

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap Dan Perilaku Masyarakat Terhadap
Vaksinasi Covid-19 Di RT 003/RW 005 Di Kecamatan Kalianda Lampung
Selatan

Corona virus Disease (COVID-19) adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS- CoV-2)*. Penyakit ini merupakan penyakit pernapasan atipikal akut yang awal mulanya terjadi di Wuhan, Tiongkok. Data Kemenkes RI, 2021, per tanggal 23 Mei 2021 terdapat total keseluruhan kasus di Indonesia sebanyak 1,76 juta, dengan 1,62 jt sembuh dan 48.867 Meninggal Dunia. Vaksin adalah salah satu cara yang paling efektif dan ekonomis untuk pencegahan penyakit COVID19. Berdasarkan data responden yang dilakukan Kemenkes bersama *Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI)* yang dirilis pada Oktober 2020, menunjukkan bahwa masih ada sekitar 7,6 persen masyarakat yang menolak untuk divaksinasi dan 26,6 persen masyarakat belum memutuskan dan masih kebingungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan ,sikap, perilaku masyarakat tentang vaksinasi COVID9. Pada penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional* dengan menggunakan kuesioner sebagai instrument penelitian.. jumlah sampel sebanyak 97 orang dengan pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dihitung dengan rumus slovin. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ($p \text{ value} = 0,000 < 0,05$) dan sikap ($p \text{ value} = 0,000 < 0,05$) dengan perilaku vaksinasi covid-19 di RT 003/RW005 Di Kecamatan Kalianda Lampung Selatan.

Kata Kunci :

COVID 19, Vaksinasi, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku

ABSTRACT

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Title : Relationship of Knowledge, Attitudes and Public Behavior towards Covid-19
Vaccination in RT 003/RW 005 In Kalianda District, South Lampung

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is a disease caused by the *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2* (SARS-CoV-2). This disease is an acute atypical respiratory disease that originally occurred in Wuhan, China. Data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2021, as of May 23, 2021, there are a total of 1.76 million cases in Indonesia, of which 1.62 million have recovered and 48,867 have died. Vaccines are one of the most effective and economical ways to prevent COVID19. Based on respondent data conducted by the Ministry of Health together with the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI) released in October 2020, it shows that there are still around 7.6 percent of the people who refuse to be vaccinated and 26.6 percent of the people have not made a decision and are still confused. This research to determine the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of the community about COVID9 vaccination. In this research using a cross sectional using a questionnaire as a research instrument. The number of samples as many as 97 people with sampling using purposive sampling technique calculated by Slovin. The result of ths research, it was found that there was a relationship between knowledge ($p \text{ value} = 0.000 < 0.05$) and attitude ($p \text{ value} = 0.000 < 0.05$) with the behavior of covid-19 vaccination in RT 003/RW 005 In Kalianda District, South Lampung.

Keywords:

COVID 19, Vaccination, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior