



ENHANCING OF COMMUNITY READINESS FOR COVID-19 VACCINATION

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Abstract, Background: Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause mild to severe illness, such as the common cold or the common cold and us diseases such as MERS and SARS. Transmission from animal to human and human to human is very limited. In view of this, as an effort to protect against COVID-19, various countries from all over the world have committed together by involving governments, biotechnology companies, scientists, and academics to be able to create a Covid-19 vaccine (Prompetchara et al, 2020). Vaccination is the provision of vaccines that are specifically given in order to actively generate or increase a person's immunity against a disease, so that if one day they are exposed to the disease, they will not get sick or only experience mild illness and will not become a source of transmission. COVID-19 vaccination is an important part of efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic which is comprehensive and integrated covering aspects of prevention by implementing health protocols, which aim to reduce transmission/transmission of COVID-19, reduce morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19, achieve group immunity. in the community (herd immunity); and protect the public from COVID-19 in order to remain socially and economically productive. The purpose of this study aims to increase public knowledge about information regarding Covid-19 vaccination, and increase community readiness in the Covid-19 vaccination plan.

Method: Community service activities carried out in the form of education to the community.

Results: Based on the results of the study, there were 40 participants who took part in the counseling activities. It was found that the most dominating number of female respondents was 24 respondents (60.0%), while for male respondents there were 16 respondents (40.0%).

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study is that the participation of the government and the community is very important in preventing Covid-19, especially the participation of the community in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine in order to reduce the increase in the increasingly massive Covid-19 cases.

Keywords: Covid-19, Vaccination, Community, Enhancing.

Background

Last December 2019, the world was shocked by the emergence of a new respiratory disease outbreak that was first reported from the city of Wuhan, China and spread to countries around the world. The disease is called the coronavirus. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause mild to severe illness, such as the common cold or the common cold and serious diseases such as MERS and SARS. Transmission from animal to human and human to human is very limited.¹ (WHO, 2020). COVID-29 causes various kinds of changes in almost all sectors of life, be it the economy, health, education, and patterns of social life. People who were initially free to interact and socialize intensely, without the need to use masks, now have to interact by maintaining a minimum distance of one meter, always wearing masks, diligently washing hands, always implementing the healthy living community movement.²

As of August 12, 2020, the total number of positive COVID-19 patients in the world reached 20,388,408 people, which was accumulated from positive patients being treated, positive patients recovering, and positive patients dying. In Indonesia, in mid-November 2020, there were more than 470 thousand people who were confirmed positive for covid 19. This figure continues to increase and reaches more than 1 million at the end of January 2021. Of the number of people who have been confirmed positive, more than 29 thousand people have died, and recovered more than 852 thousand people.³

In view of this, as an effort to protect against COVID-19, various countries from all over the world have committed together by involving governments, biotechnology companies, scientists, and academics to be able to create a Covid-19 vaccine.⁴ accines are biological products that contain antigens in the form of attenuated dead or alive microorganisms which when given to a person will cause active specific immunity against certain diseases.⁴

COVID-19 vaccination is an important part of efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic which is comprehensive and integrated, covering aspects of prevention by implementing health protocols: keeping distance, washing hands with soap and wearing masks (3M), COVID-19 vaccination, and 3T (Test, Search, Follow up).⁵ COVID-19 vaccination aims to reduce transmission/transmission of COVID-19, reduce morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19, achieve herd immunity; and protect the public from COVID-19 in order to remain socially and economically

productive. The availability of the COVID-19 vaccine, will help the process of handling the COVID-19 pandemic faster according PMK No. 84 of 2020.

COVID-19 vaccination aims to reduce transmission/transmission of COVID-19, reduce morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19, achieve herd immunity; and protect the public from COVID-19 in order to remain socially and economically productive.⁴

Based on the results of the prior study, the problems found in Beringin Village, Lubai District, Muara Enim Regency, the community does not really understand the importance of Covid-19 vaccination and the community's low readiness to receive the Covid-19 vaccination that has been programmed by the government. Based on the description of the problem, it can be seen that the role of the government and the community is very important in preventing Covid-19, especially the participation of the community in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine in order to reduce the increase in the increasingly massive Covid-19 cases and the need for an approach to the anti-vaccine group because as in the previous vaccination activities for several infectious diseases which brought many pros and cons to the community.

