Model of Surveillance Prevention and Control Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) in Samutprakan Central Prison

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Abstract

This research has a general objective 1) To study the situation and operations of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak abroad and domestically. And specific objectives 2) To study surveillance patterns, Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) In Samut Prakan Provincial Central Prison 3) To make policy recommendations for the development of surveillance models and guidelines, Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) In Samut Prakan Central Prison. It’s qualitative research. The tools used in the research are documentary research data collection, in-depth interviews from 11 key contributors. Using semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions of 8 people. The results showed that 1) Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic Situation It affects inmates in prisons both in Thailand and abroad. Prisons abroad have imposed measures to reduce overcrowding of inmates by temporarily releasing vulnerable inmates such as the elderly, Persons with underlying medical conditions and pregnant women and inmates who are on trial at court. Inmates are vaccinated, and preventive measures are taken by staff to reduce transmission. Meanwhile, prison operations in Thailand have been implemented in accordance with coronavirus surveillance measures. 2019 Strictly with new inmate care (upstream) Former inmates (midstream) and inmates released (downstream) 2) Surveillance model, Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Samut Prakan Central Prison in accordance with the management guidelines “4 M”. Starting from the management side, focusing on participatory management, especially with the host hospital, Bang Bo Hospital with good relationships for a long time. Determine the indicators, directs clear operations from inner prisons to other prisons, Adopt bubble & seal principles during the pandemic. Emphasis is placed on vaccine coverage among all staff and inmates. The budget is supported by several of the most important sources of budget: public donations. Personnel: Healthcare workers of prisons and host hospitals, such as: Bang Bo Hospital is very cooperative and helpful. Prison volunteers helped operate. Equipment, Material Side: Aid supplies are managed jointly through the support of host hospitals and between prisons. And 3) important policy recommendations should be managed by continuing to expand the management policy. The management should apply Buddhist management principles to the implementation of disease control surveillance. Manage resources, especially budgets from local government organizations, support increased operations, and develop the necessary medical supplies database model to be ready for use in emergencies.

Keywords: Prison / Prisoner / Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID – 19).

INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus disease 2019 or COVID-19 pandemic has spread rapidly and widely around the world, with many infections and deaths, and the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 pandemic. For Thailand the Ministry of Health has declared Coronavirus Disease 2019 the 14th most dangerous contagious disease. Dangerous Communicable Diseases (No. 3) Dated February 26, 2020 (Division of Public Health Services, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health, 2021).

According to statistics from the World Population Review, Thailand has the sixth highest number of prisoners in the world, 3rd in Asia and 1st in ASEAN with a number of prisoners. The number is 309,282, but the prison can accommodate about 120,000 prisoners. According to the Department of Corrections’ nationwide inmate statistics, as of March 1, 2013, 3 prisoners in prisons nationwide reached 311,605 people (Department of Corrections, 2020). This makes prison living very overcrowded (Division of Public Health Services, 2021). In Samut Prakan central prison. There is an area located in the metropolitan area where there is a prisoner. The 6,501 cases are the fourth highest in the nation and the 1st among correctional officers, District 1 (Department of Corrections Statistics Report, 2020). In addition to Samut Prakan province being an industrial
city with a large population of latent and migrant workers coming to work, crimes in Samut Prakan province and other cases continue to occur. As a result, the number of prisoners in prisons is increasing. Around May 2021, Samut Prakan Central Prison found that four prisoners had been infected with COVID-19 and were admitted for procedural treatment (Office of the Minister of Justice, 2021). Prisoners inside prisons are a group that is vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19, as they are a group that is restricted in restricted ground. Both environmental factors of detention facilities, crowded living or living closely together will further increase the spread of infection. Prisons do not have a good ventilation system that meets the standards of public health. Also, prisoners lack hygiene discipline, there are not enough tools to decontaminate residential areas to meet the day-to-day needs of high entry and exit rates (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2021).

Such Management problems within prisons revealed that there is also a shortage of resources and basic public health utilities such as medicines, tools. The proportion of nurses to prisoners in prisons is higher than 1:1,250, and most prisons do not have full-time doctors. So Under the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, the potential for rapid and severe transmission under prison health restrictions is therefore an additional factor in increasing the risk of transmission in prisons and may inevitably affect outside society (Department of Corrections, 2020). Therefore, we are interested in studying the Model of Surveillance Prevention and Control Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) in Samutprakan Central Prison

Research objectives

General objective

2.1 To study the situation and operations of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID -19) outbreak abroad and domestically.

