Identification Of Central Lombok Community Knowledge About the Importance of Covid-19 Vaccines

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Abstract

Efforts in the framework of prevention and control of Covid-19 is to form herd immunity in the community that can be done by successful vaccination programs. Vaccination is an important key in suppressing the spread of the Covid-19 virus, in addition to the behavior of maintaining physical distance, washing hands, and using masks must be completely applied and obeyed by all levels of society, although not a few people who ignore and are not disciplined in implementing the Health protocol on the grounds that they have received vaccinations. This is influenced by public knowledge related to the Covid-19 vaccine. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of public knowledge related to the Covid-19 vaccine.This study used descriptive methods with a crosssectional approach. This study was conducted in the central Lombok Janapria village in April-May 2021 with a sample of 81 respondents. The instrument used is a questionnaire. The data analysis used is univariate analysis. The results of the study found that respondents aged 20-30 years as many as 54 people (66.7%), the most gender is women 55 people (67.9%), The majority of respondents were students as many as 30 people (37%), and the level of knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine in the janapria village community was mostly in the good category of 47 respondents (58%). The conclusion of the janapria village community of Lombok is in the category of good knowledge about the importance of the Covid-19 vaccine.

Keywords: Covid-19; Vaccine; Knowledge; Vaccination

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 known as Covid-19 is an acute respiratory infectious disease caused by coronavirus strain severe acuterespiratory syndrome coronavirus2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was first discovered and immediately spread widely in late 2019 in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province of China. This Covid-19 virus has special characteristics that attack breathing easily, which causes symptoms from mild to severe and some with no symptoms at all (WHO, 2020). The results of the Satistic Central Agency (BPS) survey in September 2020 as many as 75% of the public have complied with health protocols by always implementing the 3M movement, then the Government of Indonesia issued a Health Protocol again, 5M (Washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance, Staying Away from crowds, Reducing mobility).

In addition to complying with health protocols, vaccine delivery is one of the efforts to break the chain of transmission of the Covid-19 virus and is considered the most effective.

Vaccination is a procedure for administering a disease antigen, usually in the form of a virus or bacteria that is weakened or has died, can also be only part of a virus or bacteria. The process of inserting vaccines into the body to stimulate the body's immune system and eventually immune to infectious diseases. Vaccines will make a person's body recognize the virus that causes the disease, so that when exposed to the virus will become more immune, where with an even immunization coverage can form herd immunity (Herd Immunity) so as to prevent transmission and severity of the disease (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021).

Indonesia at 15 of March 2021 the number of positive confirmed in treatment as many as: 136,524, Healed: 1,249,947 and Died: 38,573 with a total total of 1,425,044 (Gugus Tugas Covid-19 RI, 2021). In West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), the development of Covid-19 cases is increasing every month. From the results of confirmed data from March 14, 2021, the total positive confirmed is 9,964. (Dikes NTB, 2021). Efforts in the framework of prevention and control that can limit the spread of viral diseases including Covid-19 is to form a herd immunity in the community that can be done by successfully implementing the government vaccination program in addition to always implementing the 5 M program. The purpose of this activity is: Socializing to the community will be important to vaccinate according to the government's predetermined delivery schedule, compliance in implementing Covid-19 prevention protocols, Socializing precautionary measures and preventing the spread of Covid-19.

WHO estimates the minimum coverage required to achieve herd immunity of Covid-19 is 60-70% of the total population, however, there are still many people who do not want to vaccinate because of the lack of different levels of trust in the Covid-19 vaccine and lack of public knowledge regarding the type of vaccine, safety and halalness of the Covid-19 vaccine. Knowledge is the ability to receive, retain, and use information, which is influenced by experience and skill. Most of the knowledge a person has comes from both formal and informal education, personal and other people's experiences, the environment, as well as the mass media (Donsu, 2019). If many of the public do not want to accept the vaccination program, it does not rule out the possibility of positive cases of Covid-19 and deaths will increase. Because the Covid-19 virus can spread and infect a person quickly. Therefore, the importance of public awareness to participate in the success of the vaccination program carried out by the

government to reduce the increase in Covid-19 cases, and minimize death cases, where in Indonesia currently with death cases has reached 38,573 (2.71%). Disobedience of the community to government regulations to undergo vaccination is interesting to study in depth. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of public knowledge related to the Covid-19 vaccine.

METHODS

This study used descriptive methods with a crosssectional approach. This study was conducted in the central Lombok Janapria village in April-May 2021 with a sample of 81 respondents. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Data analysis used is univariate analysis with data presented in the form of narratives, frequency distribution tables and percentages.

