

Description of Knowledge, Vaccination Status and Covid-19 Incidence in Students of the FKK UMJ Nutrition Study Program

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Abstract

Covid-19 (Corona virus disease 2019) is an acute respiratory infection caused by SARS-COV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2). The spread of Covid-19 is quite fast and occurs in various countries throughout the world. The development of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia continues to show progress in a better direction. This is the hard work of all elements of society and the government in implementing health protocols and following the complete dose and booster vaccination program. The aim of this research is to determine the description of knowledge, vaccination status and the incidence of Covid-19 among Nutrition Study Program Students, Faculty of Medicine and Health, Muhammadiyah University, Jakarta. This research is a descriptive study with a cross sectional design. Data was taken using a questionnaire collected online. Of the 81 respondents who met the inclusion criteria, 4 people (5%) were male and 77 people (95%) were female. Respondents' ages varied from 17 (2 people; 2.5%), 18 (10 people; 12.4%), 19 (26 people; 32%), 20 (10 people; 12.4%), 21 (14 people; 17.3%), 22 (12 people; 14.81%), 23 (6 people; 7.4%), and 27 years (1 person; 1.23%). Each respondent who received 0 doses, 1 dose, 2 doses, 3 doses and 4 doses of vaccination was 1 (1.2%), 1 (1.2%), 32 (39.6%), 39 (48.14%), and 8 (9.9%) people. The history of exposure to Covid-19 for each respondent was never exposed, exposed once, and exposed twice, totaling 58 (71.6%), 19 (23.5%), and 4 (4.9%) people. 3 (3.7%) respondents had been hospitalized due to exposure to Covid-19, while 78 (96.3) people had never been hospitalized. The level of knowledge of respondents regarding Covid-19 and vaccination was 68 (84%) people with a good level of knowledge, 11 (13.6%) people with a fair level, and 2 (2.4%) people with a poor level of knowledge.

Keywords: Covid-19, vaccination, knowledge

Abstrak

Covid-19 (Corona virus disease 2019) adalah infeksi saluran pernapasan akut yang disebabkan oleh SARS-COV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2). Penyebaran Covid-19 berlangsung cukup cepat dan terjadi di berbagai negara di seluruh dunia. Perkembangan pandemi Covid-19 di Indonesia terus menunjukkan perkembangan menuju arah yang lebih baik. Hal ini merupakan kerja keras seluruh elemen masyarakat dan pemerintah dalam menerapkan protokol kesehatan serta mengikuti program vaksinasi dosis lengkap dan booster. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, status vaksinasi, dan kejadian Covid-19 pada Mahasiswa Prodi Gizi Fakultas Kedokteran dan Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional. Data diambil dengan kuesioner yang dikumpulkan secara online. Dari 81 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, 4 orang (5%) berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan 77 orang (95%) Perempuan. Usia responden bervariasi dari 17 (2 orang; 2,5%), 18 (10 orang; 12,4%), 19 (26 orang; 32%), 20 (10 orang; 12,4%), 21 (14 orang; 17,3%), 22 (12 orang; 14,81%), 23 (6 orang; 7,4%), dan 27 tahun (1 orang; 1,23%). Masing-masing responden yang mendapatkan vaksinasi sebanyak 0 dosis, 1 dosis, 2 dosis, 3 dosis, dan 4 dosis masing-masing sejumlah 1 (1,2 %), 1 (1,2 %), 32 (39,6%), 39 (48,14%), dan 8 (9,9 %) orang. Riwayat terpapar Covid-19 masing-masing responden yaitu belum pernah terpapar, terpapar 1 kali, dan terpapar 2 kali yang berjumlah 58 (71,6%), 19 (23,5%), dan 4 (4,9%) orang. 3 (3,7%) orang responden pernah dirawat di Rumah Sakit akibat terpapar Covid-19, sementara 78 (96,3) orang belum pernah rawat inap. Tingkat pengetahuan responden mengenai Covid-19 dan vaksinasi yaitu sebanyak 68 (84%) orang dengan tingkat pengetahuan baik, 11 (13,6%) orang cukup, dan 2 (2,4%) orang dengan tingkat pengetahuan yang kurang.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, vaksinasi, pengetahuan