Specific objectives

2.2 To study surveillance patterns, Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID -19) In Samut Prakan Provincial Central Prison

2.3 To make policy recommendations for the development of surveillance models and guidelines, Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID -19) In Samut Prakan Central Prison

Research Methodology

It is a qualitative data collection and analysis consisting of Part 1 Documentary Research, which studies and collects data on the situation of COVID-19, including surveillance guidelines, Prevention and control of diseases in foreign prisons and in Thailand. Part 2 In-depth interviews with 11 key contributors consisting of 1) executives or persons responsible for the main tasks of surveillance, Prevention and control of covid-19 infections regional agencies include Samut Prakan Central Prison, 2) Local government organizations, namely Klong Dan Subdistrict Administrative Organization, and 3) Prisoners in central prisons, i.e., prison volunteers. And Part 3 Focus Group Discussions, which consists of personnel, persons responsible for surveillance work, Prevention and control of COVID-19 and related personnel, including: Dear Central Samut Prakan, Bang Bo Hospital, Samut Prakan Provincial Justice Office, Samut Prakan Provincial Office of Social Development and Human Security and Samut Prakan Provincial Public Health Office, 8 people. The verifiability of information obtained from in-depth interviews, with a triple data check and a tool fidelity check by bringing in questionnaires created for 3 experts. Considering that the IOC (Index of Item Objective Congruence) scores have an IOC score between 0.08-1.00, the questionnaire can be used for all inquiries, and this research by the Human Research Ethics Committee, The Samut Prakan Provincial Public Health Office has endorsed the research project in accordance with the Guidelines for Research Ethics in Humans, The Ministry of Public Health is already in place.

Findings

The results of a study under the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), in which the World Health Organization identified prisons as vulnerable to the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Pre-pandemic global prisoner information has been found that there is a global prisoner population. Of the 11 million people, more than 300,000 of whom are prisoners during trial, more than 50 percent are sentenced to prison in cases unrelated to violence. The focus on prison sentences and the lack of adequate non-policing measures have resulted in prisons in 124 countries experiencing prisoner overflows. Get the prisoner in excess of the standard capacity. During the covid-19 pandemic, it was a situation known as “prison overcrowding”, a condition that is at risk of spreading the disease. There are also complementary factors such as prisoners being a population that comes from economically and socially constrained groups, experiencing health problems before entering prison. After the World Health Organization Announced on March 11, 2020, entering a state of pandemic, many countries around the world can carry out surveillance. Prevent and control the disease, such as locking down measures, refraining from gatherings, social distancing to reduce the risk of contracting the disease, etc. But these measures. It does not apply to prisoners in prisons, which affects the well-being and human rights of prisoners. And the basic human rights of direct prisoners. During the pandemic, international organizations expressed concern over the welfare of detainees in prisons around the world, resulting in the U.N. Human Rights Headquarters stressing to member states around the world that imprisonment should be the last criminal measure and expediting the implementation of population reduction during the pandemic, as follows:

1. Release prisoners, especially prisoners in prisons who are elderly, People with underlying medical conditions and pregnant persons.

2. Prisoners during trials, many of which have released prisoners, such as Colombia and Peru.

3. Globally, there are for about 2.5 million people. That's, for the most part, an unconstitutional offense. Many countries have resorted to alternative approaches to reducing prison sentences, such as out-of-prison treatment. Under the concept of reducing the criminality of drug cases, which has worked in many countries.

4. The use of technology helps in visiting relatives, which reduces the risk of transmission in prisons. It's better than banning visits because it stresses the prisoner.

5. Vaccination of prisoners in prisons in many countries around the world, especially in European countries. Requiring vaccination among prisoners in prisons is a priority, but in many countries, it is still thought of as looking at prisoners as a priority for those who deserve to be vaccinated.

6. Correctional officers, a group of individuals who are at high risk. Because they work hard, they are close to the inmates, and they are constantly in and out of prisons. It found that some countries had a high number of infected prison staff with 88 percent of all infected people. However, the data, Statistics related to prisons, such as those infected, do not reflect the whole truth, as many countries do not disclose information.

Therefore, under the circumstances of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the global prison response, efforts have been made to control the spread of viral infections. Corona 2019 under the Principles of Human Rights. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right (ICESCR), a multilateral contract, passed by the United Nations General Assembly and entered into force in 1976. Access to health services is a fundamental right of every person even if the person loses his freedom from imprisonment, and under the Universal Guidelines on Prisoner's Health Care, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of prisoners, or the Mandela Rules, which state that "prisoners should receive essential health services without charge, and without discrimination of legal status. In the wake of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic, the World Health Organization and international organizations have prepared to prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19), prepared prison operating manuals during the COVID-19 pandemic in prisons and detention facilities, and emphasized prison health services as part of the overall public health effort. "Preventing the virus from entering prisons and other detention facilities is an extremely important action to avoid or reduce infections and outbreaks within prisons and outbreaks."

