MINAT UNTUK MELAKUKAN VAKSINASI COVID-19 BERDASARKAN TEORI *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL*
Systematic Review

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Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19 yang berkepanjangan, meningkatnya angka morbiditas dan mortalitas telah menyebabkan pemerintah menerapkan program vaksinasi COVID-19 nasional tetapi laju vaksinasi yang lambat serta penolakan dari beberapa masyarakat menjadi salah satu hambatan tercapainya *Herd Immunity*. Teori *Health Belief Model* merupakan teori yang berdasarkan dari persepsi yang tersusun atas persepsi kerentanan, keseriusan, manfaat, dan hambatan yang mana memiliki keterkaitan erat dengan kesediaan maupun penolakan masyarakat dalam melakukan suatu upaya pencegahan dan perilaku sehat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui minat masyarakat dalam melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19 berdasarkan Teori *Health Belief Model (Systematic Review)*. Metode Penelitian menggunakan kajian literatur sistematis *(systematic review)* dengan menggunakan PRISMA-P. Pencarian literatur ilmiah dilakukan di beberapa *database* meliputi *PubMed, Science Direct, EBSCO Medline* dan *Google Scholar*. Penilaian kualitas literatur menggunakan kriteria JBI dengan kriteria inklusi jurnal data primer, populasi Indonesia, jurnal berbahasa Inggris maupun Indonesia, pengambilan sampel pada tahun 2021, serta menggunakan 4 pilar teori HBM sebagai *exposure*. Secara uji statistik persepsi manfaat serta persepsi kerentanan memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap minat untuk melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19. Persepsi hambatan memiliki hubungan berbanding terbalik dengan minat vaksinasi sedangkan persepsi keparahan tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan minat vaksinasi COVID-19 walaupun demikian minat vaksinasi juga dapat berpengaruh oleh faktor-faktor seperti informasi media massa, peraturan pemerintah, atau faktor modifikasi HBM lain.

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, Vaksinasi, Teori *Health Belief Model*

INTENTION TO DO COVID-19 VACCINATION ACCORDING TO HEALTH BELIEF MODEL THEORY
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Abstract

The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, morbidity and mortality rates had led the government to implement a national COVID-19 vaccination program. However the slow pace of vaccination and rejection from some communities are one of the obstacles to achieving Herd Immunity. Health Belief Model theory is a theory based on perceptions composed of perceptions of susceptibility, severity, benefits, and barrier which are closely related to the willingness and rejection of the community in carrying out an effort to prevent and healthy behaviors. This study aims to determine the interest in vaccinating against COVID-19 based on the Health Belief Model Theory (Systematic Review). The research method uses a systematic review using PRISMA-P. Searches for scientific literature were conducted in several databases including PubMed, Science Direct, EBSCO Medline and Google Scholar. The literature quality assessment uses JBI criteria with the inclusion criteria of primary data journals, Indonesian population, English and Indonesian language journals, sampling in 2021, and using the 4 pillars of HBM theory as exposure. Statistically, the perception of benefits and the perception of vulnerability have a significant relationship with the interest in vaccinating against COVID-19. Statistically, the perception of benefits and the perception of vulnerability have a significant relationship with the interest in vaccinating against COVID-19. The perception of obstacles has an inverse relationship with vaccination interest while the perception of severity has no significant relationship with the interest in COVID-19 vaccination, however, vaccination interest can also be influenced by factors such as mass media information, government regulations, or other HBM modification factors.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vaccination, Health Belief Model Theory.