

An Effect Health Promotion on Acceptance of Covid-19 Vaccine in Communities in the Work Area Sidangkal Puskesmas, Padang Sidempuan Selatan

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Abstract

Health Promotion is an effort to improve the community's ability to control health factors through learning from by, for, and with the community, so that they can help themselves, and develop community-based activities, according to local socio-cultural and supported by insightful public policies. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of health promotion on the acceptance of the covid-19 vaccine in the community in the working area of the Sessionkal Public Health Center in 2021. The research used is research that uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The research was conducted in the working area of the Sessionkal Public Health Center in 2021 with 7 core informants. The results of interviews with informants are still many who have not done the covid-19 vaccine. Informants' lack of knowledge about the covid-19 vaccine, lack of promotional media, a lot of slanted news about the covid-19 vaccine, and the lack of health worker outreach activities to the people of South Padangsidempuan. The results showed that there was no effect of health promotion using various promotional media on the acceptance of the covid-19 vaccine in the community in the working area of the Sessionkal Health Center.

Keywords

health promotion; vaccines;
covid-19



I. Introduction

Health Promotion is an effort to improve the community's ability to control health factors through learning from, by, for, and with the community, so that they can help themselves, and develop community-based activities, according to local socio-cultural and supported by insightful public policies. health. This is stated in the Decree of the Minister of Health No. 1114/Menkes/SK/VIII/2005(Susilowati, 2016).

Health promotion can encourage a person to be motivated to heal himself and improve his quality of life. Health promotion has an important role in improving the quality of health services for a person and the community (Tiraihati, 2017). To run health promotion, media is needed. Health education media is an intermediary used in the process of delivering information. The main purpose of the media is to clarify information so that it can stimulate the mind, motivation, attention, and ability of the target

In early January 2020, the world was shocked by the outbreak of the Corona Virus which was originally discovered in Wuhan. Then it spread very quickly to various countries in the world and Indonesia is one of them. The spread of this disease has a serious impact on the wheels of the economy, society, and education. The paralysis of Indonesia due to this virus is one of the impacts of people's disobedience in carrying out a healthy and orderly life.

Covid-19 infection can cause mild, moderate, or severe symptoms. The main clinical symptoms that appear are fever with a temperature of $>38^{\circ}$ celsius, accompanied by cough and difficulty breathing. It can also be accompanied by severe shortness of breath, fatigue, myalgia, gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea, and other respiratory symptoms (Yuliana, 2020)

As of September 2021, there are 219 million cases of COVID-19 worldwide with 4.55 million people have died as a result of contracting COVID-19. With the high number of Covid-19 cases, the whole world is competing to provide vaccines and also implement a lockdown in each of their respective countries. According to WHO data, 6,364,021,792 people have been confirmed to have received the COVID-19 vaccine.

In Indonesia alone, there are 4.2 million cases and 141 thousand people died (Covid-19 handling task force, 2021). The implementation of the COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia alone has reached 87 million people who have received the vaccine 1 and 48 million people who have had the complete vaccine (Spread Map, 2021).

North Sumatra Province as of September 25, 2021, confirmed 104 thousand positive COVID-19 (2.48%) with 108 new cases, 98 thousand recovered (94.77%) and 2808 died (2.96%) (Sumutprov, 2021). Currently, North Sumatra Province is grouped into 3 levels regarding the spread of COVID-19, where the capital city of North Sumatra, Medan, is at level 2, while Deli Serdang Regency is at level 1. Vaccine achievements in North Sumatra Province on October 10, 2021, the first dose has reached 38.14 % and 21.61% second dose vaccine (Ministry of Health, 2021)

In Padangsidempuan City, 1056 people were confirmed positive for COVID-19, 994 people recovered, and 46 people died. (Sumutprov, 2021). Since June 2021, the city of Padangsidempuan has been included in the red zone category level 3 after Binjai. This made the Padangsidempuan city government implement the implementation of micro-based Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) to control the spread of COVID-19 in Padangsidempuan.

In addition to the implementation of restrictions on community activities, the city government is also implementing the COVID-19 vaccine, assisted by the health sector, community organizations, health agencies, and others. This preventive effort has received a response from all circles and countries are competing to get this vaccine so that people's activities return to normal and recover (Akbar, 2021).

In the success of the delivery of the covid-19 vaccine, the city government has announced the implementation of the vaccine through announcements by the Covid-19 Task Force, billboards installed in the city center, and health education in public places such as markets, places of worship, offices and schools. This was done to invite the public to be enthusiastic about carrying out the Covid-19 vaccine and creating Herd Immunity in the city of Padangsidempuan.

