

Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Sikap Mahasiswa Rumpun Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Indonesia Angkatan 2017-2019 terhadap Vaksinasi COVID-19 = Factors Correlated with Attitude Health Sciences Cluster Students University of Indonesia Class of 2017-2019 towards COVID-19 Vaccination

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Abstrak

Vaksinasi COVID-19 merupakan tindakan pencegahan yang penting terhadap pandemi COVID-19. Mahasiswa masuk dalam target penting program vaksinasi COVID-19 di Indonesia. Memahami faktor-faktor yang terkait dengan sikap terhadap vaksinasi COVID-19 dapat membantu Pemerintah untuk meningkatkan penerimaan vaksin. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan sikap mahasiswa rumpun Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Indonesia angkatan 2017 – 2019 terhadap vaksinasi COVID-19. Studi cross-sectional dilakukan dengan merekrut 443 mahasiswa yang diperoleh melalui purposive sampling. Pengujian hipotesis yang digunakan dalam analisis bivariat adalah uji chi-square. Pengumpulan data dilakukan antara bulan April – Mei 2021 dengan kuesioner online. Sebanyak 443 responden dengan proporsi responden perempuan 88,7% dan responden laki-laki 11,7%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar mahasiswa memiliki sikap mendukung Vaksinasi COVID-19 (53,5%). Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara persepsi kerentanan (PR: 1,2, 95% CI: 1,0-1,5, p=0,027), persepsi keparahan (PR: 1,4, 95% CI: 1,2-1,6, p=0,000), persepsi manfaat (PR: 1,8, 95% CI: 1,5-2,1, p=0,000), persepsi hambatan (PR: 2,2, 95% CI: 1,8-2,6, p=0,000), informasi yang didapatkan (PR: 1,8, 95% CI: 1,5-2,2, p=0,000), dan dukungan lingkungan sosial (PR: 2,0, 95% CI: 1,7-2,4, p=0,000) dengan sikap terhadap vaksinasi COVID-19. Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara usia (PR: 1,1, CI 95%: 0,8-1,4, p=0,69), jenis kelamin (PR: 0,9, 95% CI: 0,7-1,1, p=0,878), riwayat COVID-19 (PR: 0,9, 95% CI: 0,8-1,2, p=0,677), pengetahuan (PR 1,2, 95% CI: 0,7-1,9, p=0,578), dan persepsi kemampuan diri (PR: 1,2, 95% CI: 1,0-1,4, p=0,054) dengan sikap terhadap vaksinasi COVID-19. Dengan meningkatkan manfaat yang dirasakan dan mengurangi hambatan yang dirasakan terkait vaksinasi COVID-19, maka sikap mahasiswa terhadap vaksinasi COVID-19 juga akan meningkat.

..... COVID-19 vaccination is an important preventive act against COVID-19 pandemic. College student is included as important target for COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia. Understanding the factors related to the attitude towards COVID-19 vaccination can help Government to increase the acceptance of the vaccines. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to the attitude of student in Health Science Cluster University of Indonesia class of 2017 – 2019 towards the COVID-19 vaccination. A cross-sectional study was conducted by recruiting 443 students obtained through purposive sampling. Hypothesis testing used in the bivariate analysis was the chi-square test. The data was collected between April – Mei 2021 by online questionnaire. A total of 443 respondent with the proportion of female respondent is 88,7% and male respondent is 11,7%. The result show that most of the college students have an attitude to support COVID-19 Vaccination (53,5%). There was a significant relationship between perceived susceptibility (PR: 1,2, 95% CI: 1,0-1,5, p=0,027), perceived severity (PR: 1,4, 95% CI: 1,2-1,6, p=0,000), perceived benefits (PR: 1,8, 95% CI: 1,5-2,1, p=0,000), perceived barriers (PR: 2,2, 95% CI: 1,8-2,6, p=0,000), information

obtained (PR: 1,8, 95% CI: 1,5-2,2 , p=0,000), and social environment support (PR: 2,0, 95% CI: 1,7-2,4, p=0,000) with attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination. There was no significant relationship between age (PR: 1,1, CI 95%: 0,8-1,4, p=0,69), gender (PR: 0,9, 95% CI: 0,7-1,1, p=0,878), history of COVID-19 (PR: 0,9, 95% CI: 0,8-1,2, p=0,677), knowledge (PR 1,2, 95% CI: 0,7-1,9, p=0,578), and self-efficacy (PR: 1,2, 95% CI: 1,0- 1,4, p=0,054) with attitude towards COVID-19 vaccination. By increasing perceived benefits and decreasing perceived barriers related to COVID-19 vaccination, the attitude of college students towards COVID-19 vaccination will also increase.