

Health education of Covid-19 vaccination program for tourism industry

Linda Rosalina^{1*}, Hastuti Marlina², Reno Renaldi², Tyas Asih Mentari¹, Yuliana¹

¹Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

²STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru, Indonesia

*Corresponding author, e-mail: linda.rosalina@fpp.unp.ac.id

Abstract

One of the efforts taken by the government to help people boost their immunity and prevent transmission is the Covid vaccination program. There are a number of government entities that collaborate with local institutions to distribute vaccines to the general public. Tourism's long-term sustainability is dependent on good health. However, the difficulty is that the community, in general, and tourism actors, in particular, continue to oppose the implementation of this program. There are different causes, and challenges that make some community members reject this initiative. These issues must be addressed, and one way to do so is through health education. This activity was carried out utilizing a mixed method approach, with data collected through observation, interviews, and questionnaires. The community in Jorong Aie Malanca, Nagari Harau, Payakumbuh is the object of the activity. The implementation of the activities collected demonstrated that the community is enthusiastic about vaccination; although information about the ease and safety of vaccines is still insufficient, this program has been successful in assisting the community in overcoming these issues.

Keywords: Covid-19, Vaccination, Health education, Tourism actors

How to Cite: Rosalina, L., Marlina, H., Yuliana, Y., Mentari, T. A., & Renaldi, R. (2022). Health education of Covid-19 vaccination program for tourism industry. *International Journal of Research in Counseling and Education*, 6(1), pp: 85-89, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24036/00467za0002>



This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons 4.0 Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. ©2022 by Author.

Introduction

On October 1, 2021, there were 233,503,524 confirmed cases of Covid-19 in the world, with 4,777,503 individuals dying from this virus. 1,2. On October 1, 2021, the number of confirmed Covid-19 cases in Indonesia reached 4,216,728 people, with a death toll of 142,026 deaths (data acquired from <https://covid19.go.id/> on October 1, 2021 at 16:00).



Figure 1. Conditions for the COVID 19 Distribution Source: <https://covid19.go.id/>

Corona virus spreads quickly from person to person, attacking the respiratory system through the mouth, nose, and eyes, especially when directly exposed to patient droplets (Ilkhani, Hedayat, & Farhad, 2021; Quiñones et al., 2022). This virus has a maximum incubation period of 14 days, with symptoms ranging from moderate to severe. Even though the virus's course is usually asymptomatic at this time. Even if the infected person has comorbidities (diseases that complicate the illness), the corona virus can still be fatal (Kurver et al., 2022). Countries all over the world, including Indonesia, have made various initiatives and policies. From the Lockdown Policy through the use of disinfectants and the implementation of health standards such as handwashing with soap, wearing masks, and keeping a safe distance (Garcia, Mendez, Fray, & Nicolas, 2021; Quiñones et al., 2022; Zheng, Ortner, Lim, & Zhi, 2021). This effort was made to break the Covid-19 virus's transmission chain. However, the number of deaths and confirmed Covid-19 cases continues to rise, particularly during Covid-19's new normal phase.

Since May 2020, China has been working on developing a Covid-19 vaccine (Alhassan, Nketiah-Amponsah, Immurana, & Abuosi, 2022; Ashwell, Cullinane, & Croucher, 2022). Beginning in August 2020, all countries have been competing to produce a Covid-19 vaccine in response to the WHO's appeal. dr. Makarim announced the development of the Covid-19 vaccine in September 2020, stating that there were numerous varieties of Covid-19 vaccinations that went through seven stages of development. The Sinovac vaccine, manufactured in China is one of the vaccinations that has recently been launched in Indonesia with the efficacy of 65.3 percent in Indonesia. This form of inactivation contains viruses and bacteria that have been killed or modified, with a storage temperature of 80 degrees Celsius and the user's ages range from 18 to 59 years old (**Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**; Wongnuch et al., 2022).

