

Social Media Impact on Covid-19 Vaccination among Students with Positive Perceptions in Health Department of Politeknik Negeri Madura

Abdan Syakura¹, Edy Suryadi Amin², Anggeria Oktavisa Denta³

Politeknik Negeri Madura¹, Politeknik Negeri Madura², Politeknik Negeri Madura³

Article info

Article history:

Received: March 18th, 2022

Revised: April 20th, 2022

Accepted: May 10th, 2022

Corresponden author:

Name: Abdan Syakura

Address: Politeknik Negeri Madura
Jambe, Barurambat Tim., Kec.

Pademawu, Kabupaten Pamekasan,
Jawa Timur 69323

E-mail: syakuraa33@gmail.com

International Journal of Nursing and
Health Services (IJNHS)

Volume 5, Issue 3, June 20th, 2022

DOI: 10.35654/ijnhs.v5i3.587

E-ISSN: 2654-6310

Abstract

Background: One of the critical information systems conveyed through social media is health education.

Objective: This study aims to determine social media's impact on covid-19 vaccination among students with the positive Health department of Politeknik Negeri Madura.

Method: This study uses a descriptive design, The population in this study was 194 students from all semesters of the 2021-2022 academic year. The sample in this study was the entire population taken using a total sampling technique. The variables of this study were information sources for students who have positive perceptions about the covid-19 vaccination. The instrument used is a questionnaire containing data about the use of information sources for students who have positive perceptions about vaccines. Assessment of student perceptions using a Likert scale questionnaire. A Likert scale calculation using a T score to analyze the data used to determine student perceptions. The test results are then compared with T tables, and conclusions are drawn.

Results: Table 2 shows that most respondents (68%) have the largest source of information about covid-19 through social media communication and none of the respondents (0%) get information from village officials.

Recommendation: the role of academics is critical in increasing students' knowledge about literacy sources and reading research results in scientific articles.

Keywords: vaccinate, covid-19, perception, student, social media.



This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License CC BY -4.0

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is a disease caused by a novel coronavirus strain. The condition is called 2019 novel coronavirus or 2019-nCoV. The COVID-19 virus is a new virus related to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and several types of the common cold virus (1). Nursing students are agents of change. As part of the community's mind, students are expected to be able to become pioneers of successor sources of health information to the community (2). Following the times, social media has become essential for exchanging information systems. One of the critical information systems conveyed through social media is health education (3). Correct communication is one of the crucial elements in health improvement management (4).

Vaccination is a new thing implemented by the government to increase the herd immunity of the community (3). The reality shows that there is still a lot of hoax news spread through social media, causing a lack of support from the community in meeting the government's vaccination targets. WHO announced COVID-19 cases confirmed, there were 20,162,474 million confirmed cases and 737,417 thousand deaths, of which the mortality rate was 3.7% worldwide, while in Indonesia, 1,026,954 million cases have been confirmed with specimens examined. with 132,138 confirmed cases (+2,098) positive for COVID-19 while 5,968 cases died (5). Students are essential in increasing vaccination achievements to increase people's herd immunity. Madura State Polytechnic Health Department student was an arrangement of information systems, news management, and focused discussion is one way of filtering various incoming information. It creates a good perception and positive and correct information conclusions, making it feasible to be forwarded to the public (6)(7).

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to determine the social media impact of students who have positive perceptions about the covid-19 vaccination in Jurusan Kesehatan Politeknik Negeri Madura.

METHODS

Design

This study uses a descriptive design with the cross-sectional approach.

Sample size and sampling technique

The population in this study was 194 students from all semesters of the 2021-2022 academic year. The sample in this study was the entire population taken using a total sampling technique. The variables of this study were information sources for students who have positive perceptions about the covid-19 vaccination.

The instrument for data collection

The instrument used is a questionnaire containing data about the use of information sources for students who have positive perceptions about vaccines.

The assessment of student perceptions by using a Likert scale questionnaire. Twenty-five questions were developed based on perceptual indicators (cognitive, affective, and conative). The instrument was tested for validity and reliability with Cronbach's alpha test results of $0.882 > 0.60$, and the results of the validity test were valid with improvements to several questionnaire items.

Data collection process

This study used two stages; the first was the research stage on student perceptions of the covid 19 vaccination. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire containing general data and specific data. General data describes gender, class, and sources of information that are widely used to determine covid vaccination. The specific data in this study used a Likert scale questionnaire tested for validity and reliability about student perceptions regarding the covid-19 vaccination for 207 Students. The second stage is to eliminate 13 respondents who have negative perceptions about the covid-19 vaccination and then cross-tabulate between the sources of information used and student perceptions.

Data analysis

A Likert scale calculation using a T score to analyze the data used to determine student

perceptions. The test results are then compared with T tables, and conclusions are drawn.

The research data on student perceptions were then cross-tabulated using information sources by students.

Ethical consideration

This research is part of internal competition research. Before the research proposal is submitted, a seminar process has been carried out together with P3M Poltera. Passed the internal research selection number: 1041/PL34/PP/2021

RESULTS

This research was conducted at the Health Department of the Politeknik Negeri Madura Jurusan Kesehatan. Poltera is the only Health Department in the State Polytechnic College in Indonesia.

Table 1. General data on the domicile of students who have a positive perception of the covid-19 vaccination.

No	Domicile	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sumenep	12	6%
2	Pamekasan	115	59%
3	Sampang	38	20%
4	Bangkalan	1	1%
5	Outside Madura	28	14%
Total		194	100%

Table 1 shows that most of the respondents (59%) are from Pamekasan Regency and a small proportion (1%) have their area of origin in Bangkalan Regency.

Table 2. General data on student information sources has a positive perception of covid-19 vaccination.

No	Resources	Frequency	Percentage
1	Social media	132	68%
2	Electronic Media	4	2%
3	Book Reference	1	1%
4	Journal Article	1	1%
5	village apparatus	0	0%
6	others	56	29%
Total		194	100%

Table 2 shows that most respondents (68%) have the largest source of information about covid-19 through social media communication and none of the respondents (0%) get information from village officials.

Table 3. General data on student workers who have a positive perception of covid-19 vaccination.

No	Parents' job	Frequency	Percentage
1	Government employees	44	23%
2	Private employees	49	25%
3	Farmer/ Fisherman	62	32%
4	Does not work	39	20%
Total		194	100%

Table 3 shows that the average occupation of student parents is civil servant, private sector, and farmer/ fisherman, and a small portion (20%) of student parents do not work.

Table 4. Ownership of groups discussing information on student communication on social media.

No	Ownership of groups discussing information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	174	90%
2	No	20	10%
Total		194	100%

Table 4 shows that almost all students (90%) have groups that exchange information related to covid 19.

Table 5. Attitudes of students in redistributing information obtained related to covid-19.

No	Information	Frequency	Percentage
1	Forwarded	13	7
2	no action	56	29
3	Validated from other sources	89	46
4	Validated from another group	36	19
Total		194	100%

Table 5 shows that almost half of students (46%) validated from other sources related to covid 19 information. This research is descriptive. The study results are follow-up research from students who have a positive perception of the covid 19 vaccination. Students who have a positive perception are carried out further descriptive analysis on the use of social media related to the distribution of information on the covid-19 vaccination.

DISCUSSION

Student information sources

The source of information is the direction from which the source of information related to COVID-19 comes (8). The source of information is essential in determining the level of truth of the information obtained.

The government should reduce the number of errors in distributing information in the community through several things. The provision of the official covid19 website is something that the government has created to provide the latest developments, both in terms of the Covid-19 fluctuation rate and other information related to vaccinations and focused discussion services.

Research results on Covid-19 information sources and student vaccinations in the Department of Health. Table 2 shows that most respondents (68%) have the largest source of information about covid-19 through social media communication and none of the respondents (0%) get information from village officials.

Currently, there are many sources of information from various media, both in terms of nature and sources (9). News dissemination media can be through official or unofficial sources (8). Dissemination of information can be done by anyone and can be conveyed to anyone through social media

Discussion group on social media

Table 4 shows that almost all students (90%) have groups that exchange information related to covid 19. This research shows that every student has a high level of interest in discussing the information that comes to them about vaccination. Most students make some theoretical comparisons through scientific articles with the information they can get (10).

The ability of students to seek additional information through scientific articles is still considered lacking. Students have only appealed to information through media considered official to them.

Their information will be discussed together with friends in the group. They will

most likely discuss the information (11) they get in the academic group to produce the most scientific and correct conclusions.

The focus of discussion in student social media groups (12) is essential to prevent the discussion topics from being divided by information providers from being separated.

Social media is a situation that has more benefit values, including the dissemination of broader and faster sources of information. Social media can also have risks (13). the existence of directed communication between social media users will increase the process of filtering incoming and outgoing information substances (14).

The perception of covid vaccination is a complex process closely related to social, work, education, and environment. Perception is an essential thing in the formation of attitudes in choosing decisions about vaccination (14).

Redistribution information

Information related to covid vaccination is widely disseminated by several people so that it will create a snowball effect and continue to spread to others. Dissemination of information will form knowledge as a component of preparing one's perception.

Specifically, the source of information is an essential factor in shaping one's perception. Students majoring in Poltera health have a group consisting of students, lecturers, and a task force team. Information related to covid-19 is actively filtered and filtered for correct and valid communication to increase students' positive perceptions to help spread positive news and limit negative information circulating related to covid-19 and vaccination (15).

Table 5 shows that almost half of students (46%) validated from other sources related to covid 19 information. Validation of information is critical in the management of an action in terms of preventing and breaking the chain of transmission of COVID-19 and increasing public awareness to always be together towards a common healthy goal (16).

The sources of information that come are not all correct. Each recipient of information must be able to think critically about the sources of information obtained by the public.

