

ABSTRAK

Denata Fitri (01071190172)

HUBUNGAN SUMBER INFORMASI DAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN TENTANG VAKSIN COVID-19 DENGAN PENERIMAAN VAKSINASI COVID-19 UNTUK DOSIS PERTAMA PADA BULAN MARET HINGGA MEI TAHUN 2022

Latar Belakang; *Coronavirus disease 2019* atau COVID-19 adalah penyakit infeksi saluran pernafasan yang disebabkan oleh *severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2* atau SARS-CoV-2. Sejak pertama kali masuk ke Indonesia, COVID-19 menyebar secara cepat, pemerintah Indonesia memberlakukan berbagai program untuk mengendalikan penyebaran COVID-19, salah satunya program vaksinasi. Namun pada pelaksanaannya, proses vaksinasi di Indonesia masih sangat jauh untuk dapat mencapai *herd immunity*. Penelitian sebelumnya menyatakan bahwa ada beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi penerimaan vaksin, salah satunya adalah sumber informasi dan tingkat pengetahuan tentang vaksin.

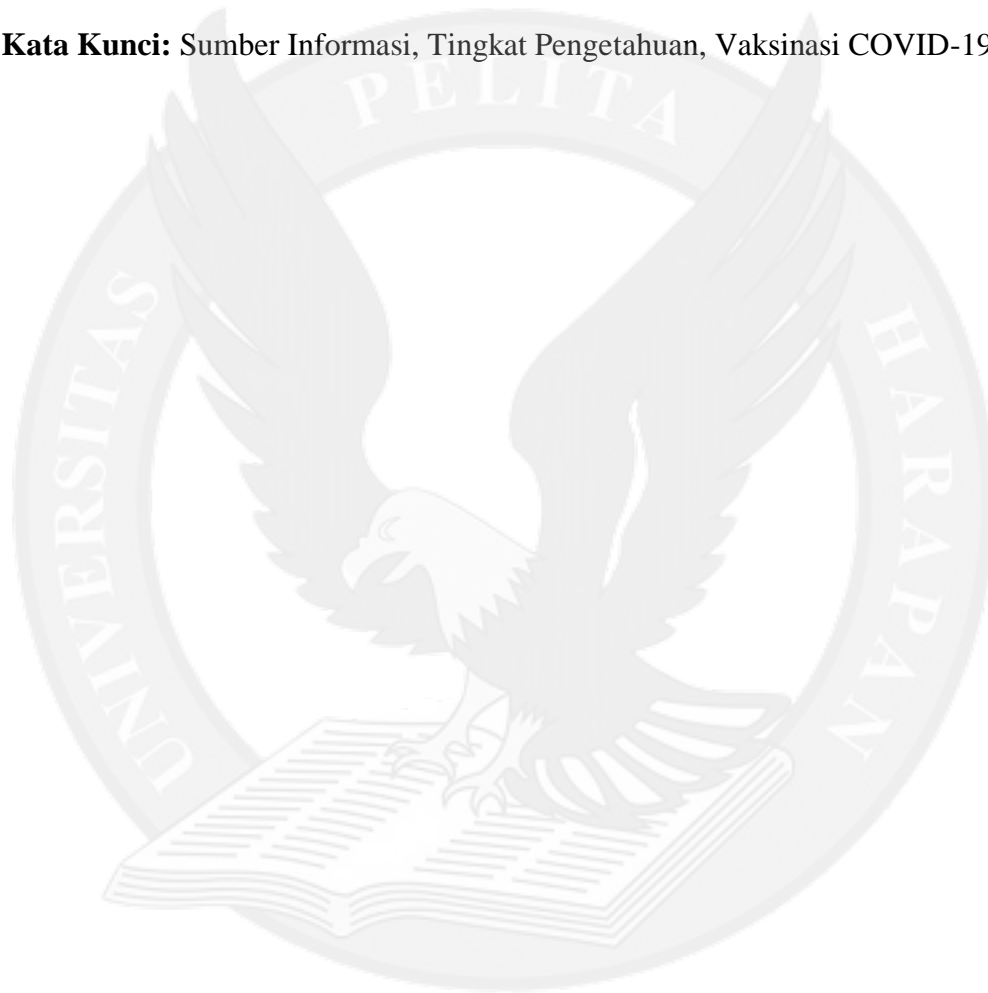
Tujuan: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sumber informasi dan tingkat pengetahuan tentang vaksin COVID-19 dengan penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19 dengan hipotesis bahwa terdapat hubungan antar variabel independen dan dependen.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian potong lintang. Metode sampling yang dipakai adalah *convenience sampling* dan kuesioner penelitian disebarakan secara daring. Penelitian berlangsung selama dua bulan dari Januari 2022 hingga Maret 2021. Hasil pengumpulan data di analisa dengan metode *Chi Square* menggunakan *software* SPSS 25

Hasil: Dari 121 responden pada penelitian ini mayoritas berjenis kelamin perempuan (74,4%) dan berusia 16-20 tahun (63,6%). Sumber informasi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah media sosial (90,9%). Sebanyak 13 (10,7%) responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, 54 (44,6%) responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan cukup, dan 54 (44,6%) responden memiliki tingkat

pengetahuan kurang tentang vaksin COVID-19. Sebanyak 113 (93,4%) responden sudah menerima vaksinasi COVID-19. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara penggunaan media sosial dan penerimaan vaksin ($p = 0,025$, OR = 7,875, 95% CI: 1,587-39,073). Selain itu juga tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan tentang vaksin COVID-19 dengan penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19

Kata Kunci: Sumber Informasi, Tingkat Pengetahuan, Vaksinasi COVID-19



ABSTRACT

Denata Fitri (01071190172)

RELATIONSHIP OF INFORMATION SOURCES AND LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINE WITH ACCEPTANCE OF COVID-19 VACCINATION FOR THE FIRST DOSE IN MARCH TO MAY 2022

Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 or COVID-19 is an upper respiratory tract infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or SARS-CoV-2. Since it was first found in Indonesia COVID-19 quickly spread, the Indonesian government has implemented various programs to control the spread of COVID-19, one of which is the vaccination program. However, in practice, the vaccination process in Indonesia is still very far from achieving herd immunity. Previous research stated that there are several factors that influence vaccine acceptance, one of which is the source of information and level of knowledge about vaccines.

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the relationship between information sources and knowledge about vaccine on COVID-19 vaccination, with the hypothesis that there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Methods: This study uses a cross-sectional research method. The sampling method used was convenience sampling and research questionnaires were distributed online. The study was conducted for two months from January 2022 to March 2022. The data collected will be analyzed using the Chi Square test on SPSS 25 software

Result: From 121 respondents 74,4% respondents were female and 63,6% respondents were aged from 16-20 years old. The most used information source were social media (90,9%). As much as 13 respondents (10,7%) have good knowledge, 54 respondents (44,6%) have sufficient knowledge, and 54 (44,6%) have poor knowledge about COVID-19 vaccine. As much as 113 respondents (93,4%) have received COVID-19 vaccine. The result of data analysis showed that

there is significant relationship between the use of social media and acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination ($p = 0,025$, $OR = 7,875$, $95\% CI: 1,587-39,073$). Other than that, this study also showed that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about COVID-19 vaccine and the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination.

Keywords: Information Source, Knowledge, COVID-19 Vaccination