Methods

The method for community dedication activities carried out in Beringin Village, Lubai District, Muara Enim Regency is in the form of educational activities to the community about Covid-19 and the Covid-19 vaccination plan. The implementation of community service will be held on February 24, 2021 in Kampung 4 Beringin Village, Lubai District, Muara Enim Regency. There were 40 participants who took part in the counseling activity. It was found that the most dominating number of female respondents was 24 respondents (60.0%), while for male respondents there were 16 respondents (40.0%). It is hoped that participants can increase their knowledge about COVID-19 and increase readiness in dealing with COVID-19 vaccinations.

Result and Discussion

This community service is one of the applications of science to be applied to the community. Based on the results of the activity, participants who attended this activity were residents of Kampung IV Beringin Village, Lubai District. There were 40 participants who took part in the counseling activity. It was found that the most

dominating number of female respondents was 24 respondents (60.0%), while for male respondents there were 16 respondents (40.0%). It is hoped that participants can increase their knowledge about COVID-19 and increase readiness in dealing with COVID-19 vaccinations.

The purpose of this activity is to provide health education as an effort to increase public knowledge about covid-19 and covid-19 vaccination. So that it can improve public health in the Beringin Village, Lubai District, Muara Enim Regency. The method used is the provision of health materials related to 3M (using masks, washing hands, maintaining distance). This activity was carried out in February-March in people's homes, involving 40 respondents. During the 3 week period, several stages were carried out, such as preparation and coordination with village or RT officials, distributing questionnaires to obtain significant data and determining existing problems, conducting health education.

As evidenced by the evaluation after health education by filling out the general knowledge questionnaire, which was the same as before the counseling, the results increased to 87.3%. With the results obtained that the level of understanding of the respondents has increased from before the counseling was carried out 62.0% to 87.3%, which means an increase of 25.3%.

According to McQueen, knowledge is defined as experience, understanding and understanding of the environment or context of the problem that governs our behavior in such a way as to get the required response. Knowledge does not come from a simple collection of facts, but is a unique human process that cannot be simply reduced or replicated.⁶ That is why knowledge relates to the human ability to harmonize information from one's experience or the experience of others with the ability and experience to use information during decision making, carry out activities and achieve results.⁷ Meanwhile, according to Notoatmodjo, knowledge is a cognitive domain that is very influential in shaping one's actions. Acceptance of new behavior will be more lasting if it is based on knowledge, while the behavior will not last long without being based on knowledge.⁸

Vaccination is the administration of vaccines that can stimulate the formation of immunity (antibodies) in the human body. The provision of this vaccine is one of the efforts to reduce morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19. The types of vaccines given include Sinovac vaccine, Sinopharm vaccine, Moderna vaccine, Astrazeneca vaccine etc. The Indonesian government has started a vaccination program in early 2021 and since July 2021 has accelerated vaccination through mass vaccination. Previous vaccinations have been given to health workers,

assistants to health workers, students who are currently pursuing medical education, public services, the elderly. Mass vaccination is expected to achieve the target of 75% of Indonesian people having been vaccinated.⁵

Documentation



Figure 1. Health education activities to the community.

Conclusion

The increase in Covid-19 cases in the community is supported by the rapid spread of the virus, either from animals to humans or between humans. The Covid-19 vaccination is a form of effort to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and the establishment of herd immunity in the community. There is an increase in public knowledge about covid-19 and about preparation for covid-19 vaccination.

Author's contributions

Murbiah Joko Triwahyudi, as the primary author, has contributed to designing research, preparing the questionnaire, collecting and analyzing data, conducting research, interpreting data, and writing papers.

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