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Determinan Terhadap Penyerapan Vasinasi Covid-19 Pada Lansia di Kecamatan Jagakarsa Jakarta Selatan

Determinants of Covid-19 Vaccination Uptake Among the Elderly in Jagakarsa Sub-District, South-Jakarta

Amelia Savitri¹, Rafiah Maharani Pulungan², Fathinah Ranggauni Hardy³,
Terry Y.R. Pristya⁴

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ABSTRACT

Background: COVID-19 is considered to be responsible for the emergence of a new dangerous outbreak. Therefore, it is expected that the interest in receiving vaccines will be very high. However, the lowest vaccination uptake rate comes from the elderly population. **Objective:** To investigate determinants of COVID-19 vaccination uptake among the elderly. **Methods:** Cross-sectional design study. This research was conducted in Jagakarsa Sub-district from March to July 2021 with an online interview. The sample size was 393 from the total population study of 21,903. The sampling method was purposive sampling with independent variables namely gender, education level, knowledge, attitudes, government policy, health worker's recommendations, family support, access to COVID-19 vaccination service facilities, perceptions of COVID-19, and perceptions of COVID-19 vaccines. The dependent variable was COVID-19 vaccine uptake. Sample inclusion criteria included the elderly aged ≥ 60 years old and who lived in the Jagakarsa Sub-district. The exclusion criteria were those who were not willing to be respondents. This study conducted a univariate analysis to determine the frequency distribution of variables. Bivariate data analysis that was used were Chi-Square and multivariate data analysis with multiple logistic regression ($\alpha=0.05$). **Results:** The results of the bivariate analysis showed that education, knowledge, perceptions of COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines, attitudes, government policies, access to COVID-19 vaccination service facilities, health worker's recommendations, and family support had a significant relationship with COVID-19 vaccine uptake. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the most associated factor was the perception of COVID-19 vaccine with AOR= 9,928 (95% CI: 5,386-18,302). **Conclusion:** Respondents had a high acceptance of COVID-19 vaccines, whereas most of the respondents were worried about the side effects at the same time. As our findings suggest, informing the elderly about forthcoming vaccines would help to build their trust in the COVID-19 vaccines.

Keyword: COVID-19; COVID-19 vaccines; vaccine uptake; elderly

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019, commonly known as COVID-19, is believed to be liable for an epidemic from Wuhan, Hubei Province, China since December 2019. As of 28 February 2021, World Health Organization (WHO) has reported 126 million cases and three million deaths due to the global spread of COVID-19 across 219 countries. The highest number of cases were reported from America, especially the United States of America in the first place. While the second rank was reported from a country in Asia, namely

India (World Health Organization, 2021). The Asian region, especially Southeast Asia, was the second-highest region in the world with more than 34 million cases of COVID-19. Countries that contributed to this high number of cases were India with 29,823,546 cases (CFR = 1.3%) and Indonesia with 1,989,909 cases (CFR = 2.8%) (World Health Organization, 2021).

As the country with the second most reported COVID-19 cases in Southeast Asia, Indonesia has been highly committed to implementing preventive behavior through 3M ("Memakai masker, Menjaga Jarak, dan Mencuci tangan"), 3T

Efektivitas Pelatihan dan Penggunaan Aplikasi *Si Centing* Terhadap Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan Kader Posyandu

S

Effectiveness of Training and Use of Si Centing Application on Knowledge and Skills of Posyandu Cadres

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a condition where toddlers have a length or height that is less than their age. Various efforts have been made to overcome nutritional problems in the community through optimizing the role of posyandu. Cadres are front liners in the early detection of nutritional problems within the community, so they are required to have good knowledge and skills. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the training and use of the Si Centing Application. **Methods:** This study used a pre-experimental design with a one group pretest-posttest design. The population in this study was all posyandu cadres with a total sample of 64 people. Data collection techniques were carried out by measuring the knowledge and skills of cadres before and after receiving training and using the centing application. The data analysis technique used the T-test. **Results:** The P-Value of the statistical knowledge test was 0.000 and the p-value for attitude was 0.000. These results indicate that H_0 was rejected, so it can be concluded that there are differences in the average value of the knowledge and skills of volunteers before and after the training and use of the Centing application. **Conclusion:** There was a difference in the average value of knowledge and skills of cadres before and after the training and use of the Centing application in Singaparna District 2020. We suggest Puskesmas and Health to develop an agenda for capacity building activities for Posyandu cadres which are held regularly by using tools or promotional media of health according to the needs of the community.

Keywords: Training, application of the Centing, Knowledge, attitudes, cadre

Kata Kunci: Efikasi diri, Primigravida, Ibu Pekerja, Menyusui

INTRODUCTION

Nutrition in infants and toddlers can determine the quality of human resources since being healthy and quality human resources are the main capitals for health development that determine a nation. Indonesia is faced with a double burden of nutrition, namely over and undernutrition, where some children are obese, but some are stunted or short, thin, and even malnourished. Under-five stunting is a chronic nutritional problem caused by many factors such as socioeconomic conditions, maternal nutrition during pregnancy, disease in infants, and lack of nutritional intake in infants. Based on basic health research data, 18.8% of children aged 0-5.9 months experienced severe malnutrition, 29% experienced stunting due to chronic

malnutrition. While on the other hand, there were 1.6% of children under five who were obese (RISKESDAS: 2013).

