

## INTISARI

COVID-19 merupakan salah satu penyakit serius yang harus menjadi perhatian kita bersama. Upaya pencegahan harus selalu dilakukan, salah satunya vaksinasi. Namun, masih banyak masyarakat Indonesia yang menolak vaksinasi dengan berbagai alasan. Oleh karena itu, perlu adanya pemberian intervensi untuk meningkatkan cakupan vaksinasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat pengaruh pemberian edukasi vaksinasi COVID-19 menggunakan video terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan dan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19.

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan quasi-experimental dengan desain pretest-posttest with control group. Intervensi yang diberikan berupa video edukasi vaksinasi COVID-19. Subjek penelitian ini yaitu masyarakat Kabupaten Temanggung yang belum mendapatkan vaksinasi COVID-19 dengan minimal usia 18 tahun. Sebanyak 60 responden dipilih melalui systematic random sampling (masing-masing kelompok berjumlah 30 responden). Data pre-posttest diambil menggunakan kuesioner yang diisikan melalui Google Form dan dianalisis menggunakan SPSS 26 dengan uji Wilcoxon dan Mann-Whitney (CI 95%).

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa adanya intervensi mampu meningkatkan pengetahuan dan penerimaan masing-masing sebesar 8,3 ( $p = 0,002$ ) dan 0,40 ( $p = 0,046$ ) serta terdapat perbedaan signifikan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan penerimaan antar kelompok intervensi dan kontrol masing-masing  $p = 0,039$  dan  $p = 0,021$ . Dengan demikian, perlu dilakukan optimalisasi pemberian edukasi kesehatan menggunakan video.

**Kata kunci: video, edukasi, vaksinasi, COVID-19**

## **ABSTRACT**

COVID-19 is one of the serious diseases that should be of mutual concern to us. Prevention efforts should always be done, one of which is vaccination. However, there're still many Indonesians who refuse vaccination for various reasons. Therefore, there needs to be interventions to increase vaccination coverage. This study aims to determine the effect of COVID-19 vaccination education video on increasing knowledge and acceptance of COVID-19 vaccine.

The study used quasi-experimental design with a pretest-posttest design with control group. The intervention provided in the form of COVID-19 vaccination education video. The subject is the Temanggung Regency people who haven't received COVID-19 vaccination with a minimum age of 18 years. A total of 60 respondents were selected through systematic random sampling. The pre-posttest data was taken using questionnaires filled out through Google Form and analyzed using SPSS 26 with the Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney test (CI 95%).

The results showed that the interventions were able to increase knowledge and acceptance by 8.3 ( $p=0.002$ ) and 0.40 ( $p=0.046$ ) and there're significant differences in knowledge levels and acceptance between intervention and control groups by  $p=0.039$  and  $p=0.021$ . Thus, it's necessary to optimize the provision of health education using video.

**Keywords:** video, education, vaccination, COVID-19