Various ways can be done to convey health information specifically in the era of the covid-19 pandemic like now to the public. Health promotion is one of the activities to change mindsets, educate, and motivate people to want to implement health protocols, implement PHBS or even implement the covid-19 vaccine.

The importance of health promotion is very influential with the public interest. Promoting the Covid-19 vaccine activity can be done using media that can be easily reached, such as direct counseling by health workers to the community, religious leaders or community traditional leaders, places of worship, or schools. With direct counseling, it is hoped that the community can be well educated. However, with the implementation of PPKM, the space for health promotion officers is limited. So the alternative used is to promote using social media such as WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, and others, it can

also use newspapers, magazines, leaflets, and brochures. All health promotion delivery activities have their pluses and minuses. It depends on the community how to respond and receive information about their special health about covid-19 and the covid-19 vaccine. All health promotion delivery activities have their pluses and minuses. It depends on the community how to respond and receive information about their special health about covid-19 and the covid-19 vaccine. All health promotion delivery activities have their pluses and minuses. It depends on the community how to respond and receive information about their special health about covid-19 and the covid-19 vaccine.

New habits are very difficult to be accepted in society. At the beginning of the emergence of covid-19, there were various responses, some people began to implement a clean and healthy lifestyle of PHBS, but there were still many people who didn't care and underestimated the existence of covid-19. All kinds of health protocols, the imposition of restrictions on community activities, to the administration of vaccine Covid-19 reaps the pros and cons. The COVID-19 vaccine plan has received various responses. Many are ready, but not a few refuses or hesitate. The spread of hoax news about the COVID-19 vaccine has made people feel anxious and hesitant to implement the vaccine.

In research conducted by (Rahayu & Sensusiyanti, 2021) hoax news about the covid-19 vaccine related to the composition is that the covid-19 vaccine contains dangerous ingredients such as borax, formalin, Vero cells and some even say that the vaccine is made from baby boy fetuses. Hoaxes about side effects are death, infertility, and modifying human DNA.

Research result (Nasution et al., 2021) Public knowledge related to covid-19, symptoms, modes of transmission, and prevention is still lacking regarding covid-19 and hopes that the government will pay attention to providing counseling related to covid-19.

Regarding the plan to implement mass vaccines, several factors need to be considered, such as massive socialization, approach to anti-vaccine groups, policy consistency, and resource support. (Yuningsih, 2020).

Research conducted (Nicolas, 2021), the rejection of the covid-19 vaccine because of doctrinal reasons linking the 666 microchips and the antichrist is an unfounded mistake, people should believe and accept the covid-19 vaccine as recommended by the government.

The results of research conducted by (Turnip, 2021) show that the halal fatwa for the Sinovac vaccine is based on the MUI fatwa no. 2 of 2021 using three rules, namely Al-dhararu yuzal (Harm must be eliminated), Al-daf'u awla min al-raf'i (prevention is more important than eliminating), Yahtamil al dharar al-khos Lidaf'iy al-dhorar al-'am (bearing/bearing certain harms in order to prevent the emergence of eventual harm). The halalness of the Sinovac vaccine increases the readiness of health workers to receive the vaccine.

Based on the results of a brief interview with the Head of the Sessionkal Health Center, information was obtained that the Sessionkal Health Center played an active role in stopping the spread of Covid-19 cases in the Puskesmas working area, namely by providing health promotion to the people who visited the Puskesmas. The Sessionkal Health Center has four working areas, namely in the Villages of Hanopan, Sessions, Wek VI, and Ujung Padang. According to the profile of the Sessionkal Public Health Center in 2019, the population in Hanopan Village was 1,789 people, Sessionkal 3,742 people, Wek VI 6,229 people, and Ujung Padang 11,050 people.

The health center provides promotions through social media. The administration of vaccines in the working area of the Sessionkal Public Health Center has been carried out

but only for the health workers concerned, teachers, and the community who happen to visit the Puskesmas.

"We don't serve vaccines at the Puskesmas anymore, yesterday we did vaccines here. but yes, only for our health. Then there are the teachers too." "In our area, the people are middle to a lower deck, some of their jobs are gardening, pedicab drivers, but some are employees".

"When it comes to administering vaccines, we usually tell the patients who come here directly, so it's like word of mouth, sometimes via WhatsApp or telephone, but because now we don't provide vaccines at the puskesmas anymore, we rarely provide counseling, right the government. who told me from the task force car."

