

Health Education about the Benefits of Covid-19 Vaccination in the community in Pegadingan Village, the working area of the Kramatwatu Health Center, Serang, Banten

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ABSTRACT

The global condition of the Covid-19 pandemic brings a valuable message to the Indonesian people, especially the people of Banten. The rapid transmission in a short time drains the government's energy and thoughts, especially in the health sector to cope with the Covid-19 pandemic. Efforts to limit community activities, implementation of health protocols, and Covid-19 vaccination are the government's flagship programs for the community. On the other hand, the development of hoax news also worsens the condition of people's knowledge and attitudes in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. To support the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program, the Universitas Faletahan academic community is moving in synergy with the Serang District Health Office through collaboration with the Kramatwatu District and the Kramatwatu Health Center to carry out Health Education and administering the Covid-19 vaccine, one of which is in Kampung Gempol, Desa Pegadingan, Kramatwatu Serang, Banten with a target of 100 people, the target was 87 people, preceded by the provision of Health Education about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine in the hope that the public will gain knowledge and can influence other communities regarding the importance of the Covid-19 vaccine. Based on the indicators of knowledge measurement before and after Health Education was carried out, it was found that there was a difference in the average value before and after the achievement of changes in the maximum and minimum values, so it can be stated that the implementation of Health Education was very effective given to the community. So it is recommended to the Department of Health and related parties carry out this Health Education in a planned and scheduled manner for the wider community.

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INTRODUCTION

The number of Covid-19 cases increased rapidly and with massive spread to various countries in a short period. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the total confirmed cases of Covid-19 worldwide reached 204,910,582 cases with a death rate of 2.82% (WHO, 2021). Indonesia also reported that the cumulative total of confirmed cases of Covid-19 reached 4,250,277 cases with a death rate of 3.07%.

Meanwhile, updated data on active cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia have recently increased, reaching 115,275. This number has increased significantly after adding 21,166 cases from before (Ministry of Health RI, 2022).

Based on data from the Banten Provincial Health Office, the total confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Banten as of 09 February 2022 were 183,516 cases with a death rate of 1.48% and active cases of Covid-19 (still being treated/undergoing isolation) as many as 42,551 people. Meanwhile, for the Serang City Region, Banten, there were 7,011 cases 2.03% were declared dead and 28 active cases were still undergoing treatment (Banten Provincial Health Office, 2022).

The Task Force for handling Covid-19 stated that the increase in the number of Covid-19 cases was accompanied by a decrease in the level of public compliance with health protocols (prokes). Based on data from the Covid-19 Task Force as of July 2021 there were around 30% of Sub-Districts/Villages with a low level of adherence to health protocols, where 95 out of 394 regencies/cities (24.11%) had a compliance rate of wearing masks of less than 75%. At the sub-district level, there were 890 out of 3,397 sub-districts (26.20%) who had a compliance rate of wearing masks of <75%. While at the sub-district/village level, there are 5,282 (26.57%) of the 19,880 sub-districts/villages that have a compliance rate of wearing masks of <75% (Indonesian Covid Handling Officer Unit, 2021).

Data on the level of adherence to social distancing shows that 112 out of 394 districts/cities (28.43%) have a compliance level of keeping a distance of less than 75%. At the sub-district level, there were 1,043 out of 3,397 sub-districts (30.7%) whose level of adherence to keeping their distance was <75%, and at the sub-district/village level, there were 5,710 out of 19,882 (28.72%) district/village whose level of adherence to keeping their distance was < 75%. This happened during the implementation of Emergency Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) in Java-Bali. Restaurants, residential areas, and public sports venues are the locations for crowds with the lowest public health protocol adherence (Indonesian Covid Handling Unit, 2021).

The monitoring results of the Covid-19 Task Force, that the province with the highest number of non-compliant villages/sub-districts in keeping their distance is DKI Jakarta (48.26%), while the most non-compliant villages/sub-districts are in Banten (28.57%) (Sulaiman et al., 2021). Information obtained from the Banten Province Covid-19 Task Force said that the level of compliance of the people of Serang Banten City with the implementation of the health protocol (Prokes) only reached 70%. This data shows that the Serang City area is included in the red zone in implementing health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic (Banten Covid-19 Task Force, 2021).

