

Knowledge With The Attitude Of Acceptance Of The Covid-19 Vaccine In Tuminting Subject, Manado City

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is an acute respiratory infection that occurs in droplets containing SARS-CoV-2 so that it enters the body and can be prevented by vaccination. Vaccines are one of the most effective and economical ways to prevent infectious diseases, especially Covid-19. The attitude of accepting the Covid-19 vaccine is a response or acceptance of information as well as a response to the response of whether the community wants to accept vaccination or not. Vaccination will be able to run well and achieve goals evenly if the entire community can accept the Covid-19 vaccination. The purpose of this study is to identify the relationship with the attitude of acceptance in society. The design of this research is descriptive analytical with a cross sectional approach. The sample of this research is the community of Tuminting Environment II Village, Manado City, totaling 40 respondents using the Accidental Sampling Technique. This research instrument was conducted using a questionnaire. Furthermore, it was analyzed by Chi-Square statistical test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results of the study showed poor knowledge 26 (65%), attitude of acceptance who received less vaccination 22 (55%) and the results of the analysis test obtained p value of 0.001. The conclusion in this study is that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards receiving the Covid-19 vaccine in the community of Tuminting Environment II Village, Manado City. Suggestions in this study are that it is hoped that the community can increase existing knowledge in order to deepen knowledge in order to apply a good acceptance attitude..

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INTRODUCTION

Like other countries around the world, the COVID-19 outbreak, which was announced for the first time in March 2020 and became prolonged, had a significant impact on the health sector and the Indonesian economy. Indonesia has tried its best to overcome the existing challenges. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) has been declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) since March 2020 and in Indonesia it has been declared a type of disease that causes public health

emergencies and non-natural disasters that cause death and cause substantial economic losses. Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Based on WHO data on May 31, 2021, the number of positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 was 170.1 million cases with a death toll of 3.5 million cases. The country with the most COVID-19 positives is America with 33.2 million cases (Johns Hopkins University, 2021). For Indonesia itself, as of May 31, 2021, the total number of positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 was 1,821,703 cases with 50,578 cases of death and 1,669,119 cases of recovered. In North Sulawesi, the data on COVID-19 patients until June 8, 2021 are patients being treated as many as 256 patients, 15,001 patients recovered and 549 people died a total of 15,806. In the city of Manado, the data for COVID-19 positive patients was 4832 patients, 4,628 patients recovered, 194 people died. In Tuminting Village, 80 positive patients, 79 patients recovered, 1 person died (Covid-19 Acceleration Task Force, 2021).

Corona Virus Disease is transmitted through droplets containing the SARS-CoV-2 virus that enters the body and can be prevented by using personal protective equipment in the form of masks (Zhang et al, 2020). Droplets are water-filled particles with a diameter of more than 5-10 micrometers, transmission occurs when a person is at close range (within 1-2 meters) with someone who has respiratory problems such as coughing or sneezing (Morawska and Milton, 2020).

A year has passed since the emergence of Covid-19, which until the time this research was compiled was still inseparable from the pandemic. One of the steps taken to overcome the pandemic and prevent a wider spread is mass vaccination of all Indonesian people. Vaccination has been given to health workers, TNI/POLRI, the elderly and service workers. Currently in June 2021, especially President Joko Widodo, has planned to provide vaccines aimed at the general public with the achievement of the target of 1 million people being vaccinated in one day (Ministry of Health, 2020).

According to survey data, Indonesia as of June 4, 2021, the first dose of vaccination was 32,063,745, and the second dose of vaccination was 13,979,564. The latest survey as of July 4, 2021, recorded 1,468,764 health workers, 21,553,118 elderly people, 17,327,167 public officers. The solution from this research is that people are willing to accept the vaccine that will be given by the government in order to prevent the occurrence of an infectious disease, namely Covid-19. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and the attitude of receiving the Covid-19 vaccine in the Tuminting Environment II Village, Manado City.

METHOD

The research design used in this study is a quantitative descriptive analysis using a cross sectional method approach. This research design consists of two parts, namely a knowledge questionnaire sheet and a Covid-19 acceptance attitude questionnaire sheet. The sample in this study was the community in the Tuminting Environment II Village, Manado City, namely 40 respondents. Which was carried out in August 2021. The method of determining the sample was Accidental Sampling using the help of the SPSS 16.0 computer program and analyzed using the Chi-Square Test with a significance level of (0.05).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Frequency by Age, Gender, Occupation and Education (n=40)

Category	Frequency Distribution	
	Frequency	(%)
Age		
17 - 25 years	8	20%
26 - 35 years old	8	20%
36-45 years old	13	32,5%
46-60 years old	11	27,5%
Gender		
Man	12	30%
Woman	28	70%
Work		
IRT	21	52,5%
Driver	2	5%
Laborer	3	7,5%
Self-employed	2	5%
Private	3	7,5%
Student	2	5%
Trader	7	17,5%
Education		
SD	3	7,5%
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	15	37,5%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	22	55%
Total	40	100%

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on Table 1 shows that of the 40 respondents, the most are in the age range of 36-45 years (f = 13; 32,5%). The majority of respondents are female (f=28;70%), more than 50% of respondents have household jobs (f=21;52.5%) and have high school education (f=22;55%).

