



FACTORS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION COVID-19 VACCINATION IN THE ELDERLY

Puji Hastuti, Dian Utama Pratiwi Putri*, Endang Budiati

Universitas Mitra Indonesia, Jl. ZA. Pagar Alam No.7, Gedong Meneng, Rajabasa, Kota Bandar Lampung, Lampung 40115, Indonesia

*dian@umitra.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 vaccination is the government's way to fight and deal with COVID-19 in Indonesia. There are still many groups of people who refuse the Covid-19 vaccine for various reasons. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination in the elderly in the working area of the Satellite Inpatient Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021. Design This research is analytic with cross sectional approach. The number of samples in this study were 81 respondents, the sampling technique was Cluster Random Sampling, bivariate analysis using Chi Square. The results of the univariate study showed that respondents with good knowledge were 31 (38.27%), respondents with positive attitudes 47 (58.03%), respondents with positive family support 55 (67.91%), respondents with positive staff support 46 (56,80%). The results of the bivariate test showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge, attitude, family support, and support from health workers with the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination in the Work Area of the Bandar Lampung Satellite Inpatient Health Center in 2021.

Keywords: covid-19; elderly; vaccination

INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus (Covid-19) is a group of viruses that can cause respiratory tract infections in humans ranging from coughs, flu, to more serious ones such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). On January 14, 2021, the number of COVID-19 cases worldwide reached 90 million cases, to be exact, 90,054,813, with a death toll of 1,945,610 (WHO, 2020).

Indonesia is one of the countries that have been confirmed to have COVID-19. From March 2, 2020 to July 2021, the number of cases of Indonesians infected with the COVID-19 virus reached 2,615,529, with the number of deaths due to COVID-19 being 68,219 people (Kemenkes RI, 2021). Meanwhile, Lampung Province in July 2021, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 reached 40,737 people, the number of deaths reached 2,823 people, the number of recovered cases reached 31,832 people. While in Bandar Lampung City in July 2021, the number of COVID-19 cases was 6,407 people, the number of deaths was 376, the number of patients recovered was 5,839 people (Lampung Health Office, 2021).

In this case, there are still many people who underestimate the Covid-19 virus and do not apply health protocols according to the rules made by the government, so the risk of Covid-19 transmission increases. Therefore, it is necessary to intervene in the implementation of health procedures, but it is also necessary to take other effective intervention measures to decide the spread of the covid-19 virus, namely carrying out vaccination efforts (Kemenkes RI, 2020). The Covid-19 vaccine aims to reduce the spread of COVID-19, reduce morbidity and mortality caused by COVID-19, achieve immunity and protect the public from COVID-19. Even so, there are still many community groups who refuse the covid-19 vaccine for various reasons ranging from health problems and religious reasons such as side effects and halal.

METHOD

The type of research used is analytical research with data analysis in the form of quantitative data, namely data from a number of respondents. This study uses a cross-sectional design approach where the data includes the independent variables (knowledge, attitudes, family support, support from health workers) and the dependent variable (implementation of covid-19 vaccination in the elderly in the work area of the Bandar Lampung City Satellite Inpatient Health Center in 2021). The population in this study is the elderly aged 60 to 64 years who have not been able to receive the covid-19 vaccine, totaling 430 people in the work area of the Bandar Lampung City Satellite Inpatient Health Center in 2021. The sample in this study was 81 respondents.

RESULTS

Tabel 1 Distribution of knowledge, attitudes, family support, support from health workers in the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination

Variable	f	%
Knowledge		
Not Enough	23	28,3
Enough	27	33,34
Good	31	38,27
Attitude		
Negatife	34	41,97
Positife	47	58,03
Family Support		
Not Good	26	32,09
Good	55	67,91
Dukungan Petugas Kesehatan		
Not Good	35	43,20
Good	46	56,80

From the results of the univariate test of the elderly knowledge variable about the covid-19 vaccination, 31 respondents (38.27%) had good knowledge. The univariate test of the elderly attitude variable about the covid-19 vaccination as many as 47 respondents (58.03%) had a positive attitude. The univariate test of the elderly family support variable regarding covid-19 vaccination as many as 55 respondents (67.91%) had good family support. Univariate test of health worker support variables as many as 46 respondents (56.80%) had good support from officers.

