

Acceptance of the Covid-19 Vaccine to Nurses at the Lhokseumawe City Health Center

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Abstract: Nurses who stand at the front lines in providing health services to the community have a high risk of contracting the Covid-19 disease, so nurses become the main priority group in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine. This study aims to determine the description of the acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine to nurses at the Lhokseumawe City Health Center. This study used a descriptive research design. The population in this study was all nurses who worked in all Public Health Centers in Lhokseumawe City, amounting to 258 people. Sampling using total sampling with a sample of 258 respondents. The data collection technique used a checklist sheet for the Covid-19 vaccination coverage for nurses at the Lhokseumawe City Health Center. The results of the univariate data analysis showed that the majority of Covid-19 vaccine receipts to nurses in Lhokseumawe City were in the complete category, namely 214 people (82.9%), while the Covid-19 vaccine receipts were in the incomplete category, namely 44 people (17.1%). The majority of nurses at the Lhokseumawe City Health Center received a complete Covid-19 vaccination. So it is recommended that respondents who have not received the complete Covid-19 vaccine can immediately take the next dose of the Covid-19 vaccine to increase their immunity from the coronavirus.

Keywords: Covid-19, Vaccine, Nurse

I. Introduction

Covid-19 prevention has entered a new stage with the availability of Covid-19 vaccines that have gone through several phases of clinical trials and can be mass-produced. Currently, as many as 8 Covid-19 vaccines have been circulating in the world, including those from Sinovac, AstraZeneca, Sinopharm, CanSino, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Janssen, and SputnikV. Indonesia is included in the category of the country with the most Covid-19 cases in Southeast Asia, participating in clinical trials of Covid-19 vaccines for several types of vaccines (Arumsari et al., 2021).

Health workers, especially nurses, have a high risk of infection due to their work and are also carriers that can transmit infections to patients as well as the wider community. Vaccination provides an efficient solution to efforts to protect workers, patients, and the environment in health care. Vaccine acceptance in the community is known to be low (Vasilevska et al., 2014).

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2021) stated that the percentage of vaccination coverage in the group of health workers is higher than that of the public, reaching 109.26%. Based on data from Aceh Covid-19 Statistics (2022), it is estimated that 67,346 nurses in Aceh province have carried out dose I of the Covid-19 vaccination. Overall, 61.7% of nurses in Aceh province have received the Covid-19 vaccine. This shows that vaccine acceptance for nurses in Aceh has not yet reached the national target of 70%.

The rampant hoax news circulating in the community related to the Covid-19 vaccine makes people not want to access their vaccine needs. This is one reason for the success of the Covid-19 vaccine (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, ITAGI, 2020). Based on the results of preliminary data collection conducted by researchers at the Lhokseumawe City Health Office, it shows that the coverage of Covid-19 vaccination among health workers, namely 3,059 (110.95%) have received dose I vaccine, 2,878 (104.39%) have received dose II vaccine, and 2,301 (83.46%) have received dose III vaccine. This study identified a picture of the acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine by nurses at the Lhokseumawe City Health Center and aimed to see the progress of efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19 vaccine infection.

II. Method

This study used a descriptive method with a cross-sectional analytic approach. The population in this study was all nurses on duty at the Lhokseumawe City Community Health Center. The respondent collection was conducted on August 3–13, 2022, using total sampling techniques with a total of 258 respondents. The data collection technique begins with respondents' consent by filling out informed consent, and continues with filling out the research instrument used in the form of a checklist sheet. The checklist sheet contains questions regarding demographic data and Covid-19 vaccination data.

Demographic data includes respondent codes, gender, age, and education, whereas Covid-19 vaccination data includes columns indicating the dose of Covid-19 vaccine received by respondents. (dose I, dose II, dose III). The data were evaluated using univariate analysis and the mean to determine the categories of vaccination acceptability in respondents, which included complete (mean \geq 2,8) and incomplete (mean \leq 2,8).

III. Result and Discussion

3.1. Univariate Analysis

3.1.1 Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Characteristics (n=258).

