

## INTISARI

Vaksin Rotavirus merupakan vaksin yang aman untuk mencegah terjadinya diare rotavirus namun belum masuk dalam program imunisasi nasional. Pengenalan vaksin rotavirus ke program imunisasi nasional perlu dilakukan evaluasi ekonomi untuk pengukuran outcome ke dalam nilai uang dengan Willingness-To-Pay (WTP). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan, penerimaan, kemauan membayar vaksin rotavirus dan hubungannya serta mengetahui perbedaan antar dua kelompok sociodemografi dan pengalaman.

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan observasional dengan pendekatan *multi-center cross-sectional*. Pengumpulan data dengan survey kepada 500 responden di 5 provinsi yaitu Kalimantan Tengah, Lampung, Sulawesi Tengah, Jawa Barat, dan DIY dengan menggunakan teknik *convenience sampling*. Pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang dimodifikasi oleh peneliti dari penelitian sebelumnya. Penyebaran kuesioner dilakukan pada Oktober-November 2019 di Puskesmas, Posyandu, Taman Kanak- Kanak, dan PAUD. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji *mann whitney* dan uji *spearman*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 5 provinsi di Indonesia, nilai pengetahuan (76,92) dan nilai penerimaan (72,22) yang relatif baik, dimana dari 500 responden hanya 54% responden yang memiliki kemauan membayar yang relatif rendah yaitu Rp. 200.000,-. Pengetahuan memiliki hubungan dengan penerimaan ( $p=0,006$ ). Terdapat perbedaan ( $p<0,05$ ) nilai pengetahuan, penerimaan dan kemauan membayar vaksin rotavirus terdapat pada pengeluaran perbulan, pernah mendengar penyakit diare rotavirus dan vaksin rotavirus, pernah melakukan vaksinasi. Perbedaan nilai pengetahuan juga terdapat pada usia, pendidikan, dan sumber informasi penyakit diare rotavirus dan vaksin rotavirus. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna nilai penerimaan pada kelompok jumlah tanggungan dalam keluarga dan kepemilikan asuransi. Serta terdapat perbedaan bermakna nilai kemauan membayar pada kelompok pendapatan perbulan. Pengetahuan dan penerimaan masyarakat Indonesia terkait penyakit diare rotavirus dan vaksin rotavirus relatif baik namun kemauan membayar terhadap vaksin rotavirus masih rendah. Perlunya edukasi kepada masyarakat sehingga dapat meningkatkan cakupan vaksinasi rotavirus.

**Kata kunci:** pengetahuan, penerimaan, kemauan membayar, vaksin Rotavirus

## ABSTRACT

Rotavirus vaccine is a vaccine that safe to prevent a certain diarrhea rotavirus in infants and young children. But this vaccine hasn't include in national program of immunization in Indonesia. The introduction of rotavirus vaccine to the national immunization program should be economically evaluated for the measurement of outcome into the value for money with Willingness-To-Pay (WTP). This study aims to determine the knowledge, acceptance, willingness to pay for rotavirus vaccine and its relationship and to know the differences between the two sociodemographic groups and experiences.

This study used an observational research design with a cross-sectional multi-center approach. Data collection was carried out by conducting a survey of 500 respondents in 5 provinces, namely Central Kalimantan, Lampung, Central Sulawesi, West Java, and DIY with convenience sampling techniques. Data collection used a questionnaire that was modified by researchers from previous studies. Questionnaires were distributed in October-November 2019 in Puskesmas, Posyandu, Kindergarten, and PAUD. Data were analyzed using the Mann Whitney Test and the Spearman Test.

The results showed in 5 provinces of Indonesia, the value of knowledge (76.92) and the value of acceptance (72.22) were relatively good, where from 500 respondents only 54% of respondents had relatively low willingness to pay, namely Rp. 200,000,-. Knowledge has a relationship with acceptance ( $p=0,006$ ). There is difference ( $p<0,05$ ) in the value of knowledge, acceptance and willingness to pay for rotavirus vaccine was found in monthly expenditure, had heard of rotavirus infection and rotavirus vaccine, had vaccinated. Differences in the value of knowledge also exist in age, education, and information sources of rotavirus infection and rotavirus vaccine. There is a significant difference in the value of acceptance in the group of dependents in the family and insurance ownership. And there is a significant difference in the value of willingness to pay in the monthly income group. Knowledge and acceptance of the Indonesian people regarding rotavirus infection and rotavirus vaccine are good but the willingness to pay for rotavirus vaccines is still low. The need for education to the community so that it can increase rotavirus vaccination coverage.

**Keywords:** knowledge, acceptance, willingness to pay, Rotavirus vaccine