

Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penerimaan Vaksin COVID-19 Pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia = Factors Influencing COVID-19 Vaccine Acceptance among Public Health Students of Universitas Indonesia

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Abstrak

Perilaku pencegahan merupakan kunci keberhasilan dalam menghadapi pandemi COVID-19, salah satunya vaksinasi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui dan menjelaskan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia (FKM UI). Metode Penelitian ini menggunakan desain Cross-Sectional dengan menganalisis hasil survei daring yang dilakukan pada 264 orang Mahasiswa FKM UI yang berlangsung selama bulan Mei 2021. Hubungan asosiasi dinilai pada faktor sosiodemografi yakni usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat ekonomi, agama, tingkat pendidikan, status menikah, status pekerjaan dan kepemilikan asuransi, gambaran riwayat individu/kerabat terkena COVID-19, persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keparahan, persepsi manfaat, dan persepsi hambatan, serta pengetahuan tentang COVID-19, pengetahuan tentang pencegahan COVID-19, pengetahuan tentang vaksin COVID-19, dan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 dengan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada mahasiswa FKM UI menggunakan analisis logistic regression. Penelitian ini menunjukkan 88,6% mahasiswa FKM UI bersedia menerima vaksin COVID-19. Hasil analisis multivariat menemukan faktor status menikah, kepemilikan asuransi, persepsi hambatan, dan pengetahuan tentang vaksin COVID-19 berhubungan dengan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa persepsi hambatan merupakan faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada mahasiswa FKM UI. Upaya edukasi yang luas, transparan dan konsisten serta klarifikasi terhadap misinformasi perlu dilakukan untuk meningkatkan keyakinan mahasiswa terhadap vaksinasi sehingga diharapkan dapat mengedukasi lingkungan sekitarnya.

.....Preventive behavior is the key to success in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. Vaccination is one of the keys to against COVID-19. The purpose of this study was to determine and explain the factors influencing COVID-19 vaccine acceptance among Public Health students, Universitas Indonesia. This research used a cross-sectional design by analyzing the results of an online survey conducted on 264 Public Health students, Universitas Indonesia during May 2021. The relationship is assessed between COVID-19 vaccine acceptance and sosiodemographic factors, namely age, gender, economic level, religion, education level, married status, occupation and health insurance status, a history of individuals / relatives affected by COVID-19 before, perceived of COVID-19 consisting of perceived risk, perceived severity, perceived benefits, and perceived barriers, knowledge about COVID-19, knowledge about COVID-19 prevention, knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine, and COVID-19 prevention behavior among Public Health students, Universitas Indonesia using logistic regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that 88,6.% students of Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia stated that they are willing to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. The results of multivariate analysis showed that marital status, insurance ownership, perceived barriers, and knowledge of the COVID-19 vaccine had a significant relationship with the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine for public health students. This study showed that the perception of

barriers was the most dominant factor related to the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in the public health students, Universitas Indonesia. Broader information, transparent and consistent education with appropriate communication approaches and clarification of misinformation are needed to increase confidence in the young population, especially university students, about the benefits and barriers of vaccination so it is expected to educate others. Understanding students' perspectives on the COVID-19 vaccine and supporting their involvement in vaccination programme can be useful in planning an adequate response. Further research are needed by using better and more complete methods, designs and variables as well as with a wider scope to find out more about the factors related to the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in students, especially Public Health students.