No	Demographic Data	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	17 – 25 years	3	1,2
	26 – 35 years	191	74,0
	36 – 45 years	50	19,4
	46 – 55 years	14	5,4
	Total	258	100
2	Gender		
	Man	84	32,6
	Woman	174	67,4
	Total	258	100
3	Final Education		
	High School	26	10,1
	Diploma	91	35,3
	College	15	5,8
	Profession Ners	126	48,8
	Total	258	100

Based on Table 1 above, it can be seen that of the 258 respondents studied, the majority were female, as many as 174 people (67.4%), with an age range of 26–35 years as many as 191 people (74.0%) and the last education of Ners as many as 126 people (48.8%).

Table 2. Distribution of Respondent Frequency Based on Covid-19 Vaccine Acceptance to Nurses in Lhokseumawe City (n=258).

No	Covid-19 Vaccine Acceptance to Nurses in Lhokseumawe City	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Complete	214	82,9
2	Incomplete	44	17,1
	Total	258	100

Acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine by nurses in Lhokseumawe City is divided into two categories: complete (vaccination doses I, II, and III) and incomplete (have not received doses I, II, and III vaccinations). Based on Table 2 above, it can be seen that of the 258 respondents studied, the majority of Covid-19 vaccine admissions to nurses in Lhokseumawe city were in the complete category, namely 214 people (82.9%) compared to the acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine in the incomplete category, namely 44 people (17.1%).

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1 Characteristics of Respondents

Based on the results of research in Table 1, it is known that the majority of respondents are female, as many as 174 people (67.4%), and aged 26-35 years (74.0%), which is 191 respondents. The results of this study are in line with a study conducted by Barry et al., (2021), which showed that health workers who received the vaccine were predominantly female and aged an average of 26-35 years. Women had a positive acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine because they believed in what the government had set and the results of vaccine clinical trials, and they preferred to be vaccinated first than their children (Skirrow et al., 2022).

The respondents in this study were the majority of Ners' last education (48.8%), which was 126 respondents. In line with the data obtained on positive acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine in Ners-educated respondents, it was proven that a person's acceptance of something was influenced by a person's knowledge (Peterson et al., 2022). The acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine from 258 respondents was obtained that the majority of Covid-19 vaccine acceptance in the complete category was 214 people (82.9%). This shows that the majority of nurses in Lhokseumawe City received the complete Covid-19 vaccine. According to the (Puslitbang Bimas Agama dan Layanan Keagamaan, 2021) this is because of the large amount of information and sufficient knowledge of nurses about the Covid-19 vaccination, so that it becomes the basis of nurses' readiness to receive a complete Covid-19 vaccination.

Nurses, as one of the frontlines in providing health services to the community, have a high risk of contracting the Covid-19 disease, so nurses are the top priority group in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2021), "the professional attitude of nurses in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine and their intention to use and recommend it to the general public is very important in determining the success of Covid-19 vaccination coverage.

According to Syamaidzar (2020), the Covid-19 vaccination is the administration of a vaccine specifically given to increase a person's immunity to the SAR-Cov-2 virus actively, so that if one is exposed to the virus, they will not get sick or only experience mild illness and will not be a source of transmission for others. According to the researchers' assumptions, the majority of Covid-19 vaccine acceptance in nurses in the city of Lhokseumawe in the complete category is not solely due to awareness of the nurse's personal self, but rather because of the demands of the work that require nurses to receive the complete Covid-19 vaccine. However, most nurses accept and are willing to vaccinate against Covid-19 for one reason: that they or their closest relatives, friends, or neighbors have contracted Covid-19, so they are more willing to receive the vaccine.

IV. Conclusion

The acceptance of vaccinations for nurses in Lhokseumawe City is very positive; this is supported by the characteristics of the respondents, namely the majority of women, as many as 174 people (67.4%), who are known to be more trusting of vaccines because it is one of their efforts to protect their families. And the majority of nurses in the city have a nursing degree, which is one factor that supports positive acceptance of the covid-19 vaccine.

Then it can be concluded that nurses' confidence in the vaccine's safety, side effects that are not harmful compared to being exposed to the Corona virus, and confidence in the effectiveness of vaccination are some reasons nurses in Lhokseumawe City receive the complete Covid-19 vaccine.

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