

The Relationship Of Family Support With Covid-19 Vaccine Participation In The Elderly In Pasuruan Lor Village, Jati District, Kudus District

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Abstract. The health problem that is endangering society today is the coronavirus. The COVID-19 virus is transmitted from person to person through close contact and droplets. Efforts to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 are by vaccination. The implementation of the vaccine has not met the government's target, due to poor public perception about vaccines. The elderly with physical decline, need a vaccination place that is easy, close, and affordable. Family support is very important in the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccine. This study aims to determine the relationship between family support and participation in the COVID-19 vaccine in the elderly in Pasuruan Lor Village, Jati District, Kudus Regency. This research is correlational with a cross-sectional design. The population of this study is the elderly who are the target of the vaccine in September 2021 in Pasuruan Lor Village, Jati District, Kudus Regency. The sampling technique was purposive sampling so the sample size was 86 respondents. Data collection by questionnaire. Statistical data analysis with chi-square analysis. The results of the chi-square analysis get a value of 0.000. There was a significant relationship between the relationship between family support and participation in the COVID-19 vaccine in the elderly in Pasuruan Lor Village, Jati District, Kudus Regency at a significance level of 5%.

Key words: [Family Support, Vaccines, Covid 19, Elderly.]

INTRODUCTION

The health problem that is currently endangering society is the coronavirus. Coronavirus (CoV) is a large family of viruses that cause diseases ranging from mild to severe symptoms (Kemenkes, 2020). Coronavirus sufferers are increasing, namely 212 million with a death toll of 4.43 million. The highest data was in America at 37.8 million with 628 thousand deaths, followed by India with 32.4 million positive cases with 435 thousand deaths, and Brazil with 20.6 million positive cases with 575 thousand deaths (WHO, 2021). Kemenkes (2020) recorded that confirmed transmission of the coronavirus reached 3.98 million positive cases and as many as 126 thousand deaths. There were 13,619 cases of COVID-19 sufferers in Central Java who were treated with confirmed recoveries of 419,181 cases and 30,177 people died. Data in Kudus recorded 16,901 positive cases 15,506 confirmed recoveries and 1,376 deaths (Kemenkes, 2021).

The effort to prevent Covid transmission is by vaccination. Every Health Service Facility that carries out COVID-19 Vaccination services, both Program Vaccination and Mutual Cooperation Vaccination, must record and report (Kemenkes, 2021). The vaccine program must be carried out optimally, so to foster widespread public acceptance of the COVID-19 Vaccination, the Central Government and Regional Governments must develop and implement a communication strategy by increasing the public's understanding, attitudes and behavior so that they are motivated to get the COVID-19 Vaccination. The targets for the Covid-19 vaccine are health workers and vulnerable groups such as the elderly. Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia reports that the number of Indonesian elderly people in 2020 will be around 80 million people. Data on elderly people in Central Java is 12.4 million (Kemenkes, 2021).

Most elderly people do not believe in the existence of Covid-19, so they do not participate in the implementation of the vaccine (Martini, 2021). Families must provide support to the elderly, because the elderly as the final stage of development have many limitations in participating in the vaccine program. Elderly people whose physical condition is starting to decline need a vaccination place that is easy, close and affordable. Concern is needed about providing vaccination locations that are easily accessible to the elderly (Kemenkes, 2021). The concept of support for the elderly includes informational, instrumental, appreciation and emotional support (Friedman, 2014). The elderly need support from the family in the form of information support such as vaccine schedules and places,

instrumental support such as helping to take the elderly to the vaccine location, providing pocket money, emotional support by listening to complaints regarding the vaccine and appreciation support by giving praise to the elderly who have taken the vaccine (WHO, 2020).

WHO (2020) explained that around 74% of respondents knew about the potential for a COVID-19 vaccine that was being developed, although the information obtained varied based on the region and economic status of the respondent. About 79% of respondents would like to hear more information about the COVID-19 vaccine being developed. Although all age groups showed high demand for information, the highest demand (95%) came from respondents aged >65 years. The highest level of reluctance and reluctance to seek further information (11%) comes from the young age group, namely 18–25 years (WHO, 2020). The elderly group needs a lot of information about Covid-19 which will encourage enthusiasm for the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine. Vaccine implementation is carried out by health facilities appointed by the government such as hospitals and community health centers. Technically, vaccination is carried out at the village hall, thereby facilitating access to the community, however the results are still below the target (Faqih, 2021). Rini (2020) also explained that family support will encourage elderly people to be more active in health activities.

The elderly as a group with physical decline need support from the family, which with this support makes it easier for the elderly to take the vaccine. Based on the description of the data, researchers intend to find out the relationship between family support and participation in the Covid-19 vaccine in Pasuruan Lor Village, Jati District, Kudus Regency.