The new round of handling Covid-19 by the government is through vaccination efforts. Various efforts to socialize the vaccination program have been carried out by the government, it's just that people are so worried, and ordinary people are facing the onslaught of the Covid-19 case and the growing issue related to fake news about vaccination which is growing stronger and is believed by the public, to be the dominant factor in the delay in efforts to deal with Covid-19 the.

Community knowledge and attitudes are considered to influence adherence to implement health protocols and vaccinations. This is to Jamroni & Fitrianingrum's research (2021), that there is a significant influence between knowledge, attitudes, and information media on 3M's behavior in the Ngaliyan Padukuhan community, Yogyakarta. So that the important role of Health Education which is given directly to the community will be far more effective in avoiding misperceptions and interpretations as well as clarification of fake news that is developing in the community.

In line with PPKM and vaccination efforts, real promotions are needed that go down to the community to convey and directly influence the importance of implementing health protocols and vaccination efforts. It is great to hope that giving an appeal through Health Education, as well as direct immunization programs will be well received and understood by the community.

The purpose of this community service is to provide Health Education which will be measured by changes in knowledge before and after the Health Education is carried out. This activity is in line with the vaccination program carried out by the Kramatwatu Health Center, which collaborates with health universities around its working area. This is in line with the community's need for vaccination and knowledge to increase public awareness in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in a more calm, rational, and reality-oriented manner and the root causes of the problems that must be faced. So it is very necessary to carry out community service activities through Health Education about the Benefits of Covid-19 Vaccination in the community in Pegadangan Village, the working area of the Kramatwatu Health Center, Serang Banten, 2022.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Community service activities in the form of health education about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination are carried out using lectures, discussions, and questions and answers. Broadly speaking, people from the age group of 20 years to 60 years are gathered in several groups which are first given Health Education

regarding the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination and followed by carrying out health checks and giving Covid-19 vaccinations.

The following steps have been taken; (1) Setting targets for students in the community who will become participants. The target participants in this activity were 87 residents; (2) Establish a Health Education Strategy regarding the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine by conducting assessments and having direct discussions with several community leaders and the puskesmas to obtain information on the materials most needed. The initial assessment is very important to ensure that the materials and strategies needed are truly by the needs of the community; (3) Determining the Location and Time for health education, this health education activity will be carried out in the Mosque and courtyard of Kampung Gempol on 13-14 December 2021 08.00 s.d. 13.00 WIB; (4) Conduct Pre-test on Participants. The pre-test is given to find out the level of public knowledge and understanding about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination. Through this pretest, it is hoped that there will be no effect from this health education activity. This activity was carried out for two days with details of the following activities; (1) The activity begins with the official opening by representatives of the Head of the Kramatwatu Health Center and remarks by the Head of Pegadingan Village; (2) Deni Suwardiman (Faletehan University PSIK FIKes Lecturer) delivered Health Education material about the Benefits of Covid-19 Vaccination. It is carried out in three groups through three delivery sessions with a maximum number of groups of 30 people through the 35-minute duration of the session.

Finally, after 18 days of carrying out the activity, a posttest was given to the community who had participated in the Health Education activity about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination. This timeframe is given based on providing an opportunity to internalize the results of the provision of Health Education by the community.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community service activities through Health Education about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination in the people of Gempol Village, Pegadingan Village, Kramatwatu District, and Serang Regency are going according to the plans and steps for their activities. Good reception from the community as well as partnership cooperation with various parties, both in the health sector and other fields in government.

In the following, the results of the indicators for measuring the effectiveness of the implementation of Health Education activities are presented based on the knowledge of the community before and after the implementation of the Health Education activities. The results of the pretest and posttest analysis are described in the following table:

Table.1. Distribution of descriptions of public knowledge about the benefits of Covid-19 vaccination before and after Health Education N=87

Variable	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Knowledge					
Before	43,32	45,14	3,374	42	72
After	52,61	53,21	2,621	49	82

Based on the table, it can be seen from the results of the pretest and posttest evaluations that there is an increase in the average value of the knowledge score in the community, as well as an increase in the minimum and maximum values of the community's knowledge score regarding the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination. Based on the difference in the average value (mean), it is analyzed that there was an increase in public knowledge before and after conducting Health Education, it can be stated that the Health Education that has been implemented is very effective in increasing public knowledge about the benefits of Covid-19 vaccination.

