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Relationship between Parents Acceptance with Effectiveness, Risk and Procedures of Provisioning Covid-19 Vaccine in Children Aged 6-11 Years in East Kolaka Regency

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Parents acceptance of this Covid-19 vaccination is a challenge in the success of the Covid-19 vaccination program. This study was to identify the relationship between parental acceptance (Effectiveness, Risk, and Procedure for Giving the Covid-19 Vaccine).

Method: This research is a quantitative study with a Cross-Sectional Study approach. The population in this study were all children aged 6-11 years domiciled in East Kolaka Regency. The sampling technique was simple random sampling, with a sample of 369 respondents.

Result: The study showed that of the 369 respondents who received the Covid-19 vaccination well, 203 (55.0%) respondents and 166 (45.0%) respondents who received poor reception. Based on statistical tests, it shows that there is a significant weak category relationship between parental acceptance and the effectiveness of giving Covid-19 vaccination (p value = 0.000) and parental acceptance with the risk of giving Covid-19 vaccination (p value = 0.000) while the variable procedure for giving Covid vaccination is (p value = 0.117) which means there is no significant relationship with parental acceptance of Covid-19 vaccination.

Conclusion: Public awareness is needed to be active and participate in vaccination activities as an effort to protect themselves, their families and others. Also as a form of support for the government's efforts to suppress Covid-19 cases.

Introduction

It is necessary to expand the target age group for vaccination to provide comprehensive protection to the community. Taking into account the studies and recommendations issued by the National Immunization Expert Advisory

Committee or the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI) through letter number 166/ITAGI/Adm/IX/2021 dated December 9, 2021 regarding the provision of Covid-19 vaccination for children aged 6-11 years, the provision of Covid-19 vaccination in that age

group has been declared safe and must be carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated has been established.^[1]

Vaccination is the administration of vaccines that can stimulate the formation of body immunity (antibodies) in humans. The provision of this vaccine is one of the efforts made to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to Covid-19.^[2]Data on vaccination coverage for children aged 6-11 years in East Kolaka Regency has reached 8,605 people (70.46%) the first dose and the second dose of 4,989 people (40.85%) from 12,213 targets.^[3]

The role of parents is very important in giving a child's decision to get immunity through vaccination. The role of parents (mother) has a positive effect on giving children vaccines. The role of parents is in the form of informational, emotional support, and parental trust in vaccines.^[4]Several factors are responsible for vaccine acceptance, namely vaccine efficacy, adverse health outcomes, misunderstanding about the need for vaccination, lack of trust in the health system, lack of knowledge among the public about vaccine-preventable diseases.^[5]

Based on survey the first thing to do researcher through distribution questionnaire short with 30 mothers who have child ages 6-11 years in the Kolaka East Regency, known that 50% mother Consider vaccination no effective as effort Covid-19 prevention. 36.6% Mothers don't give permission for his son was vaccinated against covid-19 remembering the risk posed after vaccination, 23.3% parents consider procedure gift vaccine not enough good, and 30 % acceptance of parents to vaccination because as requirements administration, such as condition for follow exam.

However, at the time vaccination stage 2 actually some changed parents mind Becomes no allow her son to be vaccinated with reason after vaccinated her son Becomes easy sick, not yet again occur enhancement case positive on the February and March in children who have vaccinated that makes parents doubt effectiveness vaccination. At the beginning vaccination procedure after conducted injection so will be observed for 15 minutes for see is there is Incident follow Post Immunization or not on recipient vaccine, however along walking time procedure gift vaccine becomes neglected, sometimes time observation no again noticed. Moment after accept

vaccine they direct go home and leave card the vaccine to family, or friends who are still is at location vaccine, so allow AEFIs to happen without known to health professionals.

This really affects percentage scope vaccinations launched by the government, where many unfinished achievements done with good, and affect level trust public to reception the Covid-19 vaccination. With so researcher feel need to do study about connection parent acceptance to effectiveness, risks and procedures gift Covid-19 vaccination for children ages 6-11 years in the East Kolaka Regency.

Method

This type of research is quantitative with a Cross-Sectional Study approach.^[6] The population in this study were all children aged 6-11 years domiciled in East Kolaka Regency. The sampling technique was simple random sampling, with a sample of 100 respondents.

Result

Table 1 about the relationship effectiveness vaccines in children age 6-11 years with parental acceptance, shows that the results of statistical tests show that value $X^2_{\text{Count}} = 42.167 > X^2_{\text{Table}} = 3.841$ with (df = 1), P-value = 0.000 < 0.05 and phi = 0.344 which means that there is connection category weak among effectiveness gift vaccine with parental acceptance of children ages 6-11 years in the East Kolaka Regency.

Table 2 about the relationship risk giving vaccines in children age 6-11 years with parental acceptance shows that the results of statistical tests show that score $X^2_{\text{Count}} = 18.713 > X^2_{\text{Table}} = 3.841$ with (df = 1), P-value 0.000 < 0.05 and phi = 0.231 which means that there is connection weak among risk gift covid-19 vaccine with parental acceptance of children ages 6-11 years in the East Kolaka Regency.