Various polemics have arisen in the community in response to media reports about the Sinovac vaccine, including 1) whether the Sinovac vaccine's content is safe for human consumption. 2) The Sinovac vaccine has not yet completed phase III clinical trials, therefore it is unknown whether Indonesian individuals will be used as test subjects for this vaccine. 3) whether the vaccine is free or paid 4) whether or not the sinovac vaccination "halal" or permissible under Islamic law? 5) Whether there are side effects? 6) Who would be the Sinovac's first recipient?

Indonesian Food and Drug Administration (BPOM) issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the Covid-19 vaccination on January 11, 2021. The Indonesian Doctors Association was on board (IDI). President Jokowi and other state authorities received the Sinovac Vaccine shot on January 13, 2021. Later, the vaccine will be provided to front-line health workers, state officials, educators, community leaders, BPJS members, and adults aged 19 to 59 years in several stages.

Method

The Research and Development (R&D) was employed in this study aiming to produce new products in the form of learning media. The samples used were 50 people, who were questioned before and after educational activities in order to measure participants' knowledge as an evaluation process.

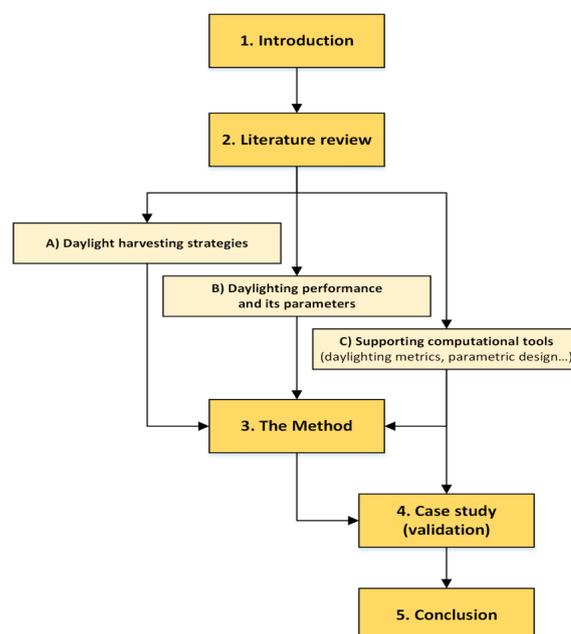


Figure 2. Theoretical Framework

The methodology used in this study is a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Observation, interviews, and questionnaires were used to collect data, which was supplemented by secondary data from newspaper articles and scholarly papers. The research was carried out at Jorong Aia Malanca, Nagari Harau, District of Lima Puluh Kota, West Sumatra, Indonesia. The research took three months to complete and the government, represented by health professionals, village leaders, academics, tourism actors, the community, and tourists visiting the Aia Malanca, Nagari Harau, were among the informants involved in this study

Results and Discussion

Various perceptions have been circulating among the public regarding the news about the Covid-19 vaccination which is currently underway according to the vaccination stage. People were still not willing to be vaccinated. This is in accordance with the results of interviews with 20 people from the Nagari Harau community. The results of the initial interview revealed that as many as 18 people refused to be vaccinated as there were a lot of news circulating on social media that there were people paralyzed and died after being vaccinated. People tend to believe what they see on television since the bodies of Covid-19 patients have never been permitted to circulate in their neighborhood. People whose family members were infected with Covid-19 were still being shunned by the local community in August 2020. As a result, it is vital to provide public health education on the Covid-19 vaccine that later contributes to the vaccine's effectiveness in achieving a Healthy Indonesia.

However, Nagari Harau's numerous constraints in providing services and information to the community about Covid-19 vaccination have run into a number of roadblocks and issues, including: Nagari Harau community must be aware that community access to Covid-19 immunization is quite high, both offline and online, making it impossible to avoid societal stigma and falsehoods. Up to 85% of the residents in Nagari Harau believe in bad news, such as the bodies of dead Covid-19 patients who are thought to be able to spread the virus to others. Due to the obvious psychological influence of false news and information regarding Covid-19, the body's immune system (immunity) is weakened, making it easy to become infected with disease. This condition is also worsened due to the short time available to local community leaders and health educators to provide public education about the Covid-19 Vaccination and There is no trustworthy source of information available to the community that can be used to confirm unfavorable news.

