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Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Penyakit dan Vaksin COVID-19 Terhadap Penerimaan Vaksinasi Di Masyarakat Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta

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HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN PENYAKIT DAN VAKSIN COVID-19

TERHADAP PENERIMAAN VAKSINASI DI MASYARAKAT DAERAH KHUSUS

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Saat ini di seluruh dunia sedang mengalami pandemi yang di akibatkan dari virus corona. Di Indonesia, masih berlangsung pandemi dengan kasus COVID-19 mengalami peningkatan yang tinggi pada November 2020. Salah satu cara mencegah penyebaran dengan vaksin.. Tujuan penelitian ini menentukan hubungan tingkat pengetahuan penyakit dan vaksin COVID-19 terhadap penerimaan vaksinasi di DKI Jakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* berupa metode survei (kuesioner) secara online. Jumlah sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 237 responden yang ber-KTP DKI Jakarta. Data hasil survei dianalisis secara statistika deskriptif dan menentukan *Chi-square test* digunakan untuk melihat ada atau tidak adanya hubungan tingkat pengetahuan penyakit dan vaksin COVID-19 terhadap penerimaan vaksinasi.

Hasil menunjukkan masyarakat DKI Jakarta memiliki tingkat pengetahuan penyakit COVID-19 tinggi sebanyak 64,1% dan rendah 35,1%, kemudian tingkat pengetahuan vaksin COVID-19 tinggi sebanyak 59,9% dan rendah 40,1%. Terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik dan sosiodemografi (jenis kelamin, agama, asuransi dan riwayat penyakit) dengan tingkat pengetahuan penyakit dan vaksin COVID-19. Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan vaksin COVID-19 dengan penerimaan vaksinasi ($p = 0,005$). Sehingga, perlu adanya peran pemerintah dan tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran melakukan vaksinasi.

Kata Kunci : COVID-19, vaksin, pengetahuan, penerimaan

ABSTRACT

Currently the whole world is experiencing a pandemic caused by the corona virus. In Indonesia, there is still a pandemic with COVID-19 cases experiencing a high increase in November 2020. One way to prevent the spread is by using vaccines. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of the disease and the COVID-19 vaccine on vaccination receipts in DKI Jakarta.

This study used a design *cross sectional* in the form of an online survey (questionnaire) method. The number of samples in this study were 237 respondents who had DKI Jakarta ID cards. The survey data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and determined that the *Chi-square test* was used to see whether or not there was a relationship between the level of knowledge of the disease and the COVID-19 vaccine on vaccination acceptance.

The results show that the people of DKI Jakarta have a high level of knowledge of the COVID-19 disease as much as 64.1% and a low level of 35.1%, then the level of knowledge of the COVID-19 vaccine is high as much as 59.9% and low at 40.1%. There is a relationship between characteristics and sociodemography (gender, religion, insurance and disease history) with the level of knowledge of COVID-19 disease and vaccines. There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of the COVID-19 vaccine with vaccination acceptance ($p = 0.005$). From the results of this study, it is necessary to have the role of the government and health workers to increase awareness of vaccinating.

Keywords: COVID-19, vaccine, knowledge, acceptance