

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PENERIMAAN VAKSIN COVID-19 PADA LANSIA DI KECAMATAN JAGAKARSA TAHUN 2021

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Abstrak

COVID-19 adalah penyakit yang dianggap bertanggung jawab atas kemunculan wabah pneumonia baru yang berbahaya. Oleh karena itu diperkirakan bahwa ketertarikan terhadap penerimaan vaksin ini akan tinggi. Namun hingga saat ini, cakupan terendah penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 berasal dari kelompok lanjut usia. Padahal kerentanan yang tinggi terhadap infeksi membuat lansia menjadi sasaran yang sangat penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada lansia di Kecamatan Jagakarsa. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 393 orang yang diambil secara *purposive sampling*. Analisis data bivariat yang digunakan adalah *Chi-Square* dan analisis data multivariat dengan regresi logistik ganda ($\alpha=0,05$). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan, pengetahuan, persepsi COVID-19, persepsi vaksin COVID-19, sikap, kebijakan pemerintah, keterjangkauan fasilitas, rekomendasi tenaga Kesehatan, dan dukungan keluarga memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada lansia adalah persepsi vaksin COVID-19 dengan nilai POR = 9,928 (95% CI = 5,386-18,302). Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa responden memiliki penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 yang tinggi, meskipun hampir sebagian responden khawatir terhadap efek sampingnya. Disarankan kepada lansia untuk mencari informasi yang mendalam tentang vaksin COVID-19 untuk meningkatkan persepsi baik terhadap vaksin.

Kata kunci: Vaksin COVID-19, Lansia, Kecamatan Jagakarsa

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COVID-19 VACCINATION UPTAKE AMONG ELDERLY IN JAGAKARSA SUB-DISTRICT, 2021

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Abstrack

COVID-19 is the disease thought to be responsible for the emergence of a dangerous new pneumonia outbreak. It is therefore expected that interest in the acceptance of this vaccine will be high. However, the lowest vaccination uptake rate comes from the elderly population. Even though the high susceptibility to infectious diseases makes the elderly a particularly important target population for the COVID-19 vaccination program. The main aim of this study was to investigate the various factors associated with COVID-19 vaccination uptake among the elderly in Jagakarsa Sub-district. This research used a cross-sectional design study. The number of samples was 393 people who were taken by purposive sampling. Bivariate data analysis used was Chi-Square and multivariate data analysis with multiple logistic regression ($\alpha=0.05$). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that education, knowledge, perceptions of COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines, attitudes, government policies, access to COVID-19 vaccination service facilities, recommendations from health workers, and family support had a significant relationship with receiving COVID-19 vaccines. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that the most associated factor on the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in the elderly was the perception of the COVID-19 vaccine with a POR value = 9,928 (95% CI = 5,386-18,302). This study shows that respondents have a high acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine, although most of the respondents are worried about the side effects. It is recommended for the elderly to seek in-depth information about the COVID-19 vaccine to increase good perceptions of the vaccine.

Keyword: COVID-19 vaccine, elderly, Jagakarsa Sub-district