

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 or commonly known as coronavirus belongs to a large family of viruses that cause mild to severe illness. Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic is not only carried out in terms of implementing health protocols but interventions with vaccinations are part of efforts to prevent and control Covid-19. The prevalence of Covid-19 vaccination (booster) in Indonesia is still low at 20.66%. This study aimed to analyze factors related to perceptions about acceptance of Covid-19 vaccination (booster) at the elderly Posbindu in the working area of the Kayuringin Jaya Village Health Center in 2022. This type of research used a quantitative method with an analytic cross-sectional study design with a sample consisting of 55 elderly. The sampling technique used quota sampling with univariate and bivariate data analysis using the chi square test. This research was conducted December 2022 - January 2023. The univariate results found that the highest proportion was found to be the perception of receiving a negative Covid-19 vaccination in 33 people (60%), poor knowledge of 31 people (56.4%), affordable health facilities 36 people (65.5%), 34 people (61.8%) lack family support and 32 people (58.2%) lack health worker support. There is a significant relationship between knowledge (PR = 2.419), family support (PR = 1.930), health worker support (2.670) and perceptions of acceptance of Covid-19 vaccination. There is no relationship between the affordability of health facilities and perceptions of acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination. With this, it is hoped that the elderly Posbindu in the Kayuringin Jaya Village will conduct socialization evenly regarding the importance of complete Covid-19 vaccination.

ABSTRAK

Covid-19 atau yang biasa dikenal sebagai *coronavirus* masuk ke dalam keluarga besar virus yang menyebabkan penyakit ringan sampai penyakit berat. Penanggulangan Pandemi Covid-19 tidak hanya dilakukan dari sisi penerapan protokol kesehatan tetapi intervensi dengan vaksinasi merupakan bagian dari upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian Covid-19. Prevalensi vaksinasi Covid-19 (booster) di Indonesia masih rendah yaitu sebanyak 20,66%. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan persepsi tentang penerimaan vaksinasi Covid-19 (*booster*) di Posbindu lansia wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Kayuringin Jaya Tahun 2022. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain studi *cross sectional* analitik dengan sampel terdiri atas 55 lansia. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *quota sampling* dengan analisis data univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square*. Penelitian ini dilakukan Desember 2022 – Januari 2023. Hasil univariat yaitu ditemukan proporsi tertinggi adalah persepsi tentang penerimaan vaksinasi Covid-19 negatif sebanyak 33 orang (60%), pengetahuan kurang baik sebanyak 31 orang (56,4%), fasilitas kesehatan yang terjangkau sebanyak 36 orang (65,5%), dukungan keluarga yang kurang sebanyak 34 orang (61,8%) dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan yang kurang sebanyak 32 orang (58,2%). Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan (PR= 2,419), dukungan keluarga (PR=1,930), dukungan tenaga kesehatan (2,670) dengan persepsi tentang penerimaan vaksinasi Covid-19. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara keterjangkauan fasilitas kesehatan dengan persepsi tentang penerimaan vaksinasi Covid-19. Dengan ini, diharapkan Posbindu lansia di Kelurahan Kayuringin Jaya melakukan sosialisasi secara merata terkait pentingnya vaksinasi Covid-19 secara lengkap.