One way to carry out information validation is to search, match and compare information from scientific articles or through

focus group discussions in each social media group (17).

In future research, further research should discuss the discussion and response to the delivery of information about COVID-19 vaccination through media groups on social media.

Conclusion

Social media is one of the critical aspects in shaping student perceptions regarding Covid-19 vaccination. The role of academics is crucial for increasing students' knowledge about literacy sources and reading research results in scientific articles

Acknowledgment

the author is very grateful to the Madura State Polytechnic, Department of Health Madura State Polytechnic.

REFERENCES

1. Saban M, Myers V, Ben Shetrit S, Wilf-Miron R. Issues surrounding incentives and penalties for COVID-19 vaccination: The Israeli experience. *Prev Med (Baltim)* [Internet]. 2021;153:106763. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2021.106763>
2. Kreps S, Dasgupta N, Brownstein JS, Hswen Y, Kriner DL. Public attitudes toward COVID-19 vaccination: The role of vaccine attributes, incentives, and misinformation. *npj Vaccines* [Internet]. 2021;6(1):1–7. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41541-021-00335-2>
3. Ataguba OA, Ataguba JE. Social determinants of health: the role of effective communication in the COVID-19 pandemic in developing countries. *Glob Health Action* [Internet]. 2020;13(1). Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/16549716.2020.1788263>
4. Syakura A, A ES. The Effectiveness of Internet Cognitive Behavior Therapy (iCBT) on Decreasing the Depression : A Systematic Review. 2021;4(4):584–93.
5. mondiale de la Santé WHO= O. WHO seasonal influenza vaccination recommendations during the COVID-19 pandemic – Recommandations du SAGE de l'OMS pour la vaccination contre la grippe saisonnière pendant la pandémie de COVID-19. *Wkly Epidemiol Rec = Relev épidémiologique Hebd.* 95(45):539–43.
6. Bardaweel S. Sitagliptin: a potential drug for the treatment of SARS-CoV-2? 2020;71:175–84.
7. Syakura A, Sw A. Self-care Management to Prevent Exacerbation for Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): A Systematic Review. 2020;3(3):391–401.
8. Viswanath K, Bekalu M, Dhawan D, Pinnamaneni R, Lang J, McCloud R. Individual and social determinants of COVID-19 vaccine uptake. *BMC Public Health.* 2021;21(1):1–10.
9. Marquez C, Kerkhoff AD, Naso J, Contreras MG, Diaz EC, Rojas S, et al. A multi-component, community-based strategy to facilitate COVID-19 vaccine uptake among Latinx populations: From theory to practice. *PLoS One* [Internet]. 2021;16(September 9th):1–27. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0257111>
10. Suess C, Maddock JE, Dogru T, Mody M, Lee S. Using the Health Belief Model to examine travelers' willingness to vaccinate and support for vaccination requirements prior to travel. *Tour Manag* [Internet]. 2022;88(December 2020):104405. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2021.104405>
11. Bonet-Esteve A, Muñoz-Miralles R, Gonzalez-Claramunt C, Rufas AM, Cruz XP, Vidal-Alaball J. Influenza vaccination during the coronavirus pandemic: intention to vaccinate among the at-risk population in the Central Catalonia Health Region (VAGCOVID). *BMC Fam Pract* [Internet]. 2021;22(1):1–9. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12875-021-01434-8>
12. Calderón J, Cherrez A, Ramón GD, Lopez Jove O, Baptist A, Matos E, et al.

Information and communication technology use in asthmatic patients: a cross-sectional study in Latin America. ERJ Open Res [Internet].

2017;3(3):00005–2017. Available from: <http://openres.ersjournals.com/lookup/doi/10.1183/23120541.00005-2017>

13. Liu H. Official social media and its impact on public behavior during the first wave of COVID-19 in China _ Enhanced Reader.pdf. 2022. p. 22:48.
14. Burger R, Köhler T, Golos AM, Bittenheim AM, English R, Tameris M, et al. Longitudinal changes in COVID-19 vaccination intent among South African adults: evidence from the NIDS-CRAM panel survey, February to May 2021. BMC Public Health. 2022;22(1):2022.
15. Seale H, Heywood AE, Leask J, Sheel M, Durrheim DN, Bolsewicz K, et al. Examining Australian public perceptions and behaviors towards a future COVID-19 vaccine. Vol. 21, BMC Infectious Diseases. 2021.
16. Arvanitis M, Opsasnick L, O’Conor R, Curtis LM, Vuyyuru C, Yoshino Benavente J, et al. Factors associated with COVID-19 vaccine trust and hesitancy among adults with chronic conditions. Prev Med Reports [Internet]. 2021;24(December 2020):101484. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2021.101484>
17. Omid A, Hamidian S, Mousavinasab SM, Naziri G. Comparison of the Effect of Mindfulness-based Cognitive Therapy Accompanied by Pharmacotherapy With Pharmacotherapy Alone in Treating Dysthymic Patients. Iran Red Crescent Med J. 2013;15(3):239–44.