

ABSTRAK

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Faktor – Faktor Yang Berhubungan dengan Persepsi Tenaga Kesehatan Terhadap Vaksin COVID-19 di Puskesmas X Tahun 2020

Pengembangan vaksin COVID-19 menjadi pendekatan untuk mengatasi wabah SARS-CoV-2. Pentingnya rekomendasi vaksinasi petugas kesehatan kepada publik adalah salah satu pemberi pengaruh terkuat dalam keputusan vaksinasi. Studi survei tentang tingkat penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 ditemukan dari 33 negara berbeda. Persepsi yang berbeda dipengaruhi oleh faktor demografi (usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan), faktor sosiopsikologis, faktor struktural (pengetahuan, lama kerja). Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan 10 tenaga kesehatan dapat disimpulkan bahwa tenaga kesehatan mempunyai persepsi yang berbeda terhadap vaksin COVID-19. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan persepsi tenaga kesehatan terhadap vaksin COVID-19. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross sectional* dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan November 2020 - Maret 2021. Populasi dan sampel adalah 53 tenaga kesehatan dengan metode pengambilan sampel *total sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji univariat dan bivariate dengan menggunakan uji *statistic chi-square* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$. Kesimpulan dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan tenaga kesehatan dengan persepsi negatif 22 orang (41,5%), persepsi positif 31% (58,5%), usia muda 24 orang (45,3%), usia tua 29 orang (54,7%), jenis kelamin perempuan 33 orang (62,3%), laki – laki 20 orang (37,7%), pengetahuan kurang baik 28 orang (52,8%), baik 25 orang (47,2%), masa kerja baru 14 orang (26,4%) dan lama 39 orang (73,6%). Berdasarkan analisa bivariat diperoleh hasil bahwa ada hubungan antara persepsi tenaga kesehatan terhadap vaksin COVID-19 dengan usia ($p\ value = 0,048$, PR = 2,115), jenis kelamin ($p\ value = 0,029$, PR = 2,727), pengetahuan ($p\ value = 0,030$, PR = 2,381). Tidak ada hubungan antara persepsi tenaga kesehatan dengan masa kerja ($p\ value = 0,286$, PR = 1,592). Faktor resiko dari persepsi tenaga kesehatan terhadap vaksin COVID-19 adalah usia, jenis kelamin, dan pengetahuan. Diharapkan instansi terkait lebih banyak memberikan pelatihan, pemahaman serta peran aktif dari masing – masing tenaga kesehatan supaya persepsi yang negatif pada tenaga kesehatan dapat dihilangkan mengingat saat ini dukungan vaksin dari tenaga kesehatan sangat dibutuhkan pada era pandemic.

Kata Kunci : persepsi vaksin COVID-19, usia, jenis kelamin, pengetahuan, masa kerja
Ix+130 halaman ; 2 gambar, 5 tabel gambar
Pustaka : 81 (1981 – 2021)

ABSTRACT

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Factors Related to Health Workers' Perceptions of the COVID-19 Vaccine at Puskesmas X 2020

The development of the COVID-19 vaccine is an approach to dealing with the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak. The importance of vaccination recommendations for health workers to the public is one of the strongest influencers in vaccination decisions. A survey study on acceptance rates for the COVID-19 vaccine was found from 33 different countries. Different perceptions are influenced by demographic factors (age, gender, education), sociopsychological factors, and structural factors (knowledge, length of work). Based on the results of interviews with 10 health workers, it can be concluded that health workers have different perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to health workers' perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine. This type of research is cross sectional with a quantitative approach. This research was conducted in November 2020 - March 2021. The population and sample were 53 health workers with total sampling method. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate tests using the chi-square statistical test with $\alpha = 0.05$. The conclusion from the research results shows that health workers with negative perceptions are 22 people (41.5%), positive perceptions 31% (58.5%), young people 24 people (45.3%), old people 29 people (54.7%).), female gender 33 people (62.3%), male - 20 people (37.7%), poor knowledge 28 people (52.8%), good 25 people (47.2%), years of service only 14 people (26.4%) and old 39 people (73.6%). Based on the bivariate analysis, it was found that there was a relationship between health workers' perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine with age (p value = 0.048, PR = 2.115), gender (p value = 0.029, PR = 0.365), knowledge (p value = 0.030, PR = 2.381). There is no relationship between perceptions of health workers and years of service (p value = 0.286, PR = 1.592). The risk factors for health workers' perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine are age, gender, and knowledge. It is hoped that related agencies will provide more training, understanding and the active role of each health worker so that negative perceptions of health workers can be eliminated, considering that currently vaccine support from health workers is urgently needed in the pandemic era.

Keywords: perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine, age, gender, knowledge, years of service

ix+ 130 pages ; 2 pictures; 5 tables
Bibliography : 81 (1981 – 2021)