Table 3 about the relationship procedure giving vaccines in children age 6-11 years with parental acceptance show that the results of statistical tests show that score $X^2_{\text{Count}} = 2.255 < X^2_{\text{Table}} = 3.841$ (df = 1), P-Value = 0.117 > 0.05 and phi = 0.084 which means that there is no significant relationship among procedure gift covid-19

vaccine with parental acceptance of children ages 6-11 years in the East Kolaka Regency.

Table 1.
Relationship Between Effectiveness Vaccines in Children Age 6-11 Years with Parental Acceptance in the East Kolaka Regency

Effectiveness Giving Vaccine	Parental acceptance				Total		Statistical Test Results
	Well		Not good		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Effective	118	44.4	148	55.6	266	100	X ² Count = 42.167 X ² Table = 3.841 Phi = 0.344
Less Effective	85	82.5	18	17.5	103	100	
Total	203	55.0	166	45.0	369	100	

Table 2.
Relationship Between Risk Giving Vaccines in Children Age 6-11 Years with Parental Acceptance in the East Kolaka Regency

Risk Giving Vaccine	Parental acceptance				Total		Statistical Test Results
	Well		Not good		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
At risk	97	69.8	42	30.2	139	100	X ² Count = 18,713 X ² Table = 3.841 Phi = 0.231
Not at risk	106	46.1	124	53.9	230	100	
Total	203	55.0	166	45.0	369	100	

Table 3.
Relationship Between Procedure Giving Vaccines in Children Age 6-11 Years with Parental Acceptance in the East Kolaka Regency

Procedure Giving Vaccine	Parental acceptance				Total		Statistical Test Results
	Well		Not good		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Not good	93	50.8	90	49.2	183	100	X ² Count = 2.255 X ² Table = 3.841 Phi = 0.084
Well	110	59.1	76	40.9	186	100	
Total	203	55.0	166	45.0	369	100	

Discussion

Parental Acceptance and Effectiveness Giving Covid-19 Vaccine

The statistical test results show that value $X^2_{Count} 42.167 > X^2_{Table} 3.841$ (df =1), P-value = 0.000 < 0.05 and phi = 0.344 which means that there is connection category weak among effectiveness gift vaccine with parental acceptance of children ages 6-11 years in the East Kolaka Regency.

Parental acceptance related perception to effectiveness vaccine in Kolaka east more many found parents knowing type vaccines used and they believe that vaccination is one form prevention Covid-19 transmission, although no denied still existence case confirmed positive

though has conducted vaccination by complete. Parents decision for give covid-19 vaccine for children they based on because vaccination used as condition administration, for example like condition for follow exam.

Reception vaccine, share some people, very related with a sense of responsibility answer social and obligations for protect others.^[7] Effectiveness vaccine is dropping risk infection or emergence more disease severe in vaccinated individuals. The result could be affected by the effect population dependent vaccines as well as timetable vaccination and administration vaccine.^[8]

Parental Acceptance to Risk Giving Covid-19 Vaccine

The statistical test results show that score $X^2\text{Count } 18,713 > X^2\text{Table } 3,841$ ($df = 1$), $P\text{-value } 0,000 < 0,05$ and $\phi=0,231$ which means that there is connection weak among risk gift covid-19 vaccine with parental acceptance of children ages 6-11 years in the East Kolaka Regency.

Parental acceptance to risk gift vaccine found child who has vaccination however still confirmed positive based on inspection doctor. In general, parents knowing symptoms caused or felt by children after vaccination that is child experience, fever and pain in the vaccinated area, one of the factors that make parents give permission to her son to be vaccinated because vaccination made condition follow exam. Vaccinations are also carried out with how to sweep from houses look for unfinished target get vaccination and proper to be vaccinated. Even though thereby vaccination considered no risk to children ages 6-11 years in the East Kolaka Regency.

Research that connects level reception vaccine with perception safety, efficacy, and risk vaccine. Identify factor social media and influencing perception and attitude public. Some participants no consider Covid-19 as risk great health, however have a sense of responsibility answer against other people who force they for vaccinated.^[9]

Parental Acceptance and Procedure Giving Covid-19 Vaccine

The statistical test results show that score $X^2\text{Count } 2,255 < X^2\text{Table } 3,841$ ($df = 1$), $P\text{-Value } = 0,117 > 0,05$ and $\phi = 0,084$ which means that no there is significant relationship among procedure gift covid-19 vaccine with parental acceptance of children ages 6-11 years in the East Kolaka Regency.

Procedure is something method were making method the prepared for period time future and can so will used by Keep going continuously if method could use by effective and efficient. Something way above containing rule or guidelines for to do activities profession in skeleton for reach something destination organization.^[10]

Conclusion

There is a significant relationship between parental acceptance of (effectiveness and risk of vaccination) in children aged 6-11 years in East Kolaka Regency, while the variable of the Covid-19 vaccination procedure has no significant relationship with parental acceptance. Public awareness is needed to be active and participate in vaccination activities as an effort to protect themselves, their families and others. Also as a form of support for the government's efforts to suppress Covid-19 cases.

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