

HUBUNGAN KETERPAPARAN INFORMASI, DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DAN PETUGAS KESEHATAN TERHADAP PENERIMAAN VAKSIN COVID-19 PADA LANSIA RW 007 KELURAHAN BIDARA CINA TAHUN 2021

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Abstrak

Lansia merupakan kelompok umur yang memiliki risiko tinggi untuk terinfeksi COVID-19 karena pada umur ini terjadinya penurunan fungsi tubuh. Tingginya angka kematian COVID-19 pada lansia yaitu sebesar 48,5% menyebabkan diperlukan adanya pemberian vaksin sebagai bentuk perlindungan terhadap lansia. Namun sampai saat ini cakupan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada lansia masih rendah. Sejumlah faktor yang mempengaruhi penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 yaitu faktor individu, lingkungan, dan proses sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan keterpaparan informasi, dukungan keluarga, dan dukungan petugas kesehatan terhadap penerimaan vaksin COVID-19. Metode penelitian ini yakni kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional* dan uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *Chi Square* dengan signifikansi 0,05. Waktu penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan April-Juni 2021 di RW 007 Kelurahan Bidara Cina dengan sampel yang berjumlah 226 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 51,3% lansia tidak menerima vaksin. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara keterpaparan informasi ($p\text{-value}=0,000$), dukungan keluarga ($p\text{-value}=0,000$), dan dukungan petugas kesehatan ($p\text{-value}=0,000$) dengan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19. Para lansia disarankan untuk ikut berpartisipasi dalam menerima vaksin COVID-19.

Kata kunci: COVID-19, Lansia, Penerimaan Vaksin

THE RELATIONSHIP OF INFORMATION EXPOSURE, FAMILY SUPPORT AND HEALTH WORKERS SUPPORT BETWEEN COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE IN ELDERLY RW 007 KELURAHAN BIDARA CINA 2021

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Abstract

The elderly are an age group that has a high risk of being infected with COVID-19 because at this age there is a decrease in body functions. The high mortality rate of COVID-19 in the elderly is 48.5% causing the need for vaccines as a form of protection for the elderly. However, until now the coverage of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance in the elderly is still low. Factors that affect the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine are individual, environmental, and social processes. This study aims to analyze the relationship between information exposure, family support, and health care workers' support for the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine. This research is using quantitative method with cross sectional research design and the statistical test was the Chi Square test with 0,05 significance. The research was conducted from April-June 2021 at RW 007 Kelurahan Bidara Cina with a sample of 226 people. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. Based on the results showed that 51.3% did not receive the vaccine. The result of bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between information exposure (p-value=0,000), family support (p-value=0,000), and health workers support (p-value=0,000) with COVID-19 vaccine acceptance. The elderly are advised to participate in receiving the COVID-19 vaccine.

Keywords: COVID-19, Elderly, Vaccine Acceptance