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COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINE AT UPT PUSKESMAS LIPAT KAIN KAMPAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid 19) is an infectious disease caused by a variant of the corona virus that can be prevented by vaccination, this disease causes high morbidity and mortality in the community. People's distrust of the Covid-19 vaccine has led to a negative perception of vaccinating Covid-19. UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain is one of the health centers with the highest Covid-19 cases, with 149 cases, 2.7% of the population received the third dose of vaccine. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and public perception of the Covid-19 vaccine at the UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain, Kampar Regency. This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The population is all people who visited the UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain during 2022 as many as 579 people. The number of samples of 86 respondents was taken using accidental sampling technique. The measuring instrument of research is questionnaire research. Data analysis with chi square test. The results showed that 55.8% of the people were knowledgeable and had a positive perception of the Covid-19 vaccine as much as 57%. Based on the results of the bivariate test, it is known that there is a relationship between knowledge and public perception about the COVID-19 vaccine with a p value of 0.007. It is recommended that health workers continue to provide education to the public about COVID-19 vaccination so that hoax news about COVID-19 vaccination can be eliminated so that people have a positive perception regarding Covid-19 vaccination.

Keywords : Education, Knowledge, Motivation, Perception, Covid-19 Vaccine

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid 19) is a new type of disease caused by a variant of the corona virus called SARS-CoV-2. Since it first appeared at the end of 2019, Covid 19 is still a pandemic that threatens most areas of the world. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) from 2022 to March, the total number of Covid-19 infections reached 457 million cases with a total death of 6.04 million people. Based on the map of the distribution of Covid 19 in Indonesia, according to the Ministry of Health, until March 2022, 5.88 million were confirmed to be infected with Covid 19 with a total death toll of 152,000. Based on data from the Riau Provincial Health Office, as of March 13, 2022, 148,443 were confirmed to be infected with Covid 19 with a total death toll of 4,309 people. Of the 12 Cities/Regencies in Riau Province, Pekanbaru City ranks the highest infected with Covid 19 with 60,581 cases with a total death of 1,328 people. Meanwhile, Kampar Regency infected with COVID 19 was 9,758 cases with a total death of 408 people (Riau Health Office, 2022).

This very easy spread of Covid-19 has made the number of positive cases of Covid-19 increase. The government has established a health protocol for preventing Covid-19 with 3M, namely wearing a mask, washing hands with soap or hand sanitizer, and maintaining a safe distance of at least 1 meter. Another policy implemented by the government to suppress the surge in Covid-19 cases is to provide the Covid-19 vaccine to all Indonesian citizens (Kemenkes R1, 2021).

Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2022, 57.2% of the world's population has received the Covid-19 vaccine. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the target for the Covid-19 vaccination is 181,554,465 people. Until March 12, 2022, the percentage of people who received the Covid-19 vaccine was 55.1%. The low acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine can suppress the development of herd immunity. Decreased immunity can increase a person's chances of contracting the corona virus. The Covid-19 vaccination program that was intensified by the government also encountered obstacles in its implementation, because there was still a lot of misinformation about the vaccine used and the public still questioned the effectiveness of the injection. Various information related to vaccines has created a negative public perception of the use of the Covid1-9 vaccine.

There are several factors that affect a person's perception, such as knowledge, expectations, needs, motivation, emotions, and culture. A person's knowledge is influenced by several factors, one of which is the level of education. In general, people with higher education have more knowledge than people with low education. Knowledgeable people tend to have positive attitudes and good behavior about the Covid-19 vaccine, whereas people who lack knowledge tend to have negative attitudes and poor performance about the Covid-19 vaccine

One of the Puskesmas in Kampar Regency with the highest Covid-19 cases until March 2022 was the UPT Puskesmas Fold Kain, which was 149 people. Of the 17,812 people in the working area of the UPT Puskesmas Fold Kain, as many as 68.66% of the people have been vaccinated up to the second dose and only 2.7% were vaccinated up to the third dose.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study with the title "Community Knowledge and Perception About the Covid-19 Vaccine at UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain, Kampar Regency".

RESEARCH METHODS

The research design used is quantitative with a cross sectional approach. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and public perception of the Covid-19 vaccine at the UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain, Kampar Regency. The research was carried out from May-July 2022. The study was carried out at the UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain Regency. The population in this study were all people who visited the UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain, Kampar Regency with an average monthly visit of 579 people per month in 2022, with a total sample of 86 respondents. The sampling technique was carried out by accidental sampling, namely the sampling technique of 86 respondents who happened to be present at the time of research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Distribution of the frequency of public knowledge about the Covid Vaccine-19 at UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain Kampar

Knowledge	F	%
Low	38	44.2
Tall	48	55.8
Total	86	100

Based on table 1, it can be seen that there are more respondents who have high knowledge about the Covid-19 Vaccine as much as 55.8%.