2. Study of surveillance patterns Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID – 19) Samut Prakan Central Prison. Qualitative techniques are collected by conducting focus group discussions and in-depth interviews.
Management: Samut Prakan Central Prison is the only prison in Samut Prakan Province. It has an area of 147 rai, 1 ngaan, 85 sq.wah. Prisoner statistics All types of prisons 2018 – 2021 7,398 people, 7,533 people, 6,933 and 5,807, respectively. Since 2019, the number of prisoners has decreased. During the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID –19) pandemic, the host hospitals in charge include Bang Bo Hospital, a 120-bed community hospital (level M 2), where the hospital's capacity is well-equipped to take care of prison inmates, both for health promotion, prophylaxis, medical treatment and rehabilitation. This supports the implementation of guidelines for the provision of public health services for prisoners. In prison, Supports Pansuk Correctional Program, Do good deeds for the nation, Shasana, King. The service system is linked to host hospitals and primary care units in Bang Bo district and Samut Prakan province. It uses the HosxP program and database system of 43 files. This can link information on the care of patients to some hospitals and agencies affiliated with the Prisoner HealthCare Authority. Prisons continued. This is a major limitation on the information system because there is no internet in prisons. Therefore, it is not possible to record data in real time, Data must be recorded later, requiring the use of additional data logging power rates after service.

During the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID –19) pandemic, Samut Prakan Central Prison Found a prisoner. First, on May 11, 2021, the situation is likely to rise to its highest during July - August 2021. Then the situation of the disease began to decline and the epidemic in prisons was finally controlled. The situation of the prisoner in May – October 2021 found the prisoner. Cumulative confirmed cases totaled 2,240 cases, 2,137 cumulative recoveries and 103 pending treatments and 5 deaths. Then the situation tends to decline as the epidemic can be controlled. This is due to Samut Prakan Central Prison and Mae khan Hospital; Bang Bo Hospital has always been very well coordinated. With the most executive-level relationships, and those responsible for both agencies. As a result, the surveillance management service, Preventing and controlling the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID –19) is in the same direction. Support, cooperate, help manage resources together, people, money, what’s involved is both the support of operations and resources from various sources in the area.

For operational success indicators, the Department of Corrections's guidelines are based on the department of corrections' indicators, with Samut Prakan Central Prison focusing on three key indicators: 1) The percentage of people infected with COVID-19. 2) The rate of covid-19 deaths and the percentage coverage of covid-19 vaccination services of prisoners and staff, which are indicators that affect the control of the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID) –19 Very well. For measures to operate Samut Prakan central prison, the establishment of surveillance operations measures, Prevent and control the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in both pre-pandemic periods. During the pandemic and vaccination measures. In addition to that, the central prison strictly adheres to the measures and guidelines of the Ministry of Health.

Money: In the wake of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID – 19) pandemic, Samut Prakan Central Prison is funded by budgetary sources such as the Department of Corrections, Statements of Samut Prakan Central Prison, And from the Ministry of Public Health through the Host Hospital under various related projects, Local government organizations in Samut Prakan Province. In particular, Samut Prakan provincial administrative organization, private entities, this can result in the management of healthcare expenditures in terms of preventing and controlling the rapid spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The medical expenses of an infected prisoner are under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and the National Health Insurance Administration. According to adequacy studies, there is still an opportunity to spend additional administrative budgets. This is within the context of Samut Prakan Province, an industrial city. There are many entrepreneurs who are ready to provide support in the event of a crisis and, importantly, the local governing bodies of Samut Prakan Province. Samut Prakan Province There are some of the country's top budget, local government organizations that are ready to serve.

Man: During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic Samut Prasad Central Prison has with the healthcare personnel of the prison. 6 -8 persons (ratio of 1 nurse to prisoner About 1,000 people). The healthcare workers of the host hospital, Bang Bo Hospital supports the rescue. There are also prison health volunteers who complete a 43-hour training course, which Samut Prakan Central Prison provides every year. Approximately 200 to 300 per year People to help perform duties in different territories with clearly defined roles and duties. However, according to the analysis of the personnel of the host hospital, Bang Bo Hospital, which is a hospital in the area of responsibility, is an M2 level community hospital. 120 beds, which are responsible for the prisoner's health care. In Samut Prakan Central Prison, which numbered 7 - 8. Thousands of people. This should give Samut Prakan Hospital, which is a hospital, Samut Prakan provincial center, jointly responsible, supportive, Overseeing Samut Prakan Central Prison will help ease the burden on the authorities.