The researcher also interviewed one of the people who came to the Sessionkal Health Center, "I haven't been vaccinated, sis, I'm afraid that after the vaccine I will get sick, how will I support my family if I get sick. Yes, I'm only here asking for my sister's antigen swab letter because she wants to study out of town, my sister had to be vaccinated because it's already a campus regulation that it has to be vaccinated, if I'll get the vaccine later. I have never received a Whatsapp regarding the procurement of vaccines at this health center, at least if I come here it is said to be direct with the officers here."

"I live here in congregation, and I haven't been vaccinated yet because I'm afraid that after being vaccinated, I'll get sick. There is also no public health center doing vaccines on the spot, if I have to go to the city, I'm lazy, and it's useless to have someone close by. My neighbor said that he had been vaccinated, he was sick, he was weak, he was sleepy, and he was just wondering what was wrong with him, I also needed clarity about the vaccine, how would the reaction be to calm down, if we never received information about vaccines from Puskesmas, whether there is one or not, I forget, but as far as I remember, there is no child." Said a community member who lives close to the Sessionkal Health Center.

In the initial research that the researchers did, there were still many Padangsidempuan people who were still afraid to implement the COVID-19 vaccine. Most of the factors are suffering from comorbidities, pregnant or breastfeeding mothers, the timing of the vaccine implementation is not scheduled properly so that many people do not have time to come to the vaccine site, knowledge about vaccines and COVID-19 is still minimal, and there are still many people who still believe in the news. hoaxes that are spread in the mass media.

Based on the problems that the researchers got, the possible causes of the pros and cons of receiving community vaccines in the working area of the Sessionkal Health Center were caused by the lack of health promotion coverage about the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in the working area of the Sessionkal Health Center. So researchers are interested in examining whether the lack of Health Promotion regarding the covid-19 vaccine can affect the delivery of the covid-19 vaccine in the work area of the Sessionkal Health Center.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Health Center and Health Promotion

Health service facility is a place used to organize health service efforts, whether promotive, preventive, curative or rehabilitative carried out by the government, local government and/or the community. (Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 75 of 2014, 2014).

Puskesmas is one of the most important public health services in Indonesia as a functional implementing unit that functions as a center for health development, fostering community participation in health and a first-level health service center that carries out comprehensive, integrated and sustainable activities in a community that resides in a certain area (Azwar, 1994).

The purpose of the Puskesmas is to create a community that has healthy behavior which includes awareness, willingness and ability to live a healthy life, is able to access quality health care services in a healthy environment, and has optimal health status, for individuals, families, groups, and communities. (Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 75 of 2014, 2014).

Public health efforts Community members at the Puskesmas include:

- a) Health Promotion Services
- b) Environmental Health Services
- c) Maternal, child and family planning health services
- d) Nutrition service
- e) Disease prevention and control services.

Health Promotion is an effort to provide messages about health to community groups so that they can implement healthy lifestyles. With health promotion, it is hoped that the public can have information related to health and efforts to prevent health problems itself because the provision of health promotion can be done by providing health education to the community so that it can increase community knowledge and attitudes in efforts to prevent health problems. (Hulu et al., 2020).

In health promotion there are more specific principles. The principles of health promotion in health care facilities are:

- a. Aimed at individuals who need treatment, care, visitors, patients' families
- b. Provide understanding to patients and families on health problems
- c. Empowering patients and their families
- d. Implementing the learning process in health care facilities

2.2 The advantages and disadvantages of Health Promotion Media

The role of the Internet in educational media is very beneficial because it can manage larger data. Social media can be a tool for health promotion. The need for accurate, fast and up-to-date health information is needed in the digital era as it is today. Social media is one of the media that has played an active role in disseminating information about health throughout the world. The advantages obtained are in the form of updated news and can be obtained anywhere and anytime. In the research conducted (Leonita & Jalinus, 2018) There are several weaknesses in health promotion with social media including the lack of outreach to passive audiences, false and inaccurate information, lack of interaction with the audience, limited ability of health professionals in the use of social media so that it does not guarantee the sustainability of the program.

2.3 Health Promotion with Printed Media Posters, Brochures, Leaflets

Health promotion using print media is still one of the media that is very often used by health agencies such as hospitals, health centers and clinics. Poster is a board or paper containing pictures or words that must be clear in meaning, have the right message, and be easy to read. According to Notoadmojo, 2010 in (Son, 2017) A good poster is a poster that has the power to stay long in the memory of the viewer and can be prompted to take action.

