Penerimaan Dan Praktik Terhadap Vaksinasi COVID-19 Pada Penduduk Desa Tunjung Kecamatan Jatilawang Banyumas Jawa Tengah tahun 2022

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Abstrak

Vaksinasi merupakan kebijakan pemerintah dalam rangka mencegah dan mengurangi angka penyebaran COVID-19. Namun hingga saat ini belum juga mencapai target sasaran yang ditetapkan. Hal ini dikarenakan masih banyak masyarakat yang takut dan menolak untuk divaksinasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penerimaan dan praktik terhadap Vaksinasi COVID-19 pada penduduk Desa Tunjung Kecamatan Jatilawang Banyumas Jawa Tengah tahun 2022. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi beberapa variabel independen yang terkait dengan penerimaan terhadap vaksinasi COVID-19, seperti jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan, pengetahuan tentang COVID-19, pengetahuan tentang vaksinasi COVID-19 dan lima faktor persepsi dari konstruksi HBM. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif, desain studi cross sectional dengan besar sampel 211 orang. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik quota sampling pada responden berusia 15 tahun keatas. Data dikumpulkan antara 27 Mei hingga 10 Juni 2022 dengan mengisi kuesioner online kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa sebagian besar (69%) responden menyatakan menerima vaksinasi COVID-19. Sekitar 79,6% responden telah melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19. Analisis chi-square menunjukkan bahwa variabel jenis kelamin (p-value: 0,031), pendidikan (p-value: 0,011), pengetahuan tentang COVID-19 (p-value: <0,001), pengetahuan tentang vaksinasi COVID-19 (p-value: <0,001), persepsi keparahan terhadap COVID-19 (p-value: 0,007), persepsi manfaat vaksinasi COVID-19 (p-value: <0,001), dan persepsi efikasi diri terhadap vaksinasi COVID-19 (p-value: <0,001) berhubungan secara signifikan terhadap penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19. Persepsi efikasi diri terhadap vaksinasi COVID-19 merupakan faktor pendorong terkuat untuk penerimaan (POR: 5,45). Dan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19 dengan praktik vaksinasi COVID-19 (p-value: <0,001). Hal ini mengindikasi bahwa penerimaan terhadap vaksin dapat mempengaruhi praktik vaksinasi COVID-19 sehingga terdapat beberapa saran, seperti meningkatkan pengetahuan penduduk terkait COVID-19 dan vaksin COVID-19, menekankan pada cara penularan COVID-19, risiko terifeksi COVID-19, dampak terinfeksi COVID-19, manfaat vaksinasi COVID-19, keamanan dan efektivitas vaksinasi COVID-19 serta meningkatkan edukasi dan promosi vaksinasi COVID-19 melalui media elektronik terutama televisi.<hr /><em> Vaccination is a government policy in order to prevent and reduce the spread of COVID-19. However, up to now this target has not been achieved. This is because many people are still afraid and refuse to be vaccinated. This study aims to determine the acceptance and practice toward COVID-19 vaccination among residents of Tunjung Village, Jatilawang Sub-District, Banyumas, Central Java in 2022. This study identified several independent variabel related to acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination, such as gender, age, education, occupation, income, knowledge of COVID-19, knowledge of COVID-19 vaccination and five factors of perception of the HBM construction. This study uses a quantitative approach, a cross sectional study design with a sample size of 211 people. Sampling was carried out using quota sampling technique on respondents aged 15 years and over. Data was collected between 27 May 10 June

2022 by filling out an online questionnaire and then analyzed by univariate and bivariate. The results of the study found that the majority (69%) of respondents stated that they accept the COVID-19 vaccination. Approximately 79.6% of respondents have been vaccinated against COVID-19. Chi-square analysis showed that the variables gender (p-value: 0.031), education (p-value: 0.011), knowledge about COVID-19 (p-value: <0.001), knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination (p-value: <0.001), perceived severity of COVID-19 (p-value: 0.007), perceived benefit of COVID-19 vaccination (p-value: <0.001), and perceived self-efficacy against COVID-19 vaccination (p-value: <0.001) was significantly related to the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination. Perceived self-efficacy against COVID-19 vaccination was the strongest driving factor for acceptance (POR: 5.45). And there is a significant relationship between acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination and the practice of COVID-19 vaccination (p-value: <0.001). This indicates that the acceptance of vaccines can affect the practice of COVID-19 vaccination, so there are several suggestions, such as increasing the population knowledge regarding COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccine, the mode of transmission of COVID-19, the risk of being infected with COVID-19, the impact of COVID-19 infection, the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination, safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccination, as well as increasing education and promotion of COVID-19 vaccination program through electronic media, especially television.