Tabel 2.
Knowledge Relationship of the elderly in the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination

Knowledge	Implementation Vaccnations Covid-19				Total		P Value
	Not Good		Good				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Not Good	11	47,82	12	52,17	23	100	0,001
Enough	13	48,14	14	51,85	27	100	
Good	14	45,16	17	54,83	31	100	

Table 2 it is known that from a total of 23 respondents who had a poor level of knowledge, 11 respondents (47.82%) and 12 respondents (52.17%) were willing to receive the covid-19

vaccination. Of the total 27 respondents who have sufficient knowledge, 13 respondents (48.14%) and 14 respondents (51.85%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. Of the total 31 respondents who have a good level of knowledge, 14 respondents (45.16%) and 17 respondents (54.83%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. The results of the chi square statistical test show that the p value 0.05 (0.001 0.05) which means that there is a relationship between knowledge of the elderly and the implementation of covid-19 vaccination in the elderly in the Working Area of the Satellite Inpatient Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021.

Tabel 3.
The relationship between the attitudes of the elderly in the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination

Attitude	Implementation Vaccinations Covid-19				Total	P Value	
	Not Good		Good				
	f	%	f	%			
Negative	14	41,17	20	58,82	34	100	0,002
Positive	22	46,81	25	53,19	47	100	

Table 3, it is known that from a total of 34 respondents who had a bad attitude as many as 14 respondents (41.17%) and 20 respondents (58.82%) did not want to receive the covid-19 vaccination. And from a total of 47 respondents who have a good attitude, 22 respondents (46.81%) and 25 respondents (51.85%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. The results of the chi square statistical test show that the p value 0.05 (0.002 0.05) which means that there is a relationship between the attitude of the elderly and the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination in the elderly in the Working Area of the Satellite Inpatient Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021

Tabel 4.
The relationship of family support in the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination

Family Support	Implementation Vaccinations Covid-19				Total	P Value	
	Not Good		Good				
	f	%	f	%			
Not Good	12	46,15	14	53,84	26	100	0,001
Good	25	45,46	30	54,54	55	100	

Table 4 it is known that from a total of 26 respondents who had poor family support, 12 respondents (46.15%) and 14 respondents (53.84%) did not want to receive the covid-19 vaccination. And from a total of 55 respondents who had good family support, 37 respondents (45.67%) and 44 respondents (54.32%) wanted to receive the covid-19 vaccination. The results of the chi square statistical test show that the p value 0.05 (0.001 0.05) which means that there is a relationship between attitude family support and the implementation of covid-19 vaccination in the elderly in the Work Area of the Satellite Inpatient Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021.

		The relationship betw				implementation		
		Not Good		Good				
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
Not Good		16	45,72	19	53,84	35	100	0,003
Good		21	45,66	25	54,54	46	100	

Based on table 5 above, it is known that from a total of 35 respondents whose support from health workers was not good, 16 respondents (45.72%) and 19 respondents (54.28%) did not want to receive the covid-19 vaccination. And from a total of 46 respondents who have the support of good health workers, 21 respondents (45.66%) and 44 respondents (54.32%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. The results of the chi square statistical test show that the p value 0.05 (0.003 0.05) which means that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the implementation of covid-19 vaccination in the elderly in the Work Area of the Satellite Inpatient Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of the total 23 respondents who have a poor level of knowledge, 11 respondents (47.82%) and 12 respondents (52.17%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. Of the total 27 respondents who have sufficient knowledge, 13 respondents (48.14%) and 14 respondents (51.85%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. Of the total 31 respondents who have a good level of knowledge, 14 respondents (45.16%) and 17 respondents (54.83%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. The results of the chi square statistical test show that the p value 0.05 (0.001 0.05) which means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of the elderly and the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in the elderly in the Working Area of the Satellite Inpatient Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021, with a value of The OR of 0.244 means that respondents who have a good level of knowledge have a 0.244 times greater chance of being than respondents who have a fairly good level of knowledge. Knowledge is the result of "knowing and this happens after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through which is very important for the formation of one's actions from experience and research based on knowledge. (Notoatmodjo, 2018)

Attitude of the total 34 respondents who had a bad attitude, 14 respondents (41.17%) and 20 respondents (58.82%) did not want to receive the covid-19 vaccination. And from a total of 47 respondents who have a good attitude, 22 respondents (46.81%) and 25 respondents (51.85%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. The results of the chi square statistical test show that the p value 0.05 (0.002 0.05) which means that there is a relationship between the attitude of the elderly and the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination in the elderly in the Working Area of the Satellite Inpatient Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021. Attitude is a person's closed response to a particular stimulus or object, which is already concerned, such as happy-not happy, agree-disagree, good-not good. Attitude is a product of the socialization process in which a person reacts to the stimuli received. If the attitude leads to a particular object, it means that adjustment to a particular object is influenced by the social environment and the willingness to react from people to that object.