For the success of the Covid-19 vaccination program through Health Education to the Nagari Harau/AIA Malanca-Payakumbuh Community, the community was informed on the schedule of the activity that include 1) The opening of service activities on July 3, 2021 was conducted at PKM in Nagari Harau. This event was attended by the Chancellor of UNP and the Academic Community, the Regent and the village head or *Jurah*, Religious and Community Leaders as well as the *Ninik Mamak*, 2) Friendly meeting was held on July 4, 2021, attended by the Nagari Harau community and coordinated by local parties regarding the process of implementing PKM. 3) Health Education Activities for the Nagari Harau Community regarding Covid-19 vaccination was held on July 22, 2021, starting from 10.00 in the morning to finish, which was attended by approximately 50 people.

After collecting data from the results of the implementation, it is found that there were differences in public perceptions about Covid-19, that the percentage of positive public perceptions as a whole before health education was disseminated was 35.7% and increased after the dissemination of health education to 73.4% while the negative public perception about Covid -19 before the health education was by 64.3% and decreased after receiving health education to 26.6%. From the description of these perceptions, before the health education, there were only 8 people who thought that Covid-19 vaccination was mandatory and after the program, the number increased to 44 people.

Table 1. Society perception of Covid-19

No	Statement	PreTest		Post Test	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
	Perception				
1	Do you believe in the existence of the COVID-19 virus?	12	38	39	11
2	Do you think COVID 19 is dangerous?	21	29	23	27
3	Do you think the COVID-19 vaccination is mandatory?	8	42	44	6
4	Do you think that the Vaccination is safe for you?	18	32	41	9

No	Statement	PreTest		Post Test	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
5	Do you consciously want to be vaccinated?	18	32	40	10
6	Do you have an urge to avoid vaccination?	32	18	32	18
7	Do you think that vaccination can protect you from COVID 19!	16	34	38	12
Percentage		35,7%	64,3%	73,4	26,6
Total Percentage		100		100	

In addition to measuring the public's perception, it is also seen from the aspect of public knowledge related to vaccination, there was a significant increase of public knowledge and awareness about Covid-19 from 44,2% before health education to 77.8% after the program. Meanwhile, from the aspect of the public knowledge about Covid-19 after health education was carried out, there is a significant decrease of incorrect answer from 55.8% to 22.2%.

Table 2. The Society Knowledge of Covid-19

No	Item	Number of Question	Pretest		Post test	
			Correct	Incorret	Correct	Incorrect
1.	Public Knowledge of:					
	a. The Definition Of Covid-19	3	23	27	39	11
	b. The Epidemiology Of Covid-19	1	17	33	37	13
	c. The Pathogenesis Of Covid-19	1	15	35	42	8
	d. The Transmission Of Covid-19	7	31	19	39	11
	e. Risk Group	1	12	18	30	20
	f. The Signs And Symptoms Od Covid-19	4	24	26	39	11
	g. The Prevention Of Covid-19 Prevention	8	13	37	40	10
	h. Covid-19 Check	4	42	8	48	2
	i. Society Stigma About Covid-19	1	22	28	36	14
Percentage			44,2%	55,8%	77,8%	22,2%

Conclusion

Covid-19 is a pandemic that has yet to be resolved, however efforts to combat the virus have been quite successful. In order to help the people survive this pandemic, the government and various parties have undertaken vaccination campaigns. Therefore, community will have more confidence in administering immunizations as a result of the knowledge and education obtained in the field.

Acknowledgment

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all of the research participants for providing us with such a incredible opportunity to carry out this wonderful research on the topic (Health Education And The Success Of The Covid Vaccination Program For Tourism Industry in Nagari Harau, Payakumbuh). We are also forever grateful for the assistance and insight from various parties in conducting this research.

