

# Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan tingkat kecemasan remaja terhadap pemberian vaksinasi COVID-19 di JABOTABEK (Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang dan Bekasi) = The relationship between knowledge levels and adolescent anxiety levels against COVID-19 vaccination in JABOTABEK (Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi)

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## Abstrak

Pengetahuan mengenai vaksinasi COVID-19 penting untuk diketahui agar pemberian vaksinasi COVID-19 dapat dimaksimalkan, khususnya pada remaja. Hal ini karena berdasarkan hasil penelitian sebelumnya dikatakan bahwa pengetahuan merupakan salah satu faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi tingkat kecemasan seseorang terhadap pelaksanaan pemberian vaksinasi COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan tingkat kecemasan remaja terhadap pemberian vaksinasi COVID-19. Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu cross sectional dengan melibatkan responden sebanyak 293 remaja di JABOTABEK yang didapatkan secara network sampling. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan mencakup instrument Pengetahuan Mengenai Vaksinasi COVID-19 dan Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS). Hasil penelitian didapatkan rerata skor pengetahuan remaja mengenai vaksinasi COVID-19 yaitu 6.18 dari total skor 8 (CI 95%, median 6) dan rerata tingkat kecemasan remaja yaitu 6.78 dari total skor 56 (CI 95%, median 4). Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan sebagian besar remaja tidak mengalami kecemasan yaitu sebanyak 251 orang (85.7%). Hasil analisis menggunakan uji Kruskal Wallis menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan pengetahuan yang bermakna ( $p=0.939 > =0.05$ ) terkait vaksinasi COVID-19 antara tingkat kecemasan remaja terhadap pemberian vaksinasi COVID-19.

.....Knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination is important to know so that the provision of COVID-19 vaccination can be maximized, especially for adolescents. This is because based on the results of previous studies, it is said that knowledge is one of the factors that can affect a person's level of anxiety about the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the level of knowledge and the level of anxiety of adolescents on the provision of COVID-19 vaccination. The research design used was cross sectional involving 293 teenagers in JABOTABEK who were obtained by network sampling. The research instruments used include the Knowledge Regarding COVID-19 Vaccination instrument and the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS). The results showed that the average score of adolescent knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination was 6.18 out of a total score of 8 (95% CI, median 6) and the average adolescent anxiety level was 6.78 out of a total score of 56 (95% CI, median 4). The results also showed that most of the adolescents did not experience anxiety, as many as 251 people (85.7%). The results of the analysis using the Kruskal Wallis test showed that there was no significant differences of knowledge ( $p=0.939 > =0.05$ ) among the scales of anxiety about COVID-19 vaccination in adolescents.