Table 2 Distribution of the frequency of public perceptions about the Covid -19 Vaccine at the UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain, Kampar Regency.

Perception	F	%
Negative	37	43
Positive	49	57
Total	86	100

Based on table 2, it can be seen that more respondents have a positive perception of the Covid-19 Vaccine as much as 57%.

Table 3 The Relationship of Knowledge to Public Perceptions About the Covid-19 Vaccine at the UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain, Kampar Regency.

Knowledge	Perception				Total		Pvalue	OR (95% CI)
	Negative		Positive		n	%		
Low	23	60.5	39.5	15	38	100	0.007	3,724 (1,514- 9,162)
Tall	14	29.2	34	70.8	48	100		
Total	37	43	49	57	86	100		

Table 3 shows that of the 38 respondents with low knowledge, 60.5% of respondents had a negative perception of the Covid-19 Vaccine, while out of 48 respondents with high knowledge, 70.8% of respondents had a positive perception of the Covid-19 Vaccine. Statistical test results show that p value = $0.007 < (0.05)$. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and public perception of the Covid -19 Vaccine at the UPT Puskesmas Lipat Kain, Kampar Regency with an OR = 3,724, meaning that people with high knowledge have 3,724 times the chance to have a positive perception of the Covid-19 Vaccine compared to people with low knowledge.

DISCUSSION

Univariate results show that more respondents are highly knowledgeable about the Covid-19 Vaccine as much as 55.8%. Statistical test results show that p value = $0.007 < (0.05)$. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and public perception of the Covid -19 Vaccine at the UPT Puskesmas Fold Kain, Kampar Regency with an OR = 3,724, meaning that people with high knowledge have 3,724 times the chance to have a positive perception of the Covid-19 Vaccine compared to people with low knowledge.

The results of the researcher's analysis on the respondents' answers in the questionnaire, the majority answered correctly regarding the meaning of Covid-19, the signs and symptoms of Covid-19 and how to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. This good knowledge of respondents is inseparable from the incessant socialization and counseling carried out by health workers from the puskesmas regarding Covid-19 prevention, when entering the new normal period, health workers routinely and continue to socialize 3M (wearing masks properly, maintaining distance and avoiding crowds, washing hands with soap) and the importance of complete Covid-19 vaccination.

Knowledge affects a person's practice or action. People who have good knowledge about something will apply this knowledge in their daily lives, because knowledge is a domain milestone that influences a person in acting and behaving (Dewi, 2012). Based on the results of this study, the majority of respondents' knowledge is high, which is directly proportional to the number of respondents who have a positive perception of COVID-19 vaccination.

According to Notoatmodjo (2108), knowledge is a very important domain to determine a person's actions so that behavior based on knowledge will last longer than those that do not, or

the higher a person's knowledge, it is hoped that his behavior will also be better. According to Pieter (2017), knowledge is a variable that affects the interests and impetus of a group of needs in certain individuals.

Public awareness of Covid-19 is a very important aspect of the current pandemic. The public needs to know about the causes of Covid-19, the characteristics, signs and symptoms of the virus, terms related to Covid-19, the necessary screening and transmission procedures, as well as prevention efforts. the disease. People who have a good understanding of healthy behavior tend to perform well. That is, to improve occupational health and safety behavior, health knowledge also needs to be improved (Mujiburrahman, 2021).

Febriyanti (2021) who stated that the public's interest in the COVID-19 vaccine is still low because there is still a lack of knowledge and public understanding of the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccine due to the lack of socialization received by the community. In addition, the existence of negative issues about vaccines causes many people who do not agree to be vaccinated.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Nugroho (2021) regarding the relationship between the level of knowledge and self-efficacy of COVID-19 vaccination in students of the Faculty of Health, Nurul Jadid University. there is a very strong and positive patterned relationship on the level of knowledge with self-efficacy COVID-19 (p value= 0.000). Study Febriyanti (2021) regarding the Relationship between Knowledge Level and Availability of Covid-19 Vaccination in Dukuh Menanggal Village Residents, Surabaya City.

According to researchers, high public knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination will cause positive perceptions in the community and interest in vaccinating COVID-19 because knowledge is the basis or motive of a person to act. coupled with the negative issues regarding the COVID-19 vaccine will make people even more afraid to be vaccinated. Therefore, it is very important to increase knowledge by conducting various socializations about the purpose, benefits, contraindications and types of vaccines used.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that: The results of the statistical test of the relationship between the level of knowledge and public perception of the COVID-19 vaccine, namely p-value = 0.007 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and public perception of the Covid-19 vaccine in UPT Puskesmas lipat Kain Kampar Regency ($p=0.007$).

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