References

- Alhassan, R. K., Nketiah-Amponsah, E., Immurana, M., & Abuosi, A. A. (2022). Financing COVID-19 vaccination in sub-Saharan Africa: lessons from a nation-wide willingness to pay (WTP) survey in Ghana. *BMC Public Health*, 22(1). doi:10.1186/s12889-022-13602-1

-
- Ashwell, D., Cullinane, J., & Croucher, S. M. (2022). COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and patient self-advocacy: a statistical analysis of those who can and can't get vaccinated. *BMC Public Health*, *22*(1). doi:10.1186/s12889-022-13661-4
- Garcia, W., Mendez, S., Fray, B., & Nicolas, A. (2021). Model-based assessment of the risks of viral transmission in non-confined crowds. *Safety Science*, *144*. doi:10.1016/j.ssci.2021.105453
- Ilkhani, H., Hedayat, N., & Farhad, S. (2021). Novel approaches for rapid detection of COVID-19 during the pandemic: A review. *Analytical Biochemistry*, *634*. doi:10.1016/j.ab.2021.114362
- K, A. &. (2010). A Study of 'Kenry' in Japanese and 'Hak' in Indonesian. *Jurnal Humaniora*, *22*, 22-30.
- Kurver, L., van den Kieboom, C. H., Lanke, K., Diavatopoulos, D. A., Overheul, G. J., Netea, M. G., . . . de Jonge, M. I. (2022). SARS-CoV-2 RNA in exhaled air of hospitalized COVID-19 patients. *Scientific Reports*, *12*(1). doi:10.1038/s41598-022-13008-4
- Liew et al., (2021). Perceived Risk, Fear of Covid-19, and Resilience on Mental Health of Malaysian Emerging Adults during the Covid-19 Pandemic. *International Journal of Research in Counseling and Education*. Vol *05* (02), 152-164.
- Pałka, P., Olszewski, R., Kęsik-Brodacka, M., Wendland, A., Nowak, K., Szczepankowska-Bednarek, U., & Liebers, D. T. (2022). Using multiagent modeling to forecast the spatiotemporal development of the COVID-19 pandemic in Poland. *Scientific Reports*, *12*(1). doi:10.1038/s41598-022-15605-9
- Quiñones, J. J., Doosttalab, A., Sokolowski, S., Voyles, R. M., Castaño, V., Zhang, L. T., & Castillo, L. (2022). Prediction of respiratory droplets evolution for safer academic facilities planning amid COVID-19 and future pandemics: A numerical approach. *Journal of Building Engineering*, *54*. doi:10.1016/j.jobbe.2022.104593
- Ramli et al., (2020). A Mechanistic Evaluation of Antioxidant Nutraceuticals on Their Potential against Age-Associated Neurodegenerative Diseases. *Mdpi.oxidant*.
- Reid, A. (2008). Menuju Sejarah Sumatra: Antara Indonesia dan Dunia. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor.
- Sağaltıcı, E., Sönmez, Ö., Karıcı, E., Şahin, Ş. K., & Ertürk, A. (2021). Somatic distress, mental health and psychological resilience among cancer patients during the Covid-19 pandemic. *International Journal of Research in Counseling and Education*, *5*(2), 116-127.
- Wongnuch, P., Mulikaburt, T., Apidechkul, T., Srichan, P., Tamornpark, R., Udplong, A., . . . Kitchanapaibul, S. (2022). Acceptance and accessibility to the early phase COVID-19 vaccination among the healthcare workers and hill tribe population in Thailand. *Scientific Reports*, *12*(1). doi:10.1038/s41598-022-15149-y
- Zacharek, S. (2008). *The New York Times*. Retrieved February 12, 2013, from The New York Times: <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/04/27/books/review/Zacharek>
- Zheng, K., Ortner, P., Lim, Y. W., & Zhi, T. J. (2021). Ventilation in worker dormitories and its impact on the spread of respiratory droplets. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, *75*. doi:10.1016/j.scs.2021.103327