buried at Sewakul Cemetery, some residents rejected it, so it was finally buried at Bargota Cemetery, Semarang. Despite the special handling procedures, there was no risk of COVID-19 transmission.
3. Providing information that the COVID-19 Task Force in Sukoharjo, Central Java, closed Dr. S's practice in Joho after receiving reports from the local community. Dr. S handled a Patient Under Investigation (PUI) who later died. Despite needing to follow health protocols and self-isolate, Dr. S continued practicing, causing community concern about becoming a source of COVID-19 transmission.
4. Providing information that 8 doctors in Lampung contracted COVID-19 after examining a patient who did not honestly disclose their symptoms and travel history. People view COVID-19 as something shameful, leading to dishonesty about exposure and symptoms.
5. Providing information that the loss of smell is a clearer indicator of COVID-19 than cough or fever. This conclusion came from a study by University College London (UCL). Loss of smell and taste was added to the official list of COVID-19 symptoms in mid-May 2020. The World Health Organization (WHO) currently states that anyone losing these senses should isolate and get tested for COVID-19.
6. Providing information that family support is crucial for COVID-19 patients. According to clinical child psychologist Edward Andriyanto Sutardhio from the University of Indonesia, caregiving support, love, and encouragement are essential for COVID-19 patients to recover and reduce guilt for being infected.
7. Providing information that the increase in COVID-19 patients in 14 districts and cities in Central Kalimantan has filled all hospitals, including the provincial referral hospital RSUD Doris Sylvanus. Suyuti, the Head of the Central Kalimantan Health Office, stated that the hospital only accepts severe cases requiring plasma therapy. Patients with mild symptoms or asymptomatic cases are advised to self-isolate under local government supervision to prevent further transmission.
8. Providing information that compliance with health protocols, such as mask-wearing and social distancing, has decreased according to data from the COVID-19 monitoring system. This can increase COVID-19 transmission. If more people contract the virus, the healthcare workers' struggle to manage COVID-19 patients will prolong.

According to Suryanto (2015:182), media are intermediaries for conveying information from the communicator to the communicant to efficiently spread the information or message. Media includes print, electronic, and online media. In this study, the media used by the news to inform the communicants about COVID-19 is online media, including portals like Okezone.com, KOMPAS.com, iNewsJateng.id, Liputan6.com, and MediaIndonesia.com.

Effects are changes that occur on the part of the communicant or target after receiving the message (Sastropoerto, 1991:89). Suryanto (2015:194) explains that effects are the end of the communication process, i.e., the attitudes and behaviors of the targeted individuals, whether they align with what was communicated. If they do, the communication is successful; otherwise, it is not. Based on interviews with healthcare workers at Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor's Practice, the effects of COVID-19 news include both positive and negative impacts.

Mrs. Rumiati revealed that after reading or watching COVID-19 news, she often experienced headaches, stomachaches, and nausea. She also felt worried, especially when reading about suspected COVID-19 patients in her area, fearing her family might get infected. She also panicked when she developed a high fever, thinking she had contracted COVID-19.

Mrs. Indrawati stated that during the initial spread of COVID-19 in her area, she felt afraid when meeting patients. This affected her working hours at the practice, reducing them from opening at 15:00 WIB to 17:00 WIB. Patients who usually waited inside the room now had to wait outside and register at the pharmacy first. Additionally, patients had to wear masks, wash their hands before and after the examination. She added that family members accompanying patients were not allowed into the examination room unless absolutely necessary.

Mrs. Almaidah expressed that she becomes anxious whenever she meets people showing COVID-19 symptoms. She feels particularly worried when she hears about an increase in COVID-19 cases in her area, fearing it might lead to a new cluster of infections. Her concern grows if one of the COVID-19 patients had previously sought treatment at her workplace. Mrs. Almaidah mentioned that if she were to contract the virus unknowingly, she could potentially spread it to others, especially her family. Mrs. Almaidah stated that she has started reminding her close contacts, such as family, friends, and people she meets, to always wear masks. She emphasized that public awareness needs to improve for COVID-19 to subside.

Dr. Suprihatini noted that the widespread negative stigma towards COVID-19 patients and their families prompted her to educate her patients that COVID-19 is not something to be stigmatized. She also reminds them not to ostracize and isolate confirmed COVID-19 patients and their families but instead to offer them support.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion on the impact of COVID-19 news on the anxiety of healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor Practice, it is concluded that the healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor Practice have been following news about the development of COVID-19 since it first broke out in Wuhan, China. Their frequency of watching or accessing news increased as COVID-19 spread in Indonesia. The healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor Practice experienced anxiety symptoms due to exposure to COVID-19 news. The effects observed in this study included anxiety reactions such as fear, worry, panic, and concentration disturbances, though not to the extent of experiencing sleep disturbances.

The images of the incident locations are imprinted in the minds of the informants, especially those who, as healthcare workers, are in daily direct contact with sick patients. This makes them feel anxious about their surroundings, where the number of COVID-19 patients continues to rise. The anxiety felt by healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor Practice has impacted the service system and led to a reduction in practice hours. Additionally, the healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor Practice strive to provide the community with new perspectives to avoid ostracizing or isolating confirmed COVID-19 patients and their families, and instead offer them support.