For morale-building systems. Studies have shown that Samut Prasad Central Prison Management Policy has the idea of building morale by not blaming the prison staff when prison staff are infected. The Ministry of Justice sets a clear policy in which cases of infected prison officials may be subject to disciplinary action. The prison administrators were of the opinion that the authorities had tried to prevent it, and no one wanted to be infected, Prison administrators are forgiven and not blamed,
only asking officials to be careful not to spread the virus to prisoners. In prisons, to build morale for the authorities. However, this may depend on the severity of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID) pandemic.

Material: According to the study, the materials used in the prevention, surveillance and control of the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID – 19) were obtained from various budgetary sources, including the Department of Corrections, Host Hospital, Bang Bo Hospital or Ministry of Health through the host hospital, Samut Prakan Provincial Administrative Organizations and various local government organizations, private entities, Foundations and, most importantly, devotees donated, which are in large numbers, especially materials in defense, disease control, Management of medical supplies by Samut Prakan Central Prison Medical Facility under the cooperation of Bang Bo Hospital.

3. Make policy recommendations for the development of surveillance models and guidelines. Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID -19) In Samut Prakan Central Prison

The researcher would like to offer policy recommendations in the following areas:

1. Management

   1) Frequent changes in the chief executive of Samut Prakan Central Prison

   Due to the findings, the issue in question was that the chief executive of the Samut Prasad Central Prison changed frequently, resulting in discrete management of the relevant areas. The researchers then proposed to the central government, the Ministry of Justice, The Department of Corrections has considered changes to its chief executive as it could impact the administration of prison health care, with significant communicable disease control actions, particularly Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID 19), as a matter of speed in disease control operations, if operations are fast, it will be able to control the disease from spreading widely. Therefore, if the appointment of a level bishop should consider the experience (it takes time) and continue to implement the resolution of the problem in a key area.

   2) The Administrative Developed by Buddhist Surveillance, Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) and other emerging diseases.

Since Thailand is a Buddhist city, Buddhist thinking can be used to solve important problems. According to the researchers, Montri Sahachairungruang (2021) has studied organic principles to solve the problems of people's lives in the era of coronavirus disease 2019. According to Buddhist guidelines. By following the SamMaThiTi, or the manifestation of the six eagles: eyes, ears, Nose, tongue, body, mind are the primary prevention principles against Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID – 19) from the beginning to the maximum. The researchers analyzed and then saw that the concept was cultivated and adapted. The mind set allows people to behave in accordance with Buddhist principles to solve problems sustainably. The Triassic-legged principle, which consists of: Canon is to have a safe, unobstructed lifestyle or live a life that is conducive to society and the world. Meditation is the development of quality, fitness and mental health, mindfulness and wisdom are to apply knowledge to solve problems and come up with solutions to problems in a constructive way. If the government instilled ideas among the general public, they would not be able to do so. Prison officials and prison inmates will be able to solve problems sustainably.

   2. Man

   - Establish a policy of allowing provincial hospitals, centers or general hospitals participate in prison care in conjunction with local network hospitals.

   According to the findings in prisons. One prison health worker was found to be responsible for about 1,000 prisoners. On average, which is a heavy burden and is a risk to monitor operations, Prevent and control Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID -19) or other epidemics. In the past, Samut Prasad Central Prison solved the problem by training prison public health volunteers (ASARAJ) to help with their work, along with supporting healthcare personnel from Bang Bo Hospital, which is the host hospital. However, Bangbo hospital is a 120-bed local community hospital with restrictions on healthcare workers. Therefore, to help reduce the burden of community hospitals in the area. Policy recommendations should require that provincial hospitals that are hospitals, centers, or provincial general hospitals be involved in supporting prisoner health care. In prisons, especially large prisons, there are many prisoners.
3. Money

- Encouraging local government organizations in the area to support prison operations.

According to research, the budget for managing the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) situation in Samut Prakan province is supported by several budgetary sources. Various spendings can be carried out continuously. In particular, the major sources of budget are budgeted in a material manner, accessories, medical supplies for people of faith. However, the case in Samut Prakan Province. The context of the area is a metropolitan area, industrial zone, there are more than 6,000 industrial facilities. Higher incomes are ranked among the top in the country. Therefore, in order to manage the operating budget and solve problems, there should be guidelines or directives or adjust laws that will be conducive to local government organizations, especially local government organizations in the area, to be able to support surveillance operations, Prevent and control the spread of CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) in prisons, which is a closed system. There are guidelines and regulations for spending money. Support operations to achieve agility, It is most effective in the prevention and control of diseases.