The benefits of Health Education are greatly felt by the community where lectures, discussion, and question-and-answer methods provide a forum for two-way interaction and clarification. So that information that has been a source of public knowledge related to Covid-19, especially information about vaccinations that are rolling in the community, especially those that are categorized as fake news, can be clarified and reassured back to the community. The public has the right to believe or not believe all the information they obtain, but we must be able to provide scientific, statistical, and realistic evidence to convince the public so that the community can be demanded to be mature in making decisions.

Based on the results, the average value before conducting Health Education about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination at 43.32 shows that the community already has knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccination starting from the definition of the Covid-19 virus, what is vaccination, why should you be vaccinated, to what is vaccination, how to vaccinate, etc. This already shows that information about Covid-19

has been obtained from various information sources in the community. Even though based on the number 43.32 in the maximum score range of 100, of course, it can be categorized as still in a very low level of knowledge, still below the median achievement score of 50. This certainly shows that the community is still very important and needs to be given health education.

Furthermore, based on the average value of 52.61 from the results of the knowledge score after health education, there was an increase in the score from the previous average value. This can be used as an indicator that Health Education is still very relevant to be carried out to increase public knowledge, even though based on these scores the lowest score of 49 and the highest 82 certainly shows that there is still a variety of understanding and understanding from the community regarding the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination. So it is necessary to provide Health Education that is very consistent on a periodic, measurable, and well-planned basis for various health topics that often occur in the community. The shift in information system technology and social media certainly requires an explanation that has human values.

Face-to-face Health Education with the target audience or the public is still far more effective and humane than the development of Health Education media through video or social media. Humanitarian disclaimers still need to be made for discussion and clarification efforts, as well as public confidence in the validity of sources or sources that can be trusted. So that the development of Health Education methods can be juxtaposed in a blended manner between online and face-to-face media. Especially in evaluating the participation of people who are ready for the change towards the digital era with people who are still traditional and who still rely on the that the right information must still come from the right and competent people and be heard and met directly.

Based on community involvement of 87 people with a minimum target of 100 people in the implementation of Health Education, shows that community participation is still lacking. What's more, the implementation of activities is carried out on working days and working hours with a variety of jobs and activities from the community. The achievement of these 87 targets was considered very good by the participation of the community in Gempol Village. This community participation is certainly an indicator of the development of health services to the community as well as an indicator of a healthy community from the perspective of health promotion or prevention. Following are some pictures of community service implementation activities:



Figure 1. The team implementing the Covid-19 Health Education and Vaccination activities in Gempol Village, Pegadingan Village, Kramatwatu District, Serang, Banten.



Figure 2. Covid-19 Health Education and Vaccination Activities in Gempol Village, Pegadingan Village, Kramatwatu District, Serang, Banten.

Through community service activities with Health Education about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination, people's interest in getting information and health services that are pick-up-and-go from health workers by strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration is felt to be still relevant to the conditions of Indonesian society. The spirit of togetherness and cooperation as well as inviting and helping each other in the community is still reflected in the behavior of the people in Gempol Village. So the government is expected to continue to provide support for the implementation of community-based and targeted programs.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of community service through Health Education about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination shows that people are in a state of fear, uncertainty, and various hoaxes circulating. It turns out that people still really need efforts to bring health services closer to them. Health Education with the direct

interaction method can provide a vehicle for two-way communication to provide information and clarification about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination, which was previously very feared to hurt the community, but after being followed and receiving explanations, the community very well received it. It is hoped that the government will provide a continuous program for Health Education program to the community through various media according to technological developments and will not be separated from direct face-to-face meetings which are still needed by the community with cross-sectoral involvement and the placement of competent health workers.

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