Healthcare workers at the Sumber Agung Pharmacy Doctor Practice also remind the community to always adhere to health protocols to reduce the risk of COVID-19 exposure. For future research, it is recommended to conduct more observations and gather data from valid and reliable sources. Considering that the COVID-19 virus has reportedly mutated, researchers are advised to be more cautious and always follow the health protocols recommended by the government.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research above, the researcher can provide several suggestions as follows:

1. The public and healthcare workers are advised not to be swayed by false information or hoaxes that are widespread in the community, as these can cause excessive anxiety. Therefore, the public and healthcare workers should be selective and access news from reliable sources to avoid falling for incorrect information.
2. The public and healthcare workers are encouraged to follow the health protocols recommended by the government to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

REFERENCE

- Hariyanti, A., & Rahayu, T. P. (2024). Implementation of Good Governance in Improving Public Service Performance at BNNP Central Borneo. *Journal of Public Administration Science: Policy Dynamics Public Services and Bureaucracy Transformation*, 1(1), 1-6. Retrieved from <https://journal.xsolusi.com/index.php/jaspdt/article/view/2>
- Juhairiah, S., & Yuwono, D. T. (2022). Pentingnya Menumbuhkan Minat Berwirausaha Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Menggunakan Teknologi Digital di Era Industri 4.0: The Importance Of Growing Interest In Entrepreneurship Among Students Using Digital Technology In The Industry 4.0 Era. *Neraca: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 8(1), 38-43. <https://doi.org/10.33084/neraca.v8i1.4361>
- Kementerian Dalam Negeri. 2020. *Pedoman Umum Menghadapi Pandemi COVID-19 Bagi Pemerintah Daerah*. Jakarta.
- Kriyantono, Rachmat. 2012. *Teknik Praktis Riset Komunikasi: Disertai Contoh Praktis Riset Media, Public Relation, Advertising, Komunikasi Organisasi, Komunikasi Pemasaran*. Jakarta. Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Morissan, Andy Corry Wardhani dan Farid Hamid. 2013. *Teori Komunikasi Massa*. Bogor. Ghalia Indonesia.
- Mulyana, Deddy. 2005. *Ilmu Komunikasi Suatu Pengantar*. Bandung. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Pasaribu, M. I. Y. A., Afiani Oktavia, L., & Fatmawati, Y. (2024). Strategy For Developing Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) Garantung Makmur As A Driving Machine For The Rural Economy In Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan

Province. *Journal of Public Administration Science: Policy Dynamics Public Services and Bureaucracy Transformation*, 1(1), 12–16. Retrieved from <https://journal.xsolusi.com/index.php/jasptd/article/view/4>

Sastropetro, Santoso R.A. 1991. *Pendapat Publik, Pendapat Umum dan Khalayak dalam Komunikasi Sosial*. Bandung. Remaja Rosdakarya.

Suryanto. 2015. *Pengantar Ilmu Komunikasi*. Bandung. CV. Pustaka Setia.

Yuwono, D. T., Azhari, M., & Juhairiah, S. (2023, November 29). IT-based education online learning in the middle of Covid-19 pandemic. *AIP Conference Proceedings*, 2702(1), 060008. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0154439>

Yuliandri, Elly. 2000. *Psikologi Klinis*. Surabaya. Fakultas Psikologi

Sumber online:

covid19.go.id (Diakses pada 17/11/2020)

<https://jateng.inews.id/berita/praktik-dokter-disukoharjo-ditutup-usai-tangani-pasien-covid-19-yang-meninggal>
(Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://m.liputan6.com/health/read/4413494/dukungankeluarga-ampuh-kobarkan-semangat-pasien-covid-19-untuk-semuh>
(Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://m.liputan6.com/news/read/4451781/satgascovid-19-kepatuhan-pakai-masker-turun-28-persen-sejak-september-hingga-desember>
(Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://m.liputan6.com/regional/read/4344843/pasientak-jujur-bikin-8-dokter-di-lampung-terpaparcovid-19> (Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://mediaindonesia.com/nusantara/372237/rumahsakit-rujukan-pasien-covid-di-kalteng-penuh> (Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://mmc.kalteng.go.id/berita/read/31240/perkembangan-terbaru-kasus-covid-19-di-kaltengsembuh-11-orang-dan-konfirmasi-baru-50-orang>
(Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/11/10/14333001/idi-sejak-maret-november-282-dokter-danperawat-meninggal-akibat-covid-19>
(Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://nasional.okezone.com/read/2020/11/17/337/2311069/update-corona-17-november-2020-positif474-455-orang-398-636-semuh-15-393-meninggal>
(Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://regional.kompas.com/read/2020/04/09/19294931/ditolak-warga-lokasi-pemakaman-perawatpositif-corona-dipindah?page=all#page3>
(Diakses pada 20/11/2020)

<https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/10/02/112909623/tak-bisa-mencium-bau-gejala-covid-19-yang-lebih-khas-dibanding-batuk>
(Diakses pada 20/11/2020)