Various efforts have been made to deal with nutritional problems in Indonesia, one of which is by creating a community-based health service forum conducted by, from, and with the community, namely *posyandu*. Integrated Service Post or Integrated Service Post (*posyandu*) is a form of Community-Based Health Efforts carried out by, from, and with the community, to empower and provide convenience for the community to obtain health services for mothers, infants, and toddlers (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2012).

As implementers, cadres have an important role, one of which is to determine the success of weighing infants and toddlers. The right weighing step will

Preferensi Metode dan Media Promosi Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Menurut Sudut Pandang Siswa dan Orang Tua di Bima

Preference of Methods and Media for Promotion of Drug Abuse Prevention According to the Point of View of Students and Parents in Bima

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ABSTRACT

Background: Drug abuse in the Bima region increases from year to year, and it is dominated by students. In 2017 there were 44 cases handled, increased to 79 cases in 2018, and 71 cases in 2019. Bima region as a port city that connects Sumbawa island with a number of large islands in Indonesia has become a risk factor for illicit drug trafficking. Socialization on the dangers of drug abuse that has been carried out in the school environment has a number of limitations, especially in terms of time, methods, and media as well as the number of target audiences that are covered by the activity. It is necessary to develop a method and media approach that is appropriate to the developmental characteristics of adolescents. **Objectives:** This study aims to obtain an overview of the need for methods and media for the promotion of drug abuse prevention from the point of view of students and parents in Bima. **Methods:** This research was conducted through a survey method. It was carried out in six Junior High Schools (SMP) in Bima from May to October 2021. Research variables consisted of demographic characteristics; the history of drug and substance use by students; and the need for prevention of drug abuse based on methods, media, locations, frequency, and information providers in Bima. Research data were collected using a questionnaire instrument. Population of this research was students and their parents. The sample size was determined based on the Slovin formula. Data were obtained from 275 students and 70 students' parents. Research data analysis was done with univariate statistics. **Results:** Students and parents need drug abuse prevention promotion activities that are implemented by health workers either directly or through audiovisual media and social media, such as film screenings on television and gadgets. The promotion is conducted on a scheduled 2-3 times a year. Most of the respondents chose the school and house for the promotion activities. **Conclusion:** Students and parents had the same interests and opinions about the need for methods and media to promote drug abuse prevention. The results of this research are expected to be a recommendation for the development of a promotion program for the prevention of adolescent drug abuse in Bima.

Keyword: drug abuse; health promotion; media; method; prevention; adolescent

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse or misuse of drugs and other substances is a risky behavior that encourages health problems. Such risky behavior often starts in adolescence. Impacts of this risky behavior greatly affect individuals, families, and the large society (Das *et al.*, 2016). The common use of either narcotics or other illicit drugs nowadays is mostly found within the circle of youngsters or students.

According to data released by the Body of National Narcotics (Badan Narkotika Nasional or BNN), it was discovered that there has been a shift of trend in users of narcotics, psychotropics, and illicit drugs in 2017 and 2018. In 2017, the majority of the users were workers and in 2018, it was shifted to being dominated by users of the adolescent and children age groups. Citing data from BNN in 2018, the prevalence of drug abuse within the circle of students in 13 capitals of provinces in

Komunitas Keluarga Berencana di Pemogan Menggunakan Model Keterlibatan Komunitas WHO

Family Planning Communities in Pemogan Using WHO Community Engagement Model

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ABSTRACT

Communities is an area unit at the village level with criteria in which there is an integration of the Family Planning Population and Family Development program and related sectors to improve the quality of family and community life. The formulation of the research problem is how the village community is engaged in the family planning communities program in Pemogan Village Denpasar. Objective: The objective of this research is to find out the involvement of the village community in the family planning communities program. Methods: This study used a qualitative descriptive research design and was conducted from April to May 2021. This research applied the World Health Organization (2012) framework on community engagement by identifying the level in involvement of inform, consult, involve, collaborate, and shared leadership. There were 9 informants which consisted of the head of Pemogan Village Denpasar, educators of family planning, cadres of family planning communities, and community groups with inclusion criteria. Data collection methods used focus group discussion, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. Data were analyzed with thematic data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. Data validation used triangulation of sources and methods, peer debriefing, and member checking. Results: This study found that the community has been a part of the family planning communities program. Community engagement level in the family planning communities program is at the involve level and less in informing the program and leadership. Conclusion: Community engagement in the family planning communities program in Pemogan Village includes the level of inform, consult, involve, collaborate, and shared leadership. This research suggests the village government increase space for the community to be engaged as a partner in implementing activities and shared leadership through cadre empowerment and socialization.

Keyword: Bali; Cadre; Community Engagement; Empowerment; family planning communities; Qualitative study

INTRODUCTION

The number of civilians that continues to increase has become the world's issue, particularly in developing countries (Nurjannah, Siti Nunung dan Susanti, 2018). In the effort to control the civilian growth rate, innovation has been made through the policy of family planning communities program established by President Joko Widodo in 2015 (Zuhriyah, Indarjo and Raharjo, 2017).

The family planning communities program is a social empowerment program that aims to realize health

promotion on the choice of contraception as well as poverty eradication for an independent community (Nugroho, 2018).

Balinese people have developed rapidly in the last 10 years. In 2010, the number of people in Bali Province experienced an increase of 42.66 thousand on average every year (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali, 2021). In order to solve the very rapid civilian rate, family planning communities have been established in 4 villages of Denpasar City. The distribution of the family planning communities included