METHODS

Types of research is correlational with a cross-sectional design. The population of this study is elderly who are the targets for the vaccine in September 2021 in Pasuruan Lor Village, Jati District, Kudus Regency. The sampling technique was purposive sampling so the sample size was 86 respondents. Data collection using questionnaires. Statistical data analysis using chi square analysis

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Respondent Characteristics

a. Age

Mean	Median	elementary school	Min-Max
66.26	66.00	3,375	61-76

The average age of respondents is 66 years with a median value of 66 years. The youngest age is 61 years and the oldest is 76 years.

b. Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Man	25	29.1
Woman	61	70.9
Total	86	100

The most common gender was female, 61 respondents (70.9%) and the least gender was male, 25 respondents (29.1%).

c. Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
No school	5	5.8
elementary school	11	12.8
junior high school	37	43.0
high school	30	34.9
College	3	3.5
Total	86	100

The most education was secondary school as many as 37 respondents (43%), the least education was college graduates as many as 3 respondents (3.5%).

2. Univariate Analysis

a. Family support

Family support	Frequency	Percentage
Good	44	51.2
Not enough	42	48.8
Total	86	100

The most family support was in the good category with 44 respondents (51.2%) and less support with 42 respondents (48.8%).

b. Anxiety Level

Vaccine Opt-in	Frequency	Percentage
Complete	44	51.2
Incomplete	30	34.9
Do not follow	12	14.0
Total	86	100

Most vaccine participation was in the complete category with 44 respondents (51.2%) and the non-participant category with 12 respondents (14%).

3. Relationship between family support and participation in the Covid-19 vaccine in the elderly

Family support	Vaccine Opt-in						Total		P value
	Complete		Incomplete		Do not follow				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Good	44	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	100	0,000
Not enough	0	0.0	30	71.4	12	28.6	42	100	
Total	44	51.2	30	34.9	12	14.0	86	100	

The results of Chi Square analysis obtained a p value of 0.000. These results show that there is insignificant relationship between family support and participation in the Covid-19 vaccine among the elderly in Pasuruan Lor Village, Jati District, Kudus Regency at a significance level of 5%.

DISCUSSION

1. Family support

The results of the research found that the most family support was in the good category with 44 respondents (51.2%) and 42 respondents with less support (48.8%). This shows the family's concern for the elderly in meeting their needs. This support includes aspects of instrumental, reward, psychological and informational support. The support provided includes social support provided either from family or people around the elderly, depending on the elderly's own perception of this support. In other words, the high level of individual well-being depends on each individual's belief that they receive great support, no matter how big the form of support is, or how many people provide that support.

Research by Nurrohmi (2020) found that the social support provided by the family to the elderly includes emotional support given in the form of attention and care which is carried out when the elderly are sick, sad, alone and daydreaming, emotional support is provided by the family in a good way. Appreciative support is given by the family to the elderly in the form of approval of the elderly's opinions and desires which is carried out when the elderly want to take part in recitation, the appreciation support is given in a good way. The instrumental support provided is in the form of money, given every day, every two weeks, once every three months; food is given every day, clothes, mukena, given by the family during Eid, support is given in a good way. Informational support is provided by the family to the elderly in the form of suggestions and advice when they are elderly.

The support provided to the elderly in the form of instrumental, informational support, emotional support, and appreciation support by the family for the elderly, and fulfilling the physical and psychological social needs of the elderly means that the family has provided good social support to the

elderly (Jafar, 2018). Social support from the family is very important for the elderly, especially elderly people who no longer have potential because if there is no social support from the family, the elderly will become neglected and will create new problems both for elderly individuals, families and for society and the government (Arini, 2018). Social support from other people is very valuable and will add to the peace of life of the elderly. When former work and casual friends move away, most elderly people maintain a close and stable circle of friends as a social convoy, namely close friends and family members who they can rely on and who strongly influence happiness (Aknin, 2015).

Positive social support will help an individual's psychological well-being and lead to better overall adjustment (Yusselda, 2016). The need for support and the amount of support received by the elderly is a major concern for gerontologists, because the family always plays an important role in determining the welfare and security status of the elderly (Lilik, 2014). Family support for the elderly is greatly influenced by modernization which has caused a shift in family values in caring for the elderly. Changes in the family's responsibility to take care of the elderly are due to families being very busy with their work so they do not have time to take care of the elderly or even being left alone by the family which makes the elderly's life less potential and they become neglected. This condition causes families to choose institutional services to care for the elderly. One of the institutional services for the elderly is a social home (Amalia, 2014).

