

## **ABSTRAK**

Covid-19 adalah penyakit yang masuk kedalam tubuh manusia melalui system pernapasan dan pencernaan yang berasal dari virus corona. Virus ini di temukan di Cina tepatnya di kota wuhan pada tahun 2019,yang ditemukan pada makanan dan di beri nama coronavirus disease atau Covid-19. Virus ini cepat menular/menyebar dan menciptakan ancaman pandemi baru. Di Indonesia, diskriminasi pasien yang sembuh, penolakan dan pengucilan orang yang berpindah dari satu daerah ke daerah lain, pengucilan kelompok etnis tertentu karena dianggap sebagai pembawa virus, Stigma muncul dalam perilaku sosial seperti pengucilan tenaga kesehatan Di rumah sakit, jenazah ditolak karena dianggap pembawa virus. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui stigma di masyarak terhadap orang positif covid-19. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Literatur review* sederhana. Populasi sebanyak 390 jurnal dengan teknik purposive sampling. Sempel sebanyak 5 jurnal dengan analisis data PICOTD ( Population, Intervension, Comparison, Outcome, Time dan Design) dengan menggunakan web browser. Berdasarkan hasil analisis dari 5 jurnal yang menjadi sample dalam penelitian Literatur Review ini, maka kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah dari ke 5 jurnal membuktikan bahwa stigma social seperti penolakan pasien covid-19 di msyarakat masih sangat tinggi. Di Indonesia, diskriminasi pasien yang sembuh, penolakan dan pengucilan orang yang berpindah dari satu daerah ke daerah lain, pengucilan kelompok etnis tertentu karena dianggap sebagai pembawa virus, Stigma muncul dalam perilaku sosial seperti pengucilan tenaga kesehatan Di rumah sakit, jenazah ditolak karena dianggap pembawa virus.

Kata kunci : Stigm, Covid-19, Masyarakat

Daftar Pustaka : 3 Website (2010-2020)

10 jurnal (2010-2020)

## ***ABSTRACT***

Covid-19 is a disease that enters the human body through the respiratory and digestive systems originating from the corona virus. This virus was discovered in China, precisely in the city of Wuhan in 2019, which was found in food and was given the name coronavirus disease or Covid-19. This virus quickly spreads / spreads and creates a new pandemic threat. In Indonesia, discrimination of recovered patients, rejection and exclusion of people who move from one area to another, exclusion of certain ethnic groups because they are considered as carriers of the virus, Stigma appears in social behavior such as ostracizing health workers In hospitals, corpses are rejected because they are considered carriers of the virus. . The purpose of this study is to find out the stigma in society towards people who are positive for COVID-19. The research method used is a simple literature review. The population is 390 journals with purposive sampling technique. A sample of 5 journals with PICOTD data analysis (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, Time and Design) using a web browser. Based on the results of the analysis of the 5 journals that were sampled in this Literature Review research, the conclusion in this study is that from the 5 journals it proves that social stigma such as rejection of COVID-19 patients in society is still very high. In Indonesia, discrimination of recovered patients, rejection and exclusion of people who move from one area to another, exclusion of certain ethnic groups because they are considered as carriers of the virus, Stigma appears in social behavior such as ostracizing health workers In hospitals, corpses are rejected because they are considered carriers of the virus.

*Keywords* : *Stigma, Covid-19, Society*  
*Bibliography* : *3 Websites (2010-2020)*  
*10 journals (2010-2020)*