



The Relationship of The Implementation of The Covid-19 Vaccine with The Level of Patient's Anxiety in The Work Area of Puskesmas "X"

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 is a coronavirus that is caused by the SARS-Cov-2 virus and affects both people who have been vaccinated and people who have not been vaccinated. It has been found in Indonesia. The goal of this study was to find out if there was a link between giving patients the COVID-19 vaccine and how anxious they were in the Karang Tinggi Health Center Work Area. This type of research is based on an analytical survey with a cross-sectional design and random sampling. Using a questionnaire sheet, collect data. The Chi-Square Test was used to get the results of the study from 54 people. There were 9 people (100%) who didn't get the COVID-19 vaccine. All of them had moderate anxiety, and none of them had mild anxiety. Also, 10 (22.2%) of the 45 people who got the COVID-19 vaccine had mild anxiety and 35 (77.8%) had moderate anxiety. Based on the study's findings, it can be seen that $p = 0.183$. Because the p value is greater than 0.05, H_0 is accepted and H_a is not. This means that there is no significant link between the COVID-19 vaccine and how anxious patients are in the Karang Tinggi Health Center Work Area.

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INTRODUCTION

Anxiety is a feeling surrounded by worry, excessive fear, and stressful situations. According to Lestari (2015) anxiety is an emotional reaction and subjective individual assessment affected by the subconscious, and its causes are not precisely understood. (Darwis, 2021). According to Trismiati (2004) anxiety is an individual psychological and physiological response to an unpleasant situation (Purba, 2021), or reactions to situations that are considered threatening (Hulu and Pardede, 2016). So it can be concluded that anxiety is a very excessive fear and a worry or threatening situation.

A sense of concern or a threatening situation when news emerges describing Covid 19 as a high cause of death eventually makes people experience increased anxiety. Anxiety about death when felt excessively triggers the emergence of emotional conditions including neuroticism, depression, and psychosomatic disorders (Puteri et al, 2021).

According to Amelia & Sulistyanto (2021) a person's level of anxiety varies greatly, from mild, moderate, severe and very severe anxiety or panic. So the patient's level of anxiety about COVID-19 has many variations, there are mild, moderate, severe and panic anxiety.

Vaccines are one of the actions to maintain immunity against disease. According to the Covid-19 Handling Committee, (2020) Vaccines are biological products that contain antigens when given to humans, they will actively develop special immunity against certain diseases (Argista, 2021). So the vaccine is to keep the immune system to prevent a person against disease.

The vaccination activity plan must consider all aspects, starting from the feasibility aspect of the vaccine to be used, the post-use risks, to the stages & procedures from administering the vaccine until it reaches the community. All these aspects must be considered in detail so that the vaccination activity plan can run well and avoid things that will harm. The vaccination activity plan must also consider

various inputs, including by looking at how the response and public opinion to the vaccination discourse (Rachman and Pramana, 2020), including negative public opinion that can increase the patient's level of anxiety.

The government has received information concerning the introduction of the Covid-19 vaccination for the whole population of Indonesia, which has elicited varied reactions from the community and caused negative public opinion. People's impressions about vaccinations may be influenced by the quantity of alerts they get from several sources. The community's unfavorable view of immunizations might induce fear (Puteri, et al, 2021). So it can be concluded from public opinion that many people get the negative side of information on the implementation of the vaccine, resulting in various levels of public anxiety about the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine.

The implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine has been carried out quite well, but there are still many residents who have not implemented the Covid-19 vaccine. Based on current data, Indonesia is under China, which has been injected with a Covid-19 vaccine of 1.13 billion as of December 3, 2021, Meanwhile, the top 10 under Indonesia is Japan (97.78 million as of December 6, 2021), When compared to a period of less than a year starting January 28, 2021, there were an additional 99.82 million Indonesians who received the full dose of the Covid-19 vaccine until December 7, 2021, until January 28, a total of only 5,468 Indonesians who were fully vaccinated, and now almost 100 million people (Adi, 2021). Based on the results of the achievement of covid-19 vaccination in one of the provinces where the research continues to increase. Data from the Provincial Health Office, as of December 13, 2021, the number of vaccination achievements in the province was 67.68% for the first dose and 38.40% for the second dose (Alfridho, 2021). This shows that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine has not been optimal in the community.

From the data of Puskesmas "X" there are 4,571 people who have been vaccinated in the last 3 months. At the time of observation, residents of the working area of the "X" Health Center said they were worried about the Covid-19 vaccine because many had opinions and listened to hoax news about the Covid-19 vaccine. So it can be concluded that around 20,000 people have not taken the Covid-19 vaccine. From the background above, it shows that researchers are interested in the relationship between the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine and the level of patient anxiety in the "X" Health Center Work Area.

METHODS

This type of quantitative research use analytical surveys to investigate how and why health occurrences occur using a Cross Sectional design in which researchers measure variables concurrently and the findings gained explain the circumstances that exist at the time the study is conducted (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Anxiety data was obtained use fixed questionnaire that is Hamilton Rating Scale For Anxiety (HARS) from Max Hamilton, but This Questionnaire adopted from Saryono, SKp.,M.Kes.

The population in conducting this study was the total number of patients who visited the Puskesmas "x". The sample in this study were patients who visited the General Poly at Puskesmas "x" which amounted to 54 samples. Sampling using accidental sampling technique which takes part of the population to be sampled by chance, namely taking cases or respondents who happen to exist or are available in a research place in accordance with the research context (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the results of data processing carried out, the results of the study can be presented as follows:

Table 1

Overview of the Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccine in the "X" Health Center Work Area

Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccine	f	%
not implementing vaccines	9	16.7
implementing vaccines	45	83.3
Total	54	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 54 patients, 9 (16.7%) not implementing the Covid-19 vaccine and 45 (83.3%) implementing the Covid-19 vaccine.

Table 2

Overview of Patient Anxiety Levels in the Work Area of "X" Health Center

Patient Anxiety Level	f	%
Mild anxiety	10	18.5
Moderate anxiety	44	81.5
Total	54	100

Table 3

The Relationship between the Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccine and the Level of Patient Anxiety in the Work Area of the "X" Health Center

Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccine	Patient Anxiety Level				Total	χ^2	P value	
	Mild		Moderate					
	f	%	f	%				
Not Implemneting Vaccine	0	0	9	100	9	100	2.455	0,183
Implemneting Vaccine	10	22.2	35	77.8	45	100		
Total	10	18.5	44	81.5	54	100		

Based on the table 2, it can be seen that from 54 patients there were 10 people (18.5%) with mild anxiety levels and 44 people (81.5%) with moderate anxiety levels.

The results of the cross tabulation above from 54 respondents, there were 9 (100%) people who did not carry out the Covid-19 vaccine, where all patients experienced moderate levels of anxiety and none experienced mild anxiety. Meanwhile, of the 45 (100%) people who carried out the covid-19 vaccine, there were 10 (22.2%) people with mild anxiety levels and there were 35 (77.8%) people with moderate anxiety levels in the "X" Health Center Work Area.

The Chi-Square test (Fisher's exact test) was used to examine the link between the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination and the degree of anxiety of patients in the "X" Health Center Work Area. $\text{exact.sig (p)} = 0.183$ was the value determined by Fisher's Exact Test. Given that $p > 0.05$, H_0 is accepted but H_a is denied. Therefore, there is no correlation between the introduction of the covid-19 vaccination and the anxiety level of patients in the "X" Health Center Work Area.

DISCUSSION

Overview of the Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccine in the "X" Health Center Work Area

Based on table 2 shows that out of 54 patients, 9 people (16.7%) not implementing the Covid-19 vaccine and 45 people (83.3%) implementing the Covid-19 vaccine. Vaccination is a procedure to introduce vaccines into the body, to stimulate the body's immune system and finally produce immunity against a disease. Vaccines are products or substances that are inserted into the human body that will stimulate the human body's immune system or immunity (Putri, 2021). So, the vaccine is one of the implementation actions to stimulate / stimulate the human immune system.

The application of the Covid-19 vaccine seeks to develop particular immunity against a certain disease so that, if exposed to the disease in the future, you will not get ill or will experience only minor symptoms. Indonesia has included the adoption of the Covid-19 vaccination into its plan for combating the Covid-19 pandemic, with the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine intended to protect the population against SARS-CoV-2 infection, which may result in disease and death due to Covid-19. (Ritunga et al, 2021).

This result is supported by the research of Putri et al (2021) 81.2% of patients are willing to administer the Covid-19 vaccination, whereas 18.8% of patients are unwilling to provide the Covid-19 vaccine.. Jahang et al (2022), Specifically, there are 31 (58%) seniors who get the Covid-19 vaccination and 22 (41.5%) seniors who have not had the Covid-19 vaccine. From the findings of the research, it can be determined that almost everyone received the Covid-19 vaccination.

Overview of Patient Anxiety Levels in the Work Area of "X" Health Center

Table 3 demonstrates that among 54 (100%) patients, ten (18.5%) have mild anxiety and 44 (81.5%) have moderate anxiety. Anxiety is a sensation of concern and unease that an individual has. Anxiety is triggered by a scary scenario that serves as a risky stimulus. (Vibriyanti,2020). Under some conditions, worry might heighten a person's awareness of a

danger, because if the threat is deemed mild, he will not protect himself. So anxiety is when a person experiences feelings of restlessness and tension, so that he will feel a threat (Yunanda, 2021).

Anxiety in patients is one of the psychological or mental health disorders, where a person will have and experience fear of a danger that comes from other people and certain objects that have an impact on the physical condition (Musyarofah, Maghfiroh & Abidin, 2021 in Haumeni & Elon, 2021). Anxiety (Anxiety), which has levels according to Gail W. Stuart (2006) suggests levels of anxiety (Annisa & Ildil, 2016), including; mild anxiety, moderate anxiety, severe anxiety and panic level.

Research conducted at the Karang Tinggi Health Center of 54 (100%) patients studied there were 44 (81.5%) who experienced moderate levels of anxiety. This is based on the results of a questionnaire analysis from the results of research on patient anxiety in carrying out the Covid-19 vaccine, the average patient states that there are symptoms of restlessness, restlessness, and a tense face. In addition, many patients also stated that they felt anxious feelings, bad feelings and were afraid of their own thoughts.

This result is supported by a study by Sadif and Satnawati (2022) showing the results of their research that 41 respondents found 6 elderly experienced moderate anxiety (15%), 23 elderly experienced mild anxiety (56%), while 12 elderly did not experience anxiety (29%). This research is also supported by the results of research conducted by Kholidiyah et al (2021), it was found that there were 10 (7.0%), respondents found that 6 elderly experienced moderate anxiety (15%), 23 elderly experienced mild anxiety (56%), while 12 experienced moderate anxiety. the elderly did not experience anxiety (29%). This research is also supported by the results of research conducted by Kholidiyah et al (2021), it was found that there were 10 (7.0%), respondents experienced mild anxiety, there were 114 (80.3%) respondents experienced moderate anxiety and there were 18 (12.7 %) respondents experienced severe anxiety. So, it can be concluded that almost all people feel anxious, ranging from mild anxiety to severe anxiety during the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine.

The Relationship between the Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccine and the Anxiety Level of Patients in the "X" Health Center Work Area

The results of the research conducted in the Karang Tinggi Health Center Work Area showed that of the 54 respondents there were 9 (100%) patients who did not carry out the Covid-19 vaccine, all of them with moderate anxiety levels, while out of 45 (100%) patients who did the Covid-19 vaccine there are 10 (22.2%) people with mild anxiety levels and there are 35 (77.8%) people with moderate anxiety levels in the "X" Health Center Work Area.

Vaccination is the procedure of administering vaccinations by injection or mouth dripping to stimulate the creation of antibodies that protect against specific illnesses. The Covid-19 immunization may protect the body by inducing an antibody response without the need to get the corona virus. The Covid-19 vaccination can protect against infection with the corona virus. Or, if you have already caught Covid-19, the vaccination may prevent you from getting very sick or developing possibly fatal consequences. Popular vaccinations in Indonesia include those manufactured by Sinovac, AstraZeneca, and Moderna. (Ananda & Paujiah, 2021)

Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus (Shafa & Sriwidodo, 2021 in Kholidiyah et al, 2021). The implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine can cause anxiety for some people ranging from mild to severe symptom anxiety (Puteri et al, 2021 in Haumeni & Elon, 2022). Everyone's level of anxiety can be different depending on related factors (Rinaldi & Yuniasanti, 2020 in Musyarofah, Maghfiroh & Abidin, 2021). The anxiety felt by the public with the 2019 Coronavirus Disease vaccination is thought to have a relationship with the safety, effectiveness and halalness of the vaccine (Nirwan, 2021).

