

Towards A Resilient Healthcare: Experiential Insights on Vaccination Importance among Rural Communities in Indonesia and Philippines

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ABSTRACT

Background: People's perceptions of the need for COVID-19 vaccine boosters are influenced by a variety of psychosocial, demographic, and informational factors. Indonesia and Philippines data might be show difference people's perception to response the important of booster vaccinations.

Purpose: This study aims to describe the differences between two difference population from two countries namely Indonesia and the Philipines. This is descriptive study with two datasets from respondents in Indonesia anad the Philipines.

Methods: This research explore perceptions on vaccination and the willingness to get second shoots of covid-19 vaccination. A total 101 respondent from Indonesia and 400 respondents from the Philipines included in this study. Sample method was consecutive.

Results: The result showed that 57% received covid-19 booster, while 43 43% have not received the Covid 19 booster vaccine. From the Philipines' data, 29% of respondents have received the Covid 19 booster vaccine, while 71% have not received the Covid 19 vaccine. Indonesian data shows that 76% think that booster vaccines can increase body immunity, extend the period of protection against the virus and help reduce the spread of the Covid 19 virus.

Conclusion: Meanwhile, Filipino data shows various perceptions underlying the willingness to do the covid-19 booster vaccine, namely the existence of local government policies in providing vaccines as much as 93%, the adequacy of vaccine supply 76%, It is concluded that percentage of covid 19 booster participation among two countries quiet difference and the perception show based on people perception on resilience during pandemi and support from health care system.

Keywords: booster, covid-19, perception, resilience, vaccination

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BACKGROUND

Vaccination remains a crucial tool in global health, with ongoing efforts to address various diseases. Vaccination is mainly to prevent infectious diseases by increasing global immunity. However, in some conditions, rejection or delay to acceptance from society is quite large in several countries (Sallam, 2021). The vaccination program is evolving with many challenges. As an example, COVID-19 Vaccination as of late 2023, 67% of the global population had completed a primary COVID-19 vaccine series, while 32% had received at least one booster dose (World Health Organisation, 2023). Additionally, Vaccine-Preventable Disease Outbreaks is needed, because rising outbreaks of diseases like measles, meningitis, and yellow fever have prompted calls for sustained investment in immunization programs (World Health Organisation, 2023). Global Vaccine Equity shows that 64% of the world's population has completed primary COVID-19 vaccination, disparities remain only 23% in low-income countries have received full vaccination (World Health Organisation, 2023).

People's perceptions of the need for COVID-19 vaccine boosters are influenced by a variety of psychosocial, demographic, and informational factors. Understanding these influences is crucial for public health strategies aimed at increasing booster uptake. The key factors affecting perceptions of booster necessity are psychosocial factors, demographic influences including age, education background and gender, and factors of information. Psychosocial Factors includes level of vaccine confidence where the higher confidence in vaccine efficacy correlates with increased willingness to receive boosters (Lin et al., 2022). It is beside that health Status and perceived susceptibility influence people decision to get vaccine shots. Individuals in good health are more likely to perceive the need for a booster (Al-Qerem, Jarab, et al., 2022)(Lin et al., 2022). A higher perceived risk of contracting COVID-19 enhances the likelihood of seeking a booster (Lin et al., 2022) (Limbu & Huhmann, 2023).

