

Pendekatan health belief model untuk menganalisis penerimaan vaksinasi covid-19 oleh masyarakat Indonesia = The use of the health belief model to assess acceptance to receive the covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia.

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: COVID-19 menyebar secara global dengan cepat. Keadaan darurat kesehatan masyarakat yang serius dan memberikan risiko tinggi kematian terutama pada populasi lansia atau penderita yang mempunyai berbagai komorbid. Dengan besarnya penyebaran COVID-19 secara global dan adanya deklarasi oleh WHO sebagai pandemi darurat kesehatan masyarakat, maka timbul kebutuhan mendesak akan diagnosa yang cepat, vaksin, dan terapi COVID-19. Beberapa merk vaksin kemudian berhasil dikembangkan, namun, respon penerimaan akan melakukan vaksinasi belum banyak diketahui sehingga penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19 dengan pendekatan teori Health Belief Model pada masyarakat Indonesia.

Metode: Menggunakan metode studi analitik dengan jenis penelitian cross sectional, dengan online survey yang disebar ke masyarakat luas yang kemudian di analisis univariat, bivariat dan multivariat hubungannya dengan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19.

Hasil: Dari 472 responden diketahui ada 439 (93%) responden yang menyatakan akan melakukan vaksin apabila vaksin tersedia. Penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 di Indonesia memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan persepsi kerentanan (khawatir tertular COVID-19 dan tertular COVID adalah hal yang mungkin) dengan nilai $p = 0.028$ dan $p = 0.001$, persepsi keparahan (COVID-19 menyebabkan komplikasi serius dan takut tertular COVID-19) dengan nilai $p = 0.048$ dan $p = 0.040$, persepsi manfaat (vaksinasi mengurangi kemungkinan infeksi/komplikasi dan mengurangi rasa khawatir) dengan nilai $p = 0.0005$ untuk keduanya, persepsi hambatan (khawatir tidak manjur, kemampuan membayar, efek samping, dan kehalalan) dengan nilai $p = 0.0005$ untuk semua kecuali kemampuan membayar $p = 0.032$, dan informasi yang memadai dengan nilai $p = 0.0005$.

Kesimpulan: Persepsi hambatan mengenai kekhawatiran tentang efek samping memiliki pengaruh paling besar dengan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 di Indonesia (OR = 9.7). Diperlukan sosialisasi informasi mengenai efek samping vaksin dan manfaat yang dirasakan setelah vaksin. Diperlukan juga kerjasama dengan media dalam upaya peningkatan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 di Indonesia.

.....Background: COVID-19 is spreading globally rapidly. A serious public health emergency and a high risk of death, especially in the elderly population or those with multiple comorbidities. With the magnitude of the global spread of COVID-19 and the declaration by WHO as a public health emergency pandemic, there has been a need for rapid diagnosis, vaccines and therapies for COVID-19. Several vaccines have been successfully developed, however, the response to vaccination acceptance is not widely known, so this study aims to analyze the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination using the Health Belief Model theory approach in Indonesian society.

Methods: This study is an analytical study method that uses a cross sectional type of research, by conducting an online survey that is distributed to the wider community which is then analyzed by univariate, bivariate

and multivariate analysis by receiving the COVID-19 vaccine as the dependent variable.

Results: From 472 respondents, 439 (93%) stating they will take the vaccine if available. Acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia has a significant relationship with susceptibility (worried about infected COVID-19 and infected COVID-19 is possible) with p values = 0.028 and p = 0.001, perceived severity (COVID-19 causes serious complications and afraid of getting infected with COVID-19) with p value = 0.048 and p = 0.040, perceived benefits (vaccination reduces the likelihood of infection/complications and reduces worry) with p-value = 0.0005 for both, perceived barriers (worried about effectiveness, ability to pay, side effects, and halalness) with a value of p = 0.0005 for all except the ability to pay p = 0.032, and sufficient information with a value of p = 0.0005.

Conclusion: The role of the HBM component is considered important in determining the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia. In terms of strength, perceived barriers regarding concerns about side effects had the most effect on the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia (OR = 9.7). It is necessary to promote information about the side effects of the vaccine and the perceived benefits of taking the vaccine. Cooperation with the media is also needed in an attempt to increase the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia.