

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PERSEPSI LANSIA MENGENAI VAKSIN *BOOSTER* COVID-19 DI KELURAHAN KEBONMANIS KECAMATAN CILACAP UTARA KABUPATEN CILACAP

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**Latar Belakang:** Lansia merupakan kelompok rentan Covid-19 yang diprioritaskan untuk melaksanakan vaksin *booster* Covid-19. Persepsi menjadi faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi individu dalam mengambil tindakan kesehatan seperti yang dijelaskan dalam teori HBM. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi persepsi lansia mengenai vaksin *booster* Covid-19 di Kelurahan Kebonmanis, Cilacap.

**Metodologi:** Penelitian dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Responden dipilih menggunakan *consecutive sampling* yaitu 106 lansia di Kelurahan Kebonmanis. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner *Health Belief Model* (HBM) yang telah dimodifikasi. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Penelitian menemukan adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara usia dengan persepsi kerentanan ( $p=0,009$ ), keseriusan ( $p=0,003$ ), dan hambatan ( $p=0,010$ ), riwayat terkena Covid-19 dengan persepsi kerentanan ( $p=0,003$ ), keseriusan ( $p=0,010$ ), manfaat ( $p=0,013$ ), dan hambatan ( $p=0,027$ ), riwayat penyakit dengan persepsi kerentanan ( $p=0,026$ ), keseriusan ( $p=0,000$ ), dan hambatan ( $p=0,000$ ), jenis kelamin dengan persepsi manfaat ( $p=0,033$ ), dan pendidikan dengan persepsi keseriusan ( $p=0,028$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Riwayat terkena Covid-19 merupakan faktor yang dominan mempengaruhi persepsi lansia.

**Kata Kunci:** Vaksin *booster* Covid-19, *Health Belief Model*, Persepsi

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## ABSTRACT

### ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING ELDERLY PERCEPTIONS ABOUT COVID-19 BOOSTER VACCINE IN KEBONMANIS VILLAGE, CILACAP UTARA SUB-DISTRICT CILACAP DISTRICT

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**Background:** The elderly are a Covid-19 vulnerable group that is prioritized to implement a Covid-19 booster vaccine. Perception is a factor that can influence individuals in taking health actions as described in the HBM theory. This study aims to determine the perception of the elderly regarding the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Kebonmanis Village, Cilacap.

**Methods:** This study was using a cross sectional design. Subject was selected using consecutive sampling of 106 elderly in Kebonmanis Village. HBM instrument was use in this study and has been modified. Data was analyzed with univariate and bivariate analysis.

**Results:** The study found a significant relationship between age and perceived susceptibility (0.009), severity (p=0.003), and barriers (p=0.010), history of being exposed to Covid-19 and perceived susceptibility (p=0.003), severity (p=0.010) , benefits (p=0.013), and barriers (p=0.027), history of disease with perceived susceptibility (p=0.026), severity p=0.000), and barriers (p=0.000), gender with perceived benefits (p=0.033 ) , and education with perceived severity (p=0.028).

**Conclusion:** A history of being exposed to Covid-19 is the dominant factor affecting the perception of the elderly.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 booster vaccine, Elderly, Health Belief Model, Perception

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