The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Jahang et al (2022), that of 47 respondents, 30 people (96.8%) answered implementing the Covid-19 vaccine with mild anxiety, 1 person (3.2%) answered carrying out the Covid-19 vaccine. with moderate-severe anxiety, 17 people (77.35%) answered that they did not take the Covid-19 vaccine with mild anxiety, and 5 people (22.7%) answered that they did not take the Covid-19 vaccine with moderate to severe anxiety. In addition, the results of a study conducted by Haumni & Elon (2022), stated that 23 (11.7%) people who took the vaccine experienced moderate anxiety and 7 (11.7%) people experienced severe anxiety.

Research on the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine with patient anxiety was also carried out by Zamli et al (2021), where Zamli stated that of the 60 respondents studied, of which there were 10 (16.7%) respondents who had implemented the Covid-19 vaccine experienced anxiety, then there are 45 (75%) respondents who did not carry out the Covid-19 vaccine also experienced anxiety, and there were 5 (8.3%) respondents who had carried out the Covid-19 vaccine did not experience anxiety.

The community has varied views on the government's proposal to provide a COVID-19 vaccination to the whole population of Indonesia. Numerous announcements from a variety of sources may sway public opinion in favor of using the COVID-19 vaccination. The introduction of the COVID-19 vaccination might instill anxiety in the population. (Puteri, et al, 2021).

In the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine, not everyone experiences side effects after getting the Covid-19 vaccine, this is because each person's immune system is different. Differences in the immune system can be influenced by genetic factors, gender, age, the surrounding environment, to previous conditions that have trained our immune system to respond to certain conditions. Accurate and reliable information can help individuals plan appropriate actions even though the situation seems vulnerable, otherwise misinformation will create a response of anxiety and panic that can hinder the individual's response in taking appropriate action.

This research uses the chi-square test (χ^2) (Fisher's Exact Test), it can be seen from the results of the Fisher's Exact Test that the p-value = 0.183 because $p > 0.05$ then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. So there is no significant relationship between the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine and the level of patient anxiety in the "X" Health Center Work Area. This means that the community in the "X" Health Center Work Area already knows a lot about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine and the community already knows the right or wrong information about the Covid-19 vaccine. so that many people have implemented the Covid-19 vaccine but do not experience severe anxiety. Sallam et al, (2020) revealed that they believe vaccination can protect themselves, their families and others, so that people do not experience anxiety when implementing the Covid-19

vaccine, while people who refuse vaccines have doubts about vaccines.

This conclusion is confirmed by research done by Jahang et al, (2022) With a significance value of $p = 0.071$ or $p > 0.05$, there was no significant link between COVID-19 immunization and the degree of anxiety in the elderly following vaccination at the Budi Agung Social Institution in Kupang. Research conducted at the "X" Health Center revealed that there was no correlation between the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccine and the anxiety levels of patients in the "X" Health Center Work Area because the government always socialized the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccine through the "X" health center staff so that the community was willing to administer the vaccine. This demonstrates that consumers are not anxious about administering the COVID-19 vaccination since they are aware of the vaccine's advantages and have accurate information about it. Therefore, practically all responders in the "X" Health Center Work Area are already aware of the advantages of the COVID-19 vaccination and have accurate knowledge regarding its deployment.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This Study was conducted on February to September 2022

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of research conducted at Puskesmas "X" regarding the Relationship between the Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccine and Patient Anxiety Levels in the Work Area of Puskesmas "X" the following conclusions that there is no relationship between the implementation of the vaccine with patient anxiety. The anxiety of the patient or the community lies not in the implementation of the vaccine, but rather on the inaccurate information obtained by the community. where many people receive hoax news about the covid-19 vaccine, both from social media, which are not necessarily true. so that from the news obtained from one individual to another, it resulted in an increase in public anxiety about the covid-19 vaccine. Therefore, the public must be able to analyze or find out the right and correct information so that it is not easy to receive untrue news, especially news about the implementation of vaccines and the impact of the vaccine itself.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

There is no Conflict Interest

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