

ABSTRAK

Vaksinasi covid-19 dilakukan sebagai upaya untuk mencapai *herd immunity*, mengurangi dampak berat dan virus, dan mengurangi risiko penularan. Rendahnya kelengkapan vaksinasi Covid-19 menjadi masalah di masyarakat dalam mencegah terpaparnya Covid-19. Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan tentang vaksin dengan kelengkapan vaksinasi Covid-19 di Desa Kertasari Kecamatan Haurwangi Kabupaten Cianjur.

Jenis penelitian berupa deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi sebanyak 1.246 orang, sampel didapatkan sebanyak 93 orang dengan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *proportional stratified random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara memberikan lembar kuesioner kepada responden. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *Chi Square*.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa pengetahuan tentang vaksin lebih dari setengahnya berpengetahuan kurang sebanyak 51 orang (54,8%), kelengkapan vaksinasi Covid-19 sebagian besar tidak lengkap sebanyak 72 orang (77,4%) dan terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang vaksin dengan kelengkapan vaksinasi Covid-19 (*p-value 0,001*).

Simpulan didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang vaksin dengan kelengkapan vaksinasi Covid-19. Saran bagi instansi terkait bisa melakukan kegiatan pendidikan kesehatan secara rutin dalam menyosialisasikan pentingnya vaksinasi Covid-19.

Kata Kunci : Covid-19, Kelengkapan Vaksinasi, Pengetahuan.
Sumber : 10 buku (tahun 2017-2021)
5 websitge (tahun 2020-2022)
12 Artikel (tahun 2020-2021)

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 vaccination is carried out as an effort to achieve herd immunity, reduce the severity of the virus and reduce the risk of transmission. The low completeness of the Covid-19 vaccination is a problem in the community in preventing exposure to Covid-19. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between knowledge about vaccines and the completeness of the Covid-19 vaccination at Desa Kertasari Kecamatan haurwangi Kabupaten Cianjur.

This research used descriptive corelational research with cross sectional. The population as many as 1.246 people, the sample obtained as many as 93 people with a sampling technique that is proportional stratified random sampling. Data was collected by giving questionnaire sheets to respondents. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis using Chi Square.

The results showed that more than half of the knowledge about vaccines was less than 51 people (54.8%), the completeness of the Covid-19 vaccination was mostly incomplete as many as 72 people (77.4%) and there was a relationship between knowledge about vaccines and completeness of vaccination. Covid-19 (p-value 0.001).

The conclusion is that there is a relationship between knowledge about vaccines and the completeness of the Covid-19 vaccination. Suggestions to carry out routine health education activities to socialize the importance of Covid-19 vaccination.

*Keywords : Completeness of Vaccination, Covid-19, Knowledge
Source : 10 books (2017-2021)
5 websites (years 2020-2022)
12 Articles (years 2020-2021)*