COVID-19 VACCINATION EDUCATION WITH MEDIA LEAFLET IN SEGOROYOSO 2 RT 2 PLERET BANTUL

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Abstract

The Covid-19 vaccination is one of the efforts made by the government to suppress the rate of Covid-19, but in the implementation of this Covid-19 vaccination, there are still obstacles in the form of low vaccination coverage. Based on the situation analysis conducted at Segoroyoso 2RT 2, the number of people who have received the Covid-19 vaccination is still below 50%. For this reason, door-to-door Covid-19 vaccination education was held using leaflets targeting 29 families. This educational activity is carried out through 3 stages, namely: preparation, implementation, and evaluation. At the preparatory stage, a situation analysis is carried out, prioritizing problems and alternative problem-solving. The stage of implementing education by vaccinating Covid-19 using leaflet media is carried out on November 14-15, 2021 with a target of 29 families. The evaluation stage was carried out by conducting pretest and posttest activities, the results of which increased knowledge of vaccination for residents of Segoroyso 2 RT by 28%.

Keywords: Education, Covid-19, Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Global efforts to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, and to mitigate the health and socioeconomic effects, depend to a large extent on prevention. The scientific community and the pharmaceutical industry are making great efforts, supported by government support, aimed at developing effective and safe vaccines for Covid-19. This effort was realized by the approval of several vaccines for emergency use. In addition, more than 170 Covid-19 vaccine candidates are in the preclinical phase (Astuti, Nugroho, Lattu, Potempu, & Swandana, 2021)

Knowledge related to Covid-19 disease is very important so that there is no spike in Covid-19 cases. Knowledge of Covid-19 patients can be in the form of patients knowing about their disease, understanding the disease, how to prevent the disease from occurring, and the treatment that must be carried out and its complications (D & Atiqoh NS, 2020).

According to research (Lazarus, Scoot C, Palayew, & El-Mohandes, 2021), some of the things that hinder the global community from receiving vaccines include Economic level: People with lower middle income will respond negatively to vaccine-related responses compared to people with upper middle income. Education: People with higher levels of education receive the vaccine positively, whereas people with lower levels of education tend to refuse vaccination. Role of government: Respondents who say they trust their government are more likely to receive vaccines than those who do not trust the government

Based on observations made in Segoroyoso 2 RT 2, vaccination coverage is still below

50 percent. There are still residents who are reluctant to vaccinate against Covid-19 because of the lack of understanding of the residents of Segoryoso 2 RT 2 regarding this Covid-19 Vaccination. Therefore, this activity was carried out to increase the knowledge of the residents of Segoroyoso 2 RT 2 regarding the Covid-19 vaccination

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

In conducting this education is divided into 3 stages, namely:

1. Preparation Stage

At this preparatory stage, an interview was conducted with the head of RT 02, in this interview, information was obtained in the form of several health problems in RT02. The next step is the preparation of the program planner and the media that will be used.

2. Implementation stage

At the implementation stage, this education was carried out for 2 days, namely on November 14-15, 2021. The education was carried out door to door using leaflets with a target of 29 families.

3. Evaluation stage

The evaluation of this education was carried out by giving a pretest before starting education and a post-test after the education took place

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This activity began with observations and interviews with the head of RT Segoroyoso 2 RT 2, where the results of the interviews showed several health problems: There were still residents who smoked, and there were still residents who did not comply with the health procedures. Vaccination coverage was below 50 percent and water pollution. determining the priority of problems in Segoroyoso 2 RT 2 using the MCUA (Multiple Criteria Utility Assessment) methods.

The results of determining the priority of problems using the MCUA method are presented in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Determination of Problem Priority in RT 02 Segoroyoso

Criteria	Weight	Health problems							
		Problem 1 (Smoke)		Problem 2 (Vaccination)		Problem 3 (Process)		Problem 4 (Clean water)	
		Skor	S X B	Skor	S X B	Skor	S X B	Skor	S X B
1. Emergency	8	3	24	4	32	4	32	3	24
2. Seriousness	7	3	21	4	28	3	21	2	14
3. Economic Loss	7	2	14	3	21	3	21	2	14
4. Dead	5	2	10	3	15	3	15	2	10
Amount S X B			69		96		89		62

Information

Score: Score (1-5)

Weight: Score (1-10)

Based on the priority determination of problems using the MCUA method, the following results were obtained: Smoking problems got a total score of 69, Vaccination problems got a score of 96, Health protocol problems got a score of 89, and clean water problems got a score of 62. Based on these scores, the priority problems in RT 02 segoroyoso are vaccination, then the second problem is health protocol, third problem is smoking and the last problem is water pollution

