

## THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL BOOKLETS ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINATION

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### ABSTRACT

The global outbreak of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus has been going on since 2019. Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the spread of the COVID-19 infectious disease. One strategy for the spread of the COVID-19 virus throughout Indonesia is the COVID-19 technique. For the community to remain socially and economically productive, the COVID-19 vaccination aims to develop community group immunity (herd immunity) and become the reason for protecting the community from COVID-19. This study aims to determine the effect of educational media books on knowledge and attitudes about COVID-19 vaccination in Parigi village, Sindangsari village. This study uses a quantitative experimental method. Determination of respondents by using purposive sampling and obtained respondents as many as 17 people. Collecting data by giving a questionnaire technique. The results of this study indicate an increase in public knowledge after being given booklet media education as much (23.6%). For attitudes, there is an increase in the positive attitude of the community as much (5.9%). This means that there is an influence of educational media books on knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination in Parigi village, Sindangsari village. This is to the theory of Notoatmodjo (2005) Knowledge is the result of knowing and occurs after people sense a certain object, the attitude of the mental state of readiness, which is regulated through experience which influences individual respondents on all related objects and situations. with him. Hopefully, with the results of this study, the public can better understand health problems, especially vaccination, besides that the Sindangsari village and related health centers can assist in carrying out health education to the community regarding existing health issues.

**Keywords:** Influence, Education, Booklet Media, Covid-19 Vaccination

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## INTRODUCTION

The global outbreak of the Corona virus disease (COVID-19) caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus has been ongoing since 2019. Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the spread of the infectious disease COVID-19. One strategy to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus throughout Indonesia is COVID-19 immunization. So that society remains socially and economically productive, COVID-19 vaccination aims to develop community immunity (Herd immunity) and become a reason for protecting society from COVID-19. Indonesia has carried out various COVID-19 vaccination efforts from Sabang to Merauke, and it has even been recorded in the COVID-19 Handling Task Force data, as of January 18 2022, there were 177,259,377 doses of the first vaccine, 120,621,088 doses of the second vaccine, 1,344. 204 third vaccine doses, with a national vaccination target of 208,265,720 [1].

In this case, Indonesia has been able to carry out vaccinations exceeding the target if one to three doses are added up, however, achievements are still very poor in implementing the third dose of vaccine. Furthermore, vaccination achievements in West Java were recorded in data from the Ministry of Health, January 6 2022, as many as 17,677,697 doses of the first vaccine or around 77.47% of the target set at 39.91 million people, 12,219,641 doses of the second vaccine or around 54.21% of the target [ 2]. Then the vaccination achievement in Cianjur Regency was recorded in data from the Cianjur District Health Service, February 1 2022, as many as 16,266,683 first vaccine doses or around 84.86% of the target of 1,916,814 people, 784,935 second vaccine doses or around 40.95%, 11,370 vaccine doses third or around 0.59% of the target. Based on this data, Cianjur Regency has been able to provide the first dose of vaccination beyond the target, however the achievements for the second and third doses are still very less than the predetermined target. According to the Center for Digital Society (CFDS) Fisipol UGM, there are phenomena that have emerged in society related to vaccination issues. Some public doubts regarding the COVID-19 vaccination and social media information have greatly influenced Indonesian public opinion. Public knowledge influences the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination, therefore it is necessary to hold educational activities for the public regarding this vaccination. The aim of this research is to determine the effect of booklet media education on knowledge and attitudes about COVID-19 vaccination in Parigi village, Sindangsari village.

## METHOD

This research uses quantitative experimental methods because the subjects and objects and the nature of this research have special characteristics. Another reason this research uses quantitative experimental methods is because the problem is clear, namely testing booklet media, measuring variables, and a structured research process. This research aims to determine the effect of booklet media education on knowledge and attitudes about COVID-19 vaccination.

The experimental research design used is Pre-Experimental Design with a One-Group Pretest-Posttest design, namely administering questionnaires before and after the intervention is given so that the results obtained can be compared and the final results can be known.