Other factor is demographic that influences by age, gender and education background. Younger individuals and those with higher education levels show greater willingness to receive boosters (Lin et al., 2022). Gender: Females tend to express higher intentions to receive booster shots compared to males (Lin et al., 2022). Information and misinformation also important to determine people willingness in receiving vaccines. Knowledge and Awareness: A lack of knowledge about COVID-19 and its vaccines significantly contributes to hesitancy (Al-Qerem, Jarab, et al., 2022). Misinformation also plays a critical role, with many individuals citing adverse effects and conspiracy theories as reasons for refusal (NeJhaddadgar et al., 2022). Conversely, some individuals may feel complacent about the need for boosters, believing that their initial vaccinations provide sufficient protection, which can hinder booster uptake. This highlights the importance of targeted educational campaigns to address misconceptions and enhance public understanding of booster benefits. There is a phenomenon of Low Acceptance Rate: Only 28.5% of older adults accepted the third booster dose. Influencing Factors: Acceptance was higher among those aged ≥ 70 years, married individuals, and those with underlying diseases. Perceived benefits and Barriers: Those with a high perceived benefit of the vaccine were more likely to accept it, while those with fewer perceived barriers also showed higher acceptance (Hwang et al., 2024).

Even though this data is data related to the Covid-19 booster vaccine, it can be very relevant to efforts to increase vaccine delivery achievements in various countries. Global health developments require a lot of protection against disease through vaccination, such as the HPV vaccine, TB booster vaccine, Dengue vaccine and so on. For this reason, the aim of this research is to compare the reasons and perceptions of the Indonesian and Filipino people regarding the Covid-19 booster vaccine. Thus, Analyzing earlier research on people's

willingness to pay for the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and booster doses reveals how much people appreciate the vaccine and emphasizes the importance of addressing concerns connected to affordability (Wong et al., 2024).

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to describe the differences between two difference population from two countries namely Indonesia and the Philipines.

METHODS

This research is a comparative study of Indonesian data and data from the Philippines. The number of data samples from Indonesia is 101 adults and 400 data from adults in the Philippines. The numbers of participants was difference because of the sampling method of accidental sampling. The instrument used was a closed question instrument with choices given to respondents using a non paper-based questionnaire prepared by the researcher. Prospective respondents who have received an explanation of the research and given their consent are involved in the research by filling in the gadgets provided. Data analysis uses a comparison test. Purposive sampling was used in this study with the inclusion criteria includes more than 15 years old and able to operate cell phone or tablet. This study received ethical clearance from ethical committee with the number No :1143/KEP. 01/UNISA-BANDUNG/XII/2024.

RESULTS

The results of the Indonesian research show the age categories of respondents: 15-17 years 50 people (49%), 20-60 years 47 people (47%), 61-69 years 4 people (4%). This data shows that the majority of respondents are in the teenage and adult age categories, and a small number are in the elderly category. a total of 101 respondents.

Characteristics	Indonesia		The Philipines	
	n	%	n	%
age				
15-17	50	49	24	6
20-60	47	47	376	94
61-69	4	4	0	0
Sex				
Male	38	38	328	82
Female	63	63	72	18

Table 1. Characteristics of the respondents

The number of Indonesian respondents who have received the Covid 19 booster vaccine, namely 58 people (57%) who have received the Covid 19 booster vaccine, while 43 people (43%) have not received the Covid 19 booster vaccine. Based on Indonesian data, respondents who have received the Covid 19 Booster Vaccine. Philippines data, out of 400 respondents 116 people (29%) who have done the Covid 19 booster vaccine, most of the 284 people (71%) have not done the Covid 19 booster vaccine.

Table 2. shows data on respondents who have received a Covid 19 booster vaccine based on age. Respondents aged between 20-60 years had a higher participation rate (74%) than other age ranges.

age	Total	Vaccine Covid-19 booster shots			
		Yes		No	
		f	%	f	%
15-17	50	21	42	29	58
20-60	47	35	74	12	26
61-69	4	2	50	2	50

Table 2 shows the distribution of Indonesian respondents who have received the vaccine based on age.

Table 3. below presents a comparison of data on Indonesian and Philipines respondents who have had a Covid 19 booster vaccine.

Country	Vaccine Covid-19 booster shots			
	Yes		No	
	f	%	f	%
Indonesia	58	57	43	43
Philipines	116	29	284	71

Table 3 Comparison covid-19 booster shots

Based on table.2 Indonesian respondent data who have received the Covid 19 booster vaccine, as many as 58 people (57%), while 43 people (43%) have not received the Covid 19 booster vaccine. While the Philippines data, 116 people (29%) of respondents have received the Covid 19 booster vaccine, while 284 people (71%) have not received the Covid 19 vaccine.