4. Materials

- Development of the necessary medical education database system for resource sharing management services in the prevention and resolution of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) situation.

According to the findings, during the pandemic, prisons have been managed to share resources, especially those used for screening, such as X-Rays. Therefore, having a national database that is up-to-date (real time) on both the part of the Ministry of Health and on the part of the Department of Corrections, the Ministry of Justice, will make the implementation of screening more rapid, affecting disease prevention and control.

Discussion

Prisons are places at risk of spreading Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The most common are prisoners, which are vulnerable populations. If analyzing the prisoner situation around the world. More than 60 percent of the world's prisoner population exceeds the rate at which prisons can handle so-called "prison overcrowding." Thailand has the sixth largest prisoner in the world, 3rd in Asia and 1st in ASEAN. The volume of prisoners exceeds the capacity that each prison can accommodate.

For Samut Prakan Province Samut Prakan Central Prison in 2021 had 5,807 prisoners who also suffered prisoner overflow. During the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, under the government's core policy of the 20-year National Strategic Plan (2018 – 2037), it emphasized "leaving no one behind" prisoners in prisons, a demographic that requires human rights-based care. "Everyone has an equal right to be protected, access to health services is a fundamental right for everyone." The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) Article 12 "Access to health services is a fundamental right of every person, even if the person loses his freedom from imprisonment, and the Mandela Rules. International Guidelines for Prisoner Health Care in Prisons, Minimum Standards of the United Nations "Prisoners should be provided with the same standards of health care as the state provides to the general public, and must have free access to essential health services and without discrimination on legal grounds." Around the world, it has established patterns and measures to reduce overcrowding of inmates in foreign prisons in the event of the Covid-19 pandemic. - 19) Whether in relation to prisoners, such as the release of prisoners, risk group, prisoner during trial, or persons detained even if the court has not yet determined that they are guilty, Change in the form of punishment methods. Which aims to reduce prisoner overcrowding in prisons, using technology to help, visit relatives and vaccinate prisoners Under the protection of staff not to be infected with CORONAVIRUS 2019 (COVID-19), preventing transmission to prisoners.

Thailand has made it a priority to care for prisoners under the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID) pandemic. – 19) Under the administration of the Ministry of Justice, The Department of Corrections, under the coordination of the implementation of strict measures by the Ministry of Health throughout the pre-pandemic period, Pandemic phase and relaxation phase. Plan to take care of the entire group, new prisoner (upstream), a former prisoner (midstream) and a group of prisoners acquitted (downstream). In order not to spread the infection to the community, which is a social responsibility.
Samut Prasad province is a red area, Samut Prakan Central Prison "is a white prison in a red area". Under the administration of the Prison Commander. Coordinate operations with the director of Bang Bo Hospital, which is the host hospital, it manages operations under the universal concept of policing in Samut Prakan Central Prison and a government policy that emphasizes "leave no one behind". Management studies on the prevention, surveillance and control of the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) under the concept of "4 M" in management, budget, money, personnel and materials. The results of the surveillance operation study Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID – 19) in both a new prisoner (upstream), a former prisoner (midstream) and a group of acquitted prisoners (downstream), as shown in the diagram.

Diagram 1: Surveillance, prevention and control of the epidemic of infections Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID –19) Samut Prakan Central Prison, Samut Prakan Province
Based on the findings, it can be seen that the surveillance operation model, Preventing and controlling the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a key success factor in all stages of operation is the good relationship of Samut Prakan Central Prison and Bang Bo Hospital. From the chief executive level to the operational level. This ensures the efficient and consistent implementation of the measures prescribed by the Ministry of Health. This is in line with the findings of Vichai Chokviwat (2021), which studied the successes and challenges of controlling and preventing the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID). In Thailand, it was found that there is a strong public health system, Samut Prasad Central Prison is implementing the same measures in accordance with the measures of the Ministry of Public Health. As a result, successful operations can control the epidemic. And it’s consistent with its research, Privat Suntra (2021), who has studied the measures to control and prevent Coronavirus Disease 2019, emphasized that the measures of the Ministry of Health must be strictly followed.

Suggestions for further research

This research. Can guided surveillance operating model, Preventing and controlling the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID –19), Samut Prakan Central Prison. Therefore, there should be further studies with the introduction of surveillance operating models, Preventing and controlling the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID –19), Samut Prakan Central Prison deployed to Samut Prakan Central Prison, to study the satisfaction of such patterns.

This research. Research only the cooperation of local government organizations. It does not research, private sector partnerships. Therefore, there should be a study of the cooperation of the private sector towards surveillance operations, Prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)

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