After determining the priority of the problem in RT 2 Segoroyoso 2, the next step is to analyze the causes of the priority problems using H.L Blum's theory. In his concept, HL Blum explained that there are 4 main factors that affect the health status of individuals and communities. The 4 factors are: Heredity, the surrounding environment, a person's behavior or lifestyle, and health service facilities (Notoatmodjo, 2007)

In the Hl Blum concept, vaccination coverage is still below 50 percent: in terms of behavior, there is still a lack of public knowledge regarding Covid-19 vaccination. The vaccination schedule does not match their leisure schedule. In terms of the environment, it is influenced by the influence of neighbors who refuse to be vaccinated because many of their neighbors have not been vaccinated, the spread of vaccine hoaxes in the community. The health service has collaborated with village administrators to hold vaccinations at the village hall but the health service has not provided education to the public regarding vaccination. In terms of heredity, there are some people who cannot be vaccinated because they have a hereditary disease.

After determining the priority, namely the low vaccination coverage, and then analyzing the causes, the next step is to determine alternative solutions to the problem. There are 2 alternative solutions to the problem that will be carried out, namely: Placing posters related to vaccination on information boards and door-to-door counseling to residents of RT 02 Segoroyoso regarding vaccination using leaflet media. Alternative solutions to these problems are shown in table 2. Alternative solutions to problems in RT 02 Segoroyoso are as follows:

Table 2. Alternative Problem Solving in RT 02 Segoroyoso

No	Criteria	Door-to-door counseling with leaflet media	Poster installation on the information board
		Score	Score
1	Social Eligibility	1	1
2	Benefit for many people	1	0
3	Availability of resources	1	1
	Total Score	3	2

Based on the table of alternative solutions to the problem, it can be seen from the criteria for the feasibility of the solution, the benefit for many people, and the availability of resources. In the table, door-to-door counseling using leaflets related to vaccination received a higher score (3) compared to placing posters related to vaccination on information boards (2). So the

alternative solution to the chosen problem is to conduct counseling related to vaccination with leaflet media door to door

Coid-19 vaccination education in Segoroyoso 2 RT 2 was carried out on November 14 and November 15 before education with leaflets was carried out first a pretest was carried out then the educational process using leaflet media was carried out and closed by doing post-test questions. The following is documentation of Covid-19 vaccination education activities

Figure 1. Covid-19 vaccination leaflet

Figure 2. Covid-19 Vaccination Education with leaflet media

The data from the residents' pretest and posttest results are presented in the following table

Table 3. Pretest Results

Criteria		Amount
61-100	Tall	48%
0-60	Low	52%
	Total	100%

Table 4. Posttest Results

Criteria		Amount
61-100	Tall	76%
0-60	Low	24%
	Total	100%

Based on the table of pretest and post-test results with the following criteria: 0-60 (Low), 61-100 (High). The results of the pretest were 52% low and 48% high. Then in the post-test results obtained 76% on the high criteria and 24% on the low.

After obtaining the results of the pretest and post-test values, then an analysis of the data was carried out using SPSS by conducting a normality test, after obtaining the results of the data being normally distributed, it was continued with the Paired T-test. Paired t-test or paired T-test is a method of testing hypotheses using paired data (Montolalu & Langi, 2018). The results of the analysis using SPPS are shown in the table below:

Table 5. Normality Test Results

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Pretest	.119	29	.200[*]	.940	29	.103
Posttes	.177	29	.020	.929	29	.051

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Table 6. Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Pretest - Posttest	-10.345	15.232	2.829	-16.139	-4.551	-3.657	28	.001

Based on Table 6. There is a sig (2-tailed) value of .001 which means that there is a difference between the results of the pretest and posttest where which shows that Covid-19 vaccination education with leaflet media can increase people's knowledge regarding Covid-19 vaccination. This is in accordance with research conducted by (Ismawati & Abdulrahman, 2017) that there is an effect of using leaflet media on the level of knowledge of postpartum mothers about breastfeeding techniques.

The five senses that transmit knowledge the most to the brain are the eyes (75%-87%), with the help of leaflet media as a visual aid, the absorption of information can be maximized. According to Elgar Dale, the best media for health promotion is the original object, so everything that is good for health promotion is the original object so that all five senses can be used to absorb information.

CONCLUSION

Based on the education that has been carried out, it is found that there is an increase in the knowledge of the people of Segoroyoso 2 RT 2 after the Covid-19 vaccination education was carried out with leaflet media. The results of the paired T-test show that there are differences in people's knowledge after the Covid-19 vaccination education is carried out. The researcher hopes that this educational activity can be carried out regularly so that the public can get the latest information about the Covid-19 vaccination.

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