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 (Corona virus disease 2019) is an acute respiratory infection caused by SARS-COV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2). (Singla et al., 2020; Susanti & Sri, 2020) On January 30 2020 WHO has declared Covid-19 a public health emergency of international concern. The spread of Covid-19 is

quite fast and occurs in various countries throughout the world. Indonesia reported its first Covid-19 case on March 2 2020. (Putri, 2020)

The Indonesian government has carried out various handling efforts, including PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), PPKM (Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities), calls for PHBS (Clean and Healthy

Living Behavior) and the implementation of health protocols in public places, as well as vaccinations. (Indonesian Ministry of Health , 2022) Apart from PHBS, vaccination is also a very important effort in preventing Covid-19. Vaccination has been proven to prevent severe Covid-19 symptoms and reduce the possibility of hospitalization. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2022; Rosenberg et al., 2022) As of May 2 2023, Indonesian residents who have received the first, second, third and fourth doses of vaccination respectively -respectively numbering 203,831,792, 174,970,761, 68,739,017, and 3,140,701 people. (Covid19.go.id, 2023)

The development of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia continues to show progress in a better direction. This is the hard work of all elements of society and the government in implementing health protocols and following the complete dose and booster vaccination program. (Indonesian Ministry of Health Health Services Unit, 2023)

The Faculty of Medicine and Health, Muhammdiyah University, Jakarta, especially the Nutrition Study Program, has regularly held hybrid learning since September 2021 while still paying attention to health protocols. Face-to-face learning on a large scale still carries the risk of transmitting Covid-19. Prevention, from implementing health protocols, using masks, to vaccination status, plays an important role and synergizes with each other to prevent transmission and prevent serious symptoms of Covid-19, especially vaccination. Therefore, researchers want to know the description of knowledge, vaccination status, incidence of Covid-19, and history of hospitalization due to Covid-19 among UMJ FKK Nutrition Study Program students.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive study with a cross sectional design to determine the description of knowledge, vaccination status and the incidence of Covid-19 among FKK UMJ nutrition study program students. Data was taken using a questionnaire collected online. This research will be conducted from July to November 2023 at Muhammadiyah University, Jakarta. The Knowledge variable is divided into

3 categories, namely good knowledge (score 76-100%), sufficient (score 56-75%), and poor (score 0-49%). Vaccination status is divided into dose 1, dose 2, booster 1 (2 doses + 1 booster), and booster 2 (2 doses + 2 booster doses). The Covid-19 incident is the history of the respondent being diagnosed with Covid-19. Hospitalization history is a history of the respondent being hospitalized due to Covid-19.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Of the 81 respondents who met the inclusion criteria, 4 people (5%) were male and 77 people (95%) were female. Respondents' ages varied from 17 (2 people; 2.5%), 18 (10 people; 12.4%), 19 (26 people, 32%), 20 (10 people; 12.4%), 21 (14 people ; 17.3%), 22 (12 people; 14.81%), 23 (6 people; 7.4%), and 27 years (1 person; 1.23%).

Each respondent who received 0 doses, 1 dose, 2 doses, 3 doses and 4 doses of vaccination was 1 (1.2%), 1 (1.2%), 32 (39.6%) , 39 (48.14%), and 8 (9.9%) people.

The history of exposure to Covid-19 for each respondent was never exposed, exposed once, and exposed twice, totaling 58 (71.6%), 19 (23.5%), and 4 (4.9%) people.

3 (3.7%) respondents had been hospitalized due to exposure to Covid-19, while 78 (96.3) people had never been hospitalized.

The level of knowledge of respondents regarding Covid-19 and vaccination was 68 (84%) people with a good level of knowledge, 11 (13.6%) people with a fair level, and 2 (2.4%) people with a poor level of knowledge.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Age (years)	Frequency	Presentation (%)
17	2	2.5
18	10	12.4
19	26	32
20	10	12.4
21	14	17.3
22	12	14.8
23	6	7.4
27	1	1,2
Total	81	100.0
Gender	Frequency	Presentation (%)

Male	4	5
Female	77	95
Total	81	100.0

Vaccination Status (dose)	Frequency	Presentation (%)
0	1	1,2
1	1	1,2
2	32	39.6
Boosters1	39	48.14
Boosters2	8	9.9
Total	81	100.0