2. Vaccine Opt-in

The research results showed that the most vaccine participation was in the complete category with 44 respondents (51.2%) and the non-participant category with 12 respondents (14%). This research shows that the elderly receive appropriate information about vaccine implementation, so that they understand and have a positive perception of the Covid vaccine program. This good knowledge is due to the massive information from various media as well as the appropriate acceptance of the information received and the support provided to them. Another opinion explains that the contribution aspect of the elderly in taking the vaccine is because of the clarity and security they feel when taking the vaccine.

Previous research found that people's willingness to receive vaccines is very dependent on information regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. The government must take the initiative in involving social media to provide correct and accurate information to reduce concerns about vaccine-related issues such as vaccine safety, efficacy and availability (Martini, 2021). Perceived safety of the vaccine as the main factor contributing to the intention to receive the vaccine. Intention to receive a COVID-19 vaccine varies across demographics, perceived severity of the virus, COVID-19 vaccine, and general vaccine beliefs. Successful implementation of COVID-19 immunization strategies by healthcare providers and public health officials needs to include a variety of COVID-19 vaccination education strategies tailored to patient health beliefs (Coe et al., 2021).

Older adults are at higher risk of being infected with COVID-19 and if they get sick, they have a higher risk of death (Petretto & Pili, 2020). Andrew et al., (2019) COVID-19 vaccination may be less protective against disease in older people than in younger adults, for example some influenza vaccines. Weakness in older adults carries the risk of various infections and a reduction in all forms of immune response. In addition, the elderly have many comorbidities that increase the possibility of contracting infections during the pandemic (Banerjee, 2020). The elderly are vulnerable to the severity of Covid-19 infection, and are the main focus whose immunity must be increased. Health workers should be able to convey information regarding the safety, effectiveness, manufacturing process and method of administering the COVID-19 vaccine. Including side effects and preparations to overcome them, it is also necessary to convey vaccination which must be carried out widely to achieve community immunity (Polack et al., 2020).

3. Relationship between family support and participation in the Covid-19 vaccine in the elderly

The research results show that there is no significant relationship between family support and participation in the Covid-19 vaccine among elderly people in the village Pasuruan Lor, Jati District, Kudus Regency at a significance level of 5%. This relationship is shown in percentages viz In terms of good family support, 44 respondents (100%) were found to have completed the vaccine completely. In cases where family support was lacking, the most vaccine participation was incomplete, as many as 30 respondents (71.4%). These results show that the benefits of family support are very meaningful because it makes it easier for elderly people to take part in the Covid-19 vaccination program.

The implementation of vaccines against infectious diseases is determined by the support and motivation of the elderly. Participation in taking the vaccine is because the elderly have good motivation. Elderly people who have the drive to generate behavior and have direction in the behavioral process following the vaccine. The implementation of this vaccine is also determined by the support provided by the family. This support makes the elderly feel appreciated, makes it easier to take the vaccine, thereby encouraging success in the Covid-19 vaccine program (Kemenkes, 2021). Information support for the elderly will provide the right understanding of the Covid-19 vaccine program. Misperceptions about vaccines make the elderly avoid being invited to get vaccinated (WHO, 2020). The government's efforts together with the community are to provide correct information that vaccines are safe, so there needs to be information support for the elderly so that the vaccine can be accepted and followed in full (Surya, 2021).

Pustikasari's research (2019) explains that providing family support provides motivation for the elderly to carry out health programs to prevent illness. This support makes the elderly understand inaccurate information about vaccines. Faqih (2021) stated that support for the elderly in taking the vaccine is by inviting the elderly to get vaccine facilities. Nurrohmi (2020) stated that support makes it easier for elderly people to be more active in participating in health programs such as vaccines.

CONCLUSION

1. The most research results on family support were in the good category with 44 respondents (51.2%).
2. The most research results for vaccine participation were in the complete category with 44 respondents (51.2%).
3. The research results showed that there was a significant relationship between family support and participation in the Covid-19 vaccine among the elderly in Pasuruan Lor Village, Jati District, Kudus Regency at a significance level of 5%.

SUGGESTION

1. Future researchers can conduct research on factors that influence family support in taking the Covid-19 vaccine, such as education and family knowledge.
2. Community nurses can help in conveying information about the safety of the Covid-19 vaccine and emphasize the importance of providing support to the elderly in making the Covid-19 vaccine a success.
3. Elderly people can follow directions and policies regarding the implementation of the 19 vaccine and try to take advantage of the support provided by the family.
4. The results of this research can be used as student reading material and can mobilize students through community nursing practice to help increase community participation and family support in participating in the vaccine program.

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