Family Support of the total 26 respondents with poor family support, 12 respondents (46.15%) and 14 respondents (53.84%) did not want to receive the covid-19 vaccination. And from a total of 55 respondents who had good family support, 37 respondents (45.67%) and 44 respondents (54.32%) wanted to receive the covid-19 vaccination. The results of the chi square statistical test show that the p value 0.05 (0.001 0.05) which means that there is a relationship between attitude family support and the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly in the Work Area of the Bandar Lampung City Satellite Inpatient Health Center in 2021. The family is the smallest unit of society consisting of the head of the family and several people who are gathered and live in one place under one roof in a state of interdependence (WHO, 2020)

Health Office Support of the total 35 respondents whose support from health workers was not good, 16 respondents (45.72%) and 19 respondents (54.28%) did not want to receive the covid-19 vaccination. And from a total of 46 respondents who have the support of good health workers, 21 respondents (45.66%) and 44 respondents (54.32%) are willing to receive the covid-19 vaccination. The results of the chi square statistical test show that the p value is 0.05 (0.003 0.05), which means that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination for the elderly in the work area of the Bandar Lampung City Satellite Inpatient Health Center in 2021. Health workers are people who professionally provide health services after taking formal education and training in certain disciplines. Health workers are generally classified into professions such as doctors, midwives, nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists. A health worker is also a public health expert. Within each area of expertise, practitioners are often classified according to their level and specialization of education and skills.

CONCLUSION

The support from officers will convince the public, especially the elderly, to have a positive opinion about the COVID-19 vaccine. The way to get the covid-19 vaccine to be received by the elderly is that health workers carry out a covid-19 vaccination campaign and conduct the first COVID-19 vaccine trial with 20 of the highest officials in Bandar Lampung City.

REFERENCES

- Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Promosi Kesehatan Teori dan Aplikasi*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Rineka Cipta, Jakarta
- Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia (WHO). (2020) Corana Virus-19
- Kemertian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021, Data gugus tugas penanganan Corona Virus-19
- Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Lampung. (2021) Data Gusus Tugas Penanganan Corona Virus-19
- Dinas Kesehatan Kota Bandar Lampung. (2021). Data Gugus Tugas Penanganan Corona Virus-19
- Aminondi, A. (2018, Agustus 22). *Vaksin MR 'Tidak Halal*.
- DIY, P. (2020, Desember 25). *Laporan Harian COVID-19*. Yogyakarta
- Hughes, R. (2019, Juni 20). *Vaksinasi*

- Pranita, E. (2020, November 04). *Alasan Tak Perlu Khawatir Uji Klinik Fase 3 Vaksin Covid-19*.
- Tribun Jogja. (2020, Desember 24). *Covid-19 di Yogyakarta*
- Wirawan, M. K. (2020, Desember 20). *Kekhawatiran Umat Islam Indonesia akan Status Halal Vaksin Covid-19*.
- Ward, J. K., Alleaume, C. and Peretti-watel, P. (2020) 'The French public ' s attitudes to a future COVID-19 vaccine : The politicization of a public health issue'
- WHO (2020a) 'Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- WHO (2020b) 'Novel Coronavirus (2019)
- World Health Organization (2020) 'Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- Wulandari, A. et al. (2020) '*Hubungan Karakteristik Individu dengan Pengetahuan tentang Pencegahan Coronavirus Disease 2019 pada Masyarakat di Kalimantan Selatan*', *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia*
- Yuningsih, R. (2020) '*Uji Klinik Coronavac dan Rencana Vaksinasi Covid-19 Massal di Indonesia*', Bidang Kesejahteraan Sosial
- Zisi Lioni Argista. (2020). *Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Vaksin Covid-19 di Sumatra Selatan*