Covid-19 incidence (times)	Frequency	Presentation (%)
0	58	71.6
1	19	23.5
2	4	4.9
Total	81	100.0

History of Hospitalization due to Covid-19	Frequency	Presentation (%)
Once	3	3.7
Never	78	96.3
Total	81	100.0

Knowledge	Frequency	Presentation (%)
Good	68	84
Enough	11	13.6
Not enough	2	2,4
Total	81	100.0

This research succeeded in obtaining 81 respondents who met the inclusion criteria. Most of the respondents (77 people, 95%) were female, while only 4 respondents (5%) were male. Respondents' ages varied from 17 (2 people; 2.5%), 18 (10 people; 12.4%), 19 (26 people; 32%), 20 (10 people; 12.4%), 21 (14 people ; 17.3%), 22 (12 people; 14.81%), 23 (6 people; 7.4%), and 27 years (1 person; 1.23%).

Most of the respondents had received vaccination, namely 1 dose, 2 doses, 3 doses and 4 doses respectively 1 (1.2%), 1 (1.2%), 32 (39.6%), 39 (48.14%), and 8 (9.9%) people. This is in line with research conducted by Muhammad et al., in 2022 on FKK UMJ students, namely that the third dose vaccination coverage was high, namely 70.1%. (Muhammad & Anandani, 2023)

Similar results were also obtained in research conducted by Kharisma et al. , among FKK UMJ students, namely 53.5% of respondents had received the 3rd dose of Covid-19 vaccination. (Kharisma et al., 2023)

The history of exposure to Covid-19 for each respondent was never exposed, exposed once, and exposed twice, totaling 58 (71.6%), 19 (23.5%), and 4 (4.9%) people. 3 (3.7%) respondents had been hospitalized due to exposure to Covid-19, while 78 (96.3) people had never been hospitalized. Research conducted by Kharisma, et al in 2022 on FKK UMJ students obtained different results where the majority of respondents had been exposed to Covid-19, namely 52.7%. (Kharisma et al., 2023)

Griffin J et, al reported the results of their research where the ratio of Covid-19 infections in people who were not vaccinated was 4.9 times and the ratio of hospitalizations was 29.2 times compared to people who had been fully vaccinated. (Griffin et al., 2021) Several studies also report higher rates of hospitalization, ICU care and death in groups who have not received vaccination compared to groups who have received complete vaccination. (Danza et al., 2022; Naleway et al., 2021) Vaccination can reduce the risk of transmission and severity of disease. The biological substances contained in the vaccine will induce cellular and humoral immune responses as a specific defense mechanism against infectious agents. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2023; Tamara, 2021; WHO, 2022)

Most respondents had good knowledge about Covid-19 (68 people, 84%). This is in line with research conducted by Kharisma et al on FKK UMJ students, namely that some respondents had good knowledge (91.3%). (Kharisma et al., 2022) Research conducted by Anugrahwati et al on health students in Padang also obtained results similar, namely the majority of respondents had good knowledge (58.6%). (Anugrahwati et al., 2022)

According to Notoatmodjo (2014) in Masturoh (2018), ways of acquiring knowledge are divided into 2, namely non-scientific or traditional ways and scientific or modern ways (Notoadmodjo, 2018). The knowledge obtained by respondents in a scientific way was obtained

through information from lectures given by teaching staff by citing sources from books and research journals. Apart from that, the current learning method uses the student centered learning method so that students also actively seek sources of knowledge independently by applying evidence-based knowledge. In this way, students as research subjects obtain information that supports their knowledge. Students can also obtain information that is widely disseminated through print and electronic media as well as social media. (Notoatmodjo, 2010)

CONCLUSION

Most of the FKK UMJ Nutrition Study Program students are female. Ages varied from 17 to 27 years. Most respondents had received the Covid-19 vaccination up to the 3rd dose. Most respondents (71.6%) had never been exposed to Covid-19. A total of 3 respondents had been hospitalized due to Covid-19. The level of knowledge of respondents was mostly good regarding Covid-19 and vaccination, namely 84%.

SUGGESTION

In future research, we recommend that the respondents be more diverse and numerous so that we can identify groups that have good and poor needs.

THANK-YOU NOTE

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