Abstrak

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Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi banyaknya kendala di masyarakat terkait pelaksanaan program vaksinasi covid-19, seperti adanya persepsi negatif terkait vaksinasi covid-19 yang berdampak timbulnya kecemasan di masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas pendidikan kesehatan terhadap tingkat kecemasan peserta vaksinasi covid-19 pada masyarakat rentan (anak-anak, ibu hamil dan lansia) di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mumbulsari. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan pra exsperiment pre-post tes design. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah masyarakat rentan (anak-anak, ibu hamil dan lansia). Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan stratified random sampling. Jumlah sampel yang didapatkan 130 orang. Alat pengumpulan data adalah kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan analisis bivariat dengan uji non parametrik wilcoxon. Hasil analisis statistik uji non parametrik wilcoxon didapatkan nilai P Value 0,0001 dengan nilai signifikansi 0,05 yang berarti pendidikan kesehatan efektif terhadap penurunan tingkat kecemasan peserta vaksinasi covid-19 pada masyarakat rentan. Pendidikan kesehatan dapat menambah wawasan dan pengetahuan masyarakat rentan terkait vaksinasi covid-19. Dengan pengetahuan yang bertambah akan menimbulkan efek relaksasi pada tubuh yang kemudian memicu pelepasan endorphine dan terjadilah penurunan norepinephrine yang menyebabkan kecemasan. Dengan demikian untuk penelitian berikutnya sebaiknya melihat dampak pendidikan kesehatan yang telah diberikan terhadap cakupan program vaksinasi covid-19.

Kata kunci   : Pendidikan kesehatan, Tingkat Kecemasan, Vaksinasi Covid-19
Daftar Pustaka : 33 (2010-2020)

Abstract

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The Effectiveness of Health Education on Anxiety Levels of Covid-19 Vaccination Participants in Vulnerable Communities in the Mumbulsari Health Center Work Area, Jember Regency, 2022

xvi + 78 pages + 11 tables + 8 appendices

Abstract

This research was motivated by the many obstacles in the community related to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program, such as negative perceptions related to the covid-19 vaccination which resulted in the emergence of anxiety in the community. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of health education on the anxiety level of Covid-19 vaccination participants in vulnerable communities (children, pregnant women and the elderly) in the working area of the Mumbulsari Health Center. The design of this study used a pre-experimental pre-post test design. The population in this study is vulnerable people (children, pregnant women and the elderly). The sampling technique was stratified random sampling. The number of samples obtained is 130 people. The data collection tool is a questionnaire. Data analysis used bivariate analysis with Wilcoxon non-parametric test. The results of the statistical analysis of the Wilcoxon non-parametric test obtained a P Value of 0.0001 with a significance value of 0.05, which means that health education is effective in reducing the anxiety level of Covid-19 vaccination participants in vulnerable communities. Health education can increase the insight and knowledge of vulnerable people regarding the Covid-19 vaccination. With increased knowledge, it will have a relaxing effect on the body which then triggers the release of endorphins and a decrease in norepinephrine which causes anxiety. Thus, for future research, it is better to look at the impact of health education that has been provided on the coverage of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Keywords: Health education, Anxiety Level, Covid-19 Vaccination
Bibliography : 33 (2010-2020)