RESULTS

The results of the study are as shown follows:

Table 1. Respondents By Age, Gender And Employment

No	Employment		n	%
1	Student		30	37
2	Traders		15	19
3	Swasta		21	26
4	IRT		5	6
5	PNS		10	12
		Total	81	100
	Age			
1	< 20 Year		8	10
2	20-35 Year		54	67
3	36-45 Year		19	23
		Total	81	100
	Gender			
1	Female		55	68
2	Male		26	32
		Total	81	100

Based on the table 1, it can be known that the most respondents are in the age group of 20-35 years as many as 54 people (67%). Most respondents are the female, as many as 55 people (68%). Most respondents are still students, as many as 30 people (37%) and the least type of employment is as housewives, which is as many as 5 people (6%). The level of knowledge of all respondents can be seen in the table 2.

Table 2 Respondents based on knowledge level

No	Knowledge level	n	%
1	Good	47	58
2	Enough	19	24
3	Poor	15	18
	Total	**81**	**100**

Based on the table 2, it can be known that the level of knowledge of respondents who are most in the good category is as many as 47 respondents (58%), and the least is in the poor category, which is as many as 15 respondents (18%).

DISCUSSION

Vaccines are the most effective and economical to prevent the development of infectious diseases and to combat cases of Covid-19. More than 40 pharmaceutical companies and academic institutions around the world have launched vaccine development programs (Makmun & Hazhiyah, 2020). Vaccination is an important key in suppressing the spread of the Covid-19 virus, in addition to the behavior of maintaining physical distance, washing hands, and wearing masks must be strictly applied and obeyed by all levels of society because infected communities are at the forefront of the spread of the Covid-19 virus which is becoming a global pandemic. Places where there are many crowds that trigger the spread of Covid-19 such as: markets, public streets, shopping centers and there are still many people who do not use masks when leaving the house, and do activities outside the house. However, not a few people who ignore and are not disciplined in implementing the Health protocol on the grounds that they have received vaccinations. This is influenced by public knowledge related to the Covid-19 vaccine.

Vaccination in Indonesia is carried out in 2 periods. In the first period, the targets that will get vaccinated are health workers with 1.3 million people, public officers 17.4 million, namely officers who have difficulty maintaining distance effectively and the elderly population over the age of 60 years as many as 21.5 million. The second period is the period of April 2021-March 2022 with the number of vaccine recipients is 63.90 million people with a high risk of transmission categorized according to the category of residence or economic and social class then followed by 77.4 million general public with a cluster approach according to vaccine availability (Puslitbang, 2021). The types of vaccines used in Indonesia are vaccines produced by P.T. Bio Farma (persero), Astra Zeneca, China National Pharmaceutical Group Corporation

(Sinopharm), Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, and Sinovac Biotech (Rahayu & Sensusiyati, 2021). The development of the Covid-19 vaccine is one of the approaches considered to overcome the Covid-19 outbreak. Similar to the development techniques of MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) and SARS vaccines, a number of coronavirus vaccine development techniques using DNA, mRNA, recombinant proteins, and adenovirus vectors are now being studied. The Covid-19 vaccine is one of the government's breakthroughs to fight and deal with Covid-19 in the world, especially the Country of Indonesia. The purpose of Covid-19 vaccination is to reduce the spread of Covid-19, reduce the number of pain and death caused by Covid-19, achieve immunity and protect the public from Covid-19, so as to maintain the community and economy.

Based on the results of research that has been done, it can be known that the level of knowledge of respondents who are most in the good category is as many as 47 respondents (58%), and the least is in the less category, which is as many as 15 respondents (18.5%). Knowledge is influenced by many factors, one of which is the source of information obtained. The more information a person gets, the higher the knowledge possessed both in terms of analyzing an event and the process of taking decisions, This is corroborated by the results of research conducted by Nugroho et al., (2021) stated that respondents who have good knowledge because they get information from various sources. While the low level of Covid-19 vaccine knowledge in respondents was affected by low income levels, the level of knowledge of the Covid-19 Vaccine was in accordance with social status (WHO, 2020). In addition to sources of information, hoax news circulating also affects public knowledge of the Covid-19 vaccine. As mentioned in susi research Dewi, (2021) stated that the news circulating affects the knowledge and desire of people who have not been vaccinated to participate in vaccination programs. Various reasons for people not to be vaccinated ranging from health problems to religious reasons. Starting from concern for health, there are several groups of people with different backgrounds. Due to concerns about increased deaths or casualties from vaccines. This is because it is feared that the body is not good at handling vaccines and will actually attack people who have been vaccinated which leads to disease and death (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021).

The level of knowledge is also influenced by the age of respondents, according to Notoatmodjo (2012) in Muijburrahman et al., (2021), factors that affect knowledge, namely education, age, work and other external factors. Age affects knowledge, in Budiman's opinion (2013) in Muijburrahman et al., (2021) which states that age affects a person's capture and

mindset.With age a person causes the development of his capture power and mindset so that the knowledge gained increases as well.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that respondents are at most 20-30 years old, the most gender is female, the majority of respondents were student, and the level of knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine in the Janapria village community is mostly in the good category. With good knowledge, awareness to participate in the vaccination program will also be good also, so that the vaccination program will run successfully.

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