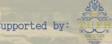
## "Enhancing Interprofessional **Collaboration and Learning for** Strengthening Primary Health Care"

TUFH THE NETWORK: **TOWARD UNITY** 2021 FOR HEALTH

July 21-23, 2021 Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta, Indonesia







## **TUFH 2021** ABSTRACTS

Title	COLLABORATE TO FIGHT COVID-19 (COFIGHT): PROACTIVE TELEMONITORING APPROACH TO IMPROVE THE SELF- QUARANTINE PROCEDURE AND SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM QUALITY IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
Type	Oral Presentation High-Quality Learning and Collaborations in the Health Workforce
1st Author	GRACE IVA SUSANTI
Co-Authors	HANGGORO TRI RINONCE, DESYIFA ANNISA MURSALIN, ELIDA FADHILATUL LATIFA, GALANG TRI ATMAJA, NINDYA WIDITA AYUNINGTYAS, RAHADIYAN WHISNU DEWANEGARA, RESTANTI AULIA NOVITASARI, ROSYIDA AVICENNIANING TYAS, VINDY ANDANA REKSAPUTRI
Country	INDONESIA
Abstract N <sup>o</sup>	TUFH667
Content	Background: Monitoring the implementation of self-quarantine procedures for people with traveling history, asymptomatic people, people under observation, and suspects become the responsibility of primary health care (PHC), yet the heavy workload of health workers in health centers due to increasing COVID-19 cases, makes it impossible to run optimally. COFIGHT collaborates with PHCs and implements a proactive monitoring approach to society. Therefore, evaluation needs to be done to identify the obstacles faced by PHC and the solutions offered by the COFIGHT system in responding to the pandemic. Methods: This is a qualitative study using the thematic analysis method, conducted in nine PHCs located in Sleman and Bantul, Yogyakarta, and Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia during June 2020. Six of nine PHCs are located in rural areas and three of them in urban areas. The data were collected by conducting semi-structured in-depth interviews and analyzing the surveillance database from PHC, COFIGHT's database, and field notes. Results: There were several problems encountered by the PHC, for instance, poor quality of education, no health protocol evaluation, heavy workload of health workers, passive monitoring, and unmonitored traveling history. After the collaboration, the significant results shown were personalized education, evaluation of health protocols, reduction in the workload of health workers, proactive monitoring, and monitoring of traveling history. Conclusion: Indonesian people need reliable health information education by competent medical personnel. Therefore, a collaboration between governmental and non-governmental organizations is urgently needed to fill the gaps in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Network: Towards Unity For Health (TUFH) secretariat@thenetworktufh.org | http://thenetworktufh.org