## RESULT

**Table 1 Description of the knowledge of the people of Parigi village, Sindangsari village before and after being given educational media booklets about COVID-19 vaccination**

Level of Knowledge	Before		after	
	Frekuensi (F)	Persentase (%)	Frekuensi (F)	Persentase (%)
Less of	0	0%	0	0%
sufficient	7	41.2%	3	17.6%
Good	10	58.8 %	14	82.4%
Total	17	100%	17	100%

**Table 2 Description of the attitude of the people of Parigi village, Sindangsari village before and after being given educational media booklets about COVID-19 vaccination**

Attitude	Before		After	
	Frekuensi (F)	Persentase (%)	Frekuensi (F)	Persentase (%)
Negative	9	52.9%	7	41.2%
Positive	8	47.1%	10	58.8%
Total	17	100%	17	100%

**Table 3 The influence of booklet media education on knowledge and attitudes about COVID-19 vaccination in Parigi village, Sindangsari village.**

Variabel	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	P Value	N
Prior Knowledge	10.65	0.342	1.412	0.000	17
Knowledge After	12.47	0.403	1.663		17

## DISCUSSION

The results of the research were obtained regarding the level of knowledge before being given the media booklet education which is depicted in the table. From 17 respondents, the majority of respondents had a good level of knowledge, 10 (58.8%), while respondents who had a sufficient level of knowledge were 7 (41.2%), respondents who had level of knowledge less than 0 (0%). The level of knowledge after being given the media booklet education is depicted in the table. Of the 17 respondents, the majority of respondents had a good level of knowledge, 14 (82.4%), while respondents who had a sufficient level of knowledge were 3 (17.6%), respondents who had a poor level of knowledge were 0. (0%). From the results of the data analysis above, it can be seen that there was an increase in public knowledge after being given booklet media education by (23.6%).

Most of the respondents had good knowledge before being given booklet media education, with 10 respondents, this was because some respondents had received information

about COVID-19 vaccination from television media. And after being given booklet media education about COVID-19 vaccination, almost all respondents' knowledge increased, namely 14 respondents were in the good category. This is in accordance with the theory according to Notoatmodjo (2005) Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people sense a particular object. Sensing an object occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch, thereby producing knowledge and is influenced by the intensity of perceptual attention to the object, most of a person's knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears [3].

So it can be said that knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination can be said to be good, this is because the majority of respondents answered questions correctly for each question item asked and this is in accordance with the theory put forward above that knowledge is the result of knowing and a sensing process. .

Sufficient knowledge can be influenced by many factors, one of which is through print media or electronic media. Budiman & Riyanto (2013) say that the existence of new information about something provides a new cognitive foundation for the formation of knowledge about an object [4].

Good knowledge can be influenced by many factors, one of which is updated and easily available information media about COVID-19 vaccination. If you look at the government's efforts through the Ministry of Health in providing health information or knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination, it has been maximized, especially from various electronic media such as television, which is the easiest and most widely used media by everyone.

The results of the analysis regarding the attitudes of the people of Parigi village, Sindangsari village before being given booklet media education showed that of the 17 respondents, the majority of respondents had a negative attitude, 9 (52.9%), while 8 respondents had a positive attitude (47.1%). Meanwhile, after being given booklet media education, it was found that of the 17 respondents, the majority of respondents had a positive attitude, 10 (58.8%), while 7 respondents (41.2%) had a negative attitude. From the results of the data analysis above, it can be concluded that there has been an increase in positive attitudes of the community by (5.9%).

Most of the respondents had a negative attitude before being given the booklet media education, this was because some respondents were still doubtful about the existence of COVID-19 vaccination. And after being given educational media booklets about COVID-19 vaccination, the majority of respondents had a positive attitude, this was because respondents had received clearer information and respondents had a cooperative attitude in understanding COVID-19 vaccination. In accordance with the theory of Notoatmodjo (2010) attitude is a mental state of readiness, which is regulated through experience which provides a dynamic or directed influence on individual respondents in all objects and situations related to them [5].

According to Azwar S (2013), positive and negative attitudes depend on a person's understanding of that one thing, so that the next attitude will encourage someone to carry out a certain attitude [6]. Apart from that, the factors that influence attitudes are personal experiences which will be the basis for forming attitudes, personal experiences will leave a strong impression. Therefore, attitudes will be formed because personal experiences occur in situations that involve emotional factors.