This study also shows results related to the reasons for the willingness of respondents to get a booster vaccine. Indonesian data shows that 76 people (76%) think that booster vaccines can increase body immunity, extend the period of protection against the virus and help reduce the spread of the Covid 19 virus. 19 people (19%) think only to increase immunity. A total of 3 people (3%) to help reduce the spread of the Covid 19 virus. The remaining 2 people (2%) to extend the mass of protection against the virus.

Meanwhile, Filipino data shows various perceptions underlying the willingness to do the covid-19 booster vaccine, namely the existence of local government policies in providing vaccines as much as 93%, the adequacy of vaccine supply 76%, the effectiveness and quality of vaccines 82%, the role of social media which is a good source of information 74%. while other perceptions that underlie choosing not to do the vaccine include concerns about the side effects of the vaccine 48%, fear of the dangers obtained from the vaccine 74%, and there is still a feeling of hesitation to do the vaccine 86%.

DISCUSSION

The difference in the percentage of covid-19 booster vaccine recipients in Indonesian respondents is higher than the Philipines, which shows a figure of 57% versus 29%. In accordance with expert reports, however, the booster vaccine helps defend against Omicron attacks. Current COVID-19 booster doses routinely offer high protection against serious illness and mortality caused by Omicron. Furthermore, it seems that this protection lasts for at least three months before declining somewhat but noticeably. Since these vaccines have a proven positive risk-benefit ratio, we can confidently give more doses as needed. Given that too frequent boosting may not be sustainable or advantageous for the general population, future immunization regimens will probably combine schedules based on risk profiles (Solante et al., 2023).

The important benefits of booster vaccines were also reported as protection for older people and society in general. Regular booster doses could help preserve public health by raising and maintaining immunity levels in populations, especially among fragile and at-risk groups like elderly persons (Thakkar et al., 2023). So, that it is important to have strategy to reach understanding and willingness of the community although people have to pay the vaccines. Effective communication techniques that highlight the value of immunization and its advantages for individual health can raise willingness to pay if COVID-19 vaccines are expensive. Reducing costs and raising immunization rates can be achieved by making COVID-19 vaccines available through public health initiatives or health insurance(Wong et al., 2024).

The majority of respondents from Indonesia and the Philippines indicated the reasons for the benefits obtained from the booster vaccine. The benefit mentioned are the understanding that booster vaccines can increase body immunity and the effectiveness and quality of vaccines. This is in accordance with previous research reports that knowledge and attitudes greatly influence decisions and willingness to get vaccine Covid-19 booster (NeJhaddadgar et al., 2022). However, understanding will be better if measured using special instruments developed by researchers, including those developed to measure knowledge and willingness (Al-Qerem, Al Bawab, et al., 2022). It is noticeable that in the future, for another booster vaccines, both Indonesia and the Philipines governments should concern into clear information and understanding of people and communities. In the future, co-administration also possible to implement for improving effectiveness(Bonanni et al., 2023). The 58 Indonesian respondents who had received the booster vaccine were mostly in the age range of 20-60 years. The government program emphasizes that the targets for administering booster vaccines in stage 1 are health workers, stage 2 public officials and the elderly, stage 3 vulnerable populations and teenagers. These age groups have high possibility to get co-administration of booster vaccines, for example meningococcal and human papillomavirus vaccines.

CONCLUSION

The difference in the percentage of covid-19 booster vaccine recipients in Indonesian respondents is higher nearly 30% than the Philipines. The majority of respondents from Indonesia and the Philippines indicated the reasons for the benefits obtained from the booster vaccine. The benefit mentioned are the understanding that booster vaccines can increase body immunity and the effectiveness and quality of vaccines.

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