Characteristics of Vaccine Acceptance Knowledge and Attitude

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Knowledge and Acceptance Attitudes (n=40)

Variable	Frequency Distribution	
	f	%
Knowledge		
Well	14	35
Not good	26	65
Acceptance Attitude		
Accept	18	45
Less Receiving	22	55
Total	40	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 2, it was found that the majority of respondents had poor knowledge (f=26;65%) and did not receive vaccines (f=22;55%).

Pengetahuan	Sikap Penerimaan		Total	OR	p-value
	Menerima	Kurang Menerima			

	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Baik	12	30	2	5	14	35	20.000	0.000
Kurang Baik	6	15	20	50	26	65		
Total	18	45	22	55	40	100		

Based on table 3, cross tabulation of the relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards vaccination acceptance in the Tuminting Environment II Village of Manado City, there are 14 respondents or (35.0%) with good knowledge, where there are 12 respondents (30.0%) who have an attitude of acceptance and 2 respondents (5.0%) have a less accepting attitude. Meanwhile, there are 26 respondents (16.7%) who have poor knowledge, where 6 respondents (15.0%) have an accepting attitude and 20 respondents (50.0%) have a less accepting attitude. This study uses Chi-square test analysis and obtained 0 cells that have an expected count value of less than 5 so that continued readings on Continuity Correction obtained p value = 0.001 where p value \leq 0.05. Thus H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted or there is a significant relationship between knowledge and acceptance in the community of Tuminting Kelurahan II Manado City. In addition, the value of OR (Odd Ratio) = 20,000 means that people with poor knowledge are 20.0 times more likely to have a less accepting attitude than people who have good knowledge.

Based on research conducted on the community entitled The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitude of Acceptance of the Covid-19 Vaccine in the Tuminting Environment II Village, Manado City, which was carried out on August 2-6 2021. The study used a quantitative research design with a cross sectional approach with Accidental Sampling Techniques, namely research This is where the measurement of the independent and dependent variables is carried out only once at the same time.

A person's knowledge of an object has two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. Increased knowledge is not always obtained from formal education alone, but can be obtained through non-formal education by attending seminars, reading books, searching the internet, reading newspapers or asking health workers (Mariati, Hastuti, & Saleh, 2013). Attitude is a kind of readiness to react to an object in certain ways. attitude as a pattern of behavior, tendencies, or anticipatory loneliness, prepositions to adjust to social situations, or simply attitude is a response to conditioned social stimuli (Azwar, 2013).

Vaccines are one of the most effective and economical ways to prevent infectious diseases. So it is necessary to make the development of a vaccine to be more effective at weakening the corona virus infection. So far more than 40 pharmaceutical companies and academic institutions around the world have launched their vaccine development programs against the COVID-19 virus. (Makmun and Haziyah 2020). Based on the results of this study, the results of respondents with a cross tabulation percentage were 35.0%. A person's knowledge of an object has two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. Increased knowledge is not always obtained from formal education alone, but can be obtained through non-formal education by attending seminars, reading books, searching the internet, reading newspapers or asking health workers (Mariati, Hastuti, & Saleh, 2013).

This is in line with the research conducted by (Dewi E, et al, 2017) entitled The Relationship of Knowledge with Student Perceptions in Receiving HPV Vaccination as an Effort to Prevent Cervical Cancer. The results of this study indicate that most of the UNDIP Psychology Faculty students have poor knowledge about cervical cancer and HPV vaccination, namely 51 percent (51%). Knowledge is one of the most important factors that can change individual health beliefs and has the potential to cause changes in individual health behavior. Acceptance of new behavior will be easier if it is based on the right knowledge, awareness and positive attitude (Dewi E, et al, 2017).

Based on this study, it was found that the results of the attitude of public acceptance were respondents with an attitude of accepting as much as 45% more than an attitude of less acceptance,

this was due to issues such as the halalness of the vaccine which was still in doubt even though it had been campaigned by the Ministry of Health and by other agencies that the vaccine was halal. but they still think it is not halal. (Zisi L. Argista, 2021).

Based on the results of the research on the relationship between knowledge and the attitude of receiving Covid-19 vaccination in the Tuminting Environment II Village of Manado City, there were 14 respondents with good knowledge, of which 12 respondents had an accepting attitude and 2 respondents had a less accepting attitude. Based on data from this study, respondents with a less accepting attitude, this can be seen from the level of knowledge of the community itself which is influenced by one of the factors, namely education. In accordance with the statement (Marlina Malik, 2019) that the higher a person's education, the faster they receive and understand information so that the knowledge they have is also higher.

In the Health Belief Model theory, the perception of vulnerability is included in the perception variable that has the greatest influence on individuals to carry out healthy behavior. Perceptions of vulnerability can be formed from medical information and individual knowledge, but can also be formed from individual beliefs about the difficulty of a disease and how it affects their lives in general. Perceived vulnerability is often referred to as motivation to take a health action because they do not believe that their child will not be attacked by disease. If someone feels they are not susceptible to a disease, it is necessary to be given an understanding of immunization (Yessica Eka Putri, 2016).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards receiving the Covid-19 vaccine in the Tuminting Environment II Village, Manado City.

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