Another factor that influences attitudes is culture, without realizing it, culture has implanted a guiding line for our attitudes towards various problems. Culture has also inherited the patterns of individual experiences of its host communities.

The statistical test used in this research uses the Paired Sample T test because the results of the normality test are normally distributed, a method used to determine whether or not there is an average difference between two paired sample groups. Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of booklet media education on knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination, it is known

that the value is significant or Sig. (2-tailed) of  $P = 0.000 < \alpha = (0.05)$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that there is an influence of booklet media education on knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination in Parigi village, Sindangsari village. This is in accordance with the theory (Wawan, 2016) that knowledge is the result of knowing and this happens after someone senses a particular object. The senses in question are sight, hearing, thus producing knowledge. After being provided with booklet media education, the public will gain knowledge about vaccination so that this is one of the influences on public knowledge.

Meanwhile, for attitudes, based on an analysis of the influence of booklet media education on attitudes about COVID-19 vaccination, it is known that the value is significant or Sig. (2-tailed) of  $P = 0.000 < \alpha = (0.05)$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that there is an influence of booklet media education on attitudes about COVID-19 vaccination in Parigi village, Sindangsari village. This is because factors can influence attitudes according to theory according to (Azwar, 2007), namely personal experience, cultural influences, emotional factors and mass media, which can influence a person's attitudes. In this research, the researcher used media in the form of a booklet containing knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination. This is one of the main factors influencing people's attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination, from previously being unsure to becoming confident, previously not knowing becoming aware. According to Azwar S (2013), positive and negative attitudes depend on a person's understanding of that one thing, so that the next attitude will encourage someone to carry out a certain attitude [6]. Apart from that, there are also factors that influence attitudes, namely personal experience which will be the basis for forming attitudes, personal experience will leave a strong impression. Therefore, attitudes will be formed because personal experiences occur in situations that involve emotional factors. This is in line with research conducted by Rida Dinniyah (2019) entitled The influence of health education using counseling methods using booklet media on teenagers' knowledge and attitudes regarding sexually transmitted diseases among students at SMAN 3 Cimahi. Where the results of statistical calculation tests using the paired sample t-test regarding the effect of health education, counseling methods using booklet media on knowledge, obtained a p value  $(0.000) < \alpha (0.05)$  and attitudes obtained a p value  $(0.000) < \alpha (0.05)$ . Conclusion: there is an influence of health education counseling methods using booklet media on teenagers' knowledge and attitudes regarding sexually transmitted diseases among students at SMAN 3 Cimahi.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on data analysis and discussion of the results of research conducted in June 2022 in Parigi village, Sindangsari village with 17 respondents, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Knowledge before being given booklet media education found that of the 17 respondents, the majority of respondents had a good level of knowledge of 10 (58.8%), while knowledge after, the majority of respondents had a good level of knowledge of 14 (82.4%), From the results of data analysis above, it can be seen that there was an increase in public knowledge after being given booklet media education by (23.6%).
2. Attitude before being given the booklet media education, it was found that out of 17 respondents, the majority of respondents had a negative attitude of 9 (52.9%), while the attitude after, the majority of respondents had a positive attitude of 10 (58.8%), From the results of the data analysis above It can be concluded that there has been an increase in positive attitudes of the community by (5.9%).
3. Based on the results of the analysis using the Paired Sample T test, it was obtained that the P value was  $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ , so  $H_0$  was rejected.  $H_a$  was accepted, meaning that there was an influence of booklet media education on knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination in Parigi

village, Sindangsari village. Based on the results of the analysis using the Paired Sample T Test, it was obtained that the P value was  $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ , so  $H_0$  was rejected.  $H_a$  was accepted, meaning that there was an influence of booklet media education on attitudes about COVID-19 vaccination in Parigi village, Sindangsari village.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is hoped that this will become input and useful material for further research. Hopefully this research will be an effort to increase the development of science regarding health, especially in the field of community health science and health promotion using booklet media education.
2. It is hoped that with the results of this research, the community will be able to better understand health issues, especially regarding vaccination. Apart from that, it is hoped that the Sindangsari village and the related Community Health Centers can work together in carrying out health education activities for the community so that the community understands the existing health issues.
3. It is hoped that further research can develop this research to be better than previous research, and can develop research with other media such as video, and not only focus on influence variables.

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