

Analisis Manajemen Program Vaksinasi Covid-19 Dosis Ketiga di Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2022

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Abstrak

Covid-19 berdampak pada berbagai aspek sehingga perlu upaya pengendalian. Selain melakukan protokol kesehatan maka perlu vaksinasi. Cakupan vaksinasi covid-19 dosis ketiga di Indonesia masih rendah sebesar 37,99%. Cakupan Provinsi Lampung masih rendah sebesar 28,58%. Provinsi Lampung juga berisiko tinggi apabila dilihat dari angka CFR covid-19 sebesar 5,59%. Berbagai strategi dilakukan untuk upaya percepatan vaksinasi dengan melibatkan berbagai aktor namun cakupan masih rendah. Dari studi pendahuluan diketahui bahwa terdapat hambatan pada unsur fungsi manajemen. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi manajemen program vaksinasi covid-19 dari penyedia layanan yang mempengaruhi cakupan vaksin covid-19 dosis ketiga. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian Rapid Assesment Procedures (RAP). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada pengaruh aspek kontekstual meliputi pembiayaan, logistik vaksin, regulasi serta sarana dan prasarana terhadap cakupan vaksin covid-19 dosis ketiga. Terdapat pengaruh mekanisme dalam aktor meliputi pelaksanaan, pencatatan pelaporan, monitoring dan evaluasi serta koordinasi terhadap cakupan vaksin covid-19 dosis ketiga. Diketahui pada aspek hasil masih rendah yaitu rata-rata pemakaian vaksin perhari sebesar 277 dosis dan cakupan vaksin dosis ketiga sebesar 28,58%. Kesimpulan Peningkatan cakupan vaksinasi covid-19 dosis ketiga di Provinsi Lampung terkendala oleh manajemen program penyedia layanan terutama dari aspek pembiayaan, logistik vaksin, regulasi, koordinasi, pencatatan, dan pelaporan

Covid-19 has an impact on various aspects so it needs control efforts. In addition to carrying out health protocols, it is necessary to vaccinate. Coverage of the third dose of Covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia is still low at 37.99%. Lampung Province coverage is still low at 28.58%. Lampung Province is also at high risk when viewed from the CFR co-19 figure of 5.59%. Various strategies have been implemented to accelerate vaccination by involving various actors but the coverage is still low. From the preliminary study it is known that there are obstacles to the elements of the management function. The purpose of this study was to identify the management of the covid-19 vaccination program from service providers that affect coverage of the third dose of the covid-19 vaccine. This study used a qualitative research method with the type of Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) research. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence of context aspects including financing, vaccine logistics, regulations and facilities and infrastructure on the coverage of the third dose of the covid-19 vaccine. There is the influence of mechanisms within actors including implementation, recording of reporting, monitoring and evaluation as well as coordination of coverage of the third dose of the covid-19 vaccine. It is known that the yield aspect is still low, namely the average use of vaccine per day is 277 doses and the third dose vaccine coverage is 28.58%. Conclusion Increasing coverage of the third dose of covid-19 vaccination in Lampung Province is constrained by program management of service providers, especially from the aspects of financing, vaccine logistics, regulation, coordination, recording and reporting.