Leaflet is a sheet of paper that contains short sentences, clear, easy to understand and contains simple pictures. The advantages of print media are in the form of being durable,

covering many people, facilitating understanding, not having high costs, and being able to increase a sense of beauty. While the drawback is that it is easily folded and damaged, cannot stimulate sound and motion effects, making it boring.

2.4 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 is a disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of coronavirus that has never been previously identified in humans. Common signs and symptoms of Covid-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5-6 days with the longest incubation period being 14 days. In severe cases of COVID-19, it can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death (Ministry of Health RI, 2020)

Based on epidemiological and virological studies, COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through people who are symptomatic (symptomatic) to other people who are in close proximity through droplets. Transmission through droplets occurs when a person is at a distance of approximately 1 meter with someone who has respiratory symptoms such as coughing and sneezing so that the droplets are at risk of contacting the oral and nasal mucosa or conjunctiva. Transmission can also occur through objects and surfaces contaminated with droplets.

Vaccine is a biological product that contains antigens in the form of microorganisms or parts or substances produced after being processed in such a way that it is safe when given to a person and will cause active specific immunity against certain diseases. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021)

In the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2021, the effort to overcome COVID-19 is to provide a Covid-19 vaccine. The Ministry of Health collects data and sets targets for recipients of the COVID-19 vaccine. Everyone who has been assigned, must follow the Covid-19 vaccine (Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccine Implementation in the Context of Overcoming the Corona Virus Disease Pandemic, 2021).

The type of research used is research that uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach which aims to determine the effect of health promotion on the acceptance of the covid-19 vaccine in the community in the working area of the Sessionkal Health Center in 2021.

III. Research Method

In this study, researchers chose a location in the working area of the Sessionkal Public Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District, Padangsidempuan City, North Sumatra. The research period starts from September to November 2021.

The population in this study consists of objects and subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and conclusions drawn (Sugiyono, 2017) The population in this study were 42 people.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Data Collection Stages

Data collection has been carried out since November by submitting a permit letter to the Sessionkal Health Center. After obtaining a research permit, the researcher conducted research at the Sessionkal Health Center for approximately 2 months from November 24, 2021 to January 7, 2022 in each kelurahan in the working area of the Sessionkal Health Center.

The data collection of community research informants was carried out in every village in the working area of the Sessionkal Health Center, namely Hanopan, Sessionkal, Wek VI and Ujung Padang Villages from November to December. The number of community informants is 7 core informants, 5 people with vaccine status and 2 people with covid-19 vaccine status. Interviews were conducted using a voice recorder and interview guidelines as well as the provided informed consent. On January 6, 2022, the research was completed and the researcher asked for permission from the Sessionkal Public Health Center to issue a letter stating that the research had been completed. After all the data has been collected, the researcher will process the data using Atlas.ti qualitative data processing software for more in-depth analysis.

4.2 Description of Informant Characteristics

Table1. Description of Respondents Characteristics

No	Informant Code	Gender	Age	Vaccine Status		Information
				Vaccine	Non Vaccine	
1	IN1	LK	35 years old	X	Non Vaccine	Wek VI
2	IN2	PR	26 years	Vaccine	X	trial
3	IN3	PR	52 years old	Vaccine	X	End of the Field
4	IN4	PR	43 years old	X	Non Vaccine	Hanopan
5	IN5	PR	65 years old	X	Non Vaccine	End of the Field
6	IN6	PR	26 years	X	Non Vaccine	trial
7	IN7	LK	38 years old	X	Non Vaccine	Hanopan

Based on the results of the interviews, the data collected through the informed consent given to the informants are in the following table.



After being examined, the first informant was more interested in promotional media by using posters posted everywhere, “but my brother prefers posters because they are more attractive. For social media, the appearance time is only for a short time, just passing through. We see posters every day, especially in our own lopo, so there is a sense of interest because they are seen every day.”

The informant also agreed if there was counseling or giving vaccines at night outside of working hours because the informant had never done counseling. The informant did not agree with the informants to pick up the community by the vaccine officer to carry out the vaccine on the spot, because according to the informant, the public who wants to be vaccinated must be in a fit body condition and not in a state of compulsion. not ready for the vaccine, we don't know"

In addition, informants only get information based on posters and social media. Informants are of the opinion that education about vaccines should be given directly to the public. Because there are still many people who do not know the benefits and effects if not vaccinated. The informants also did not feel any side effects.

4.3 Statement of core informant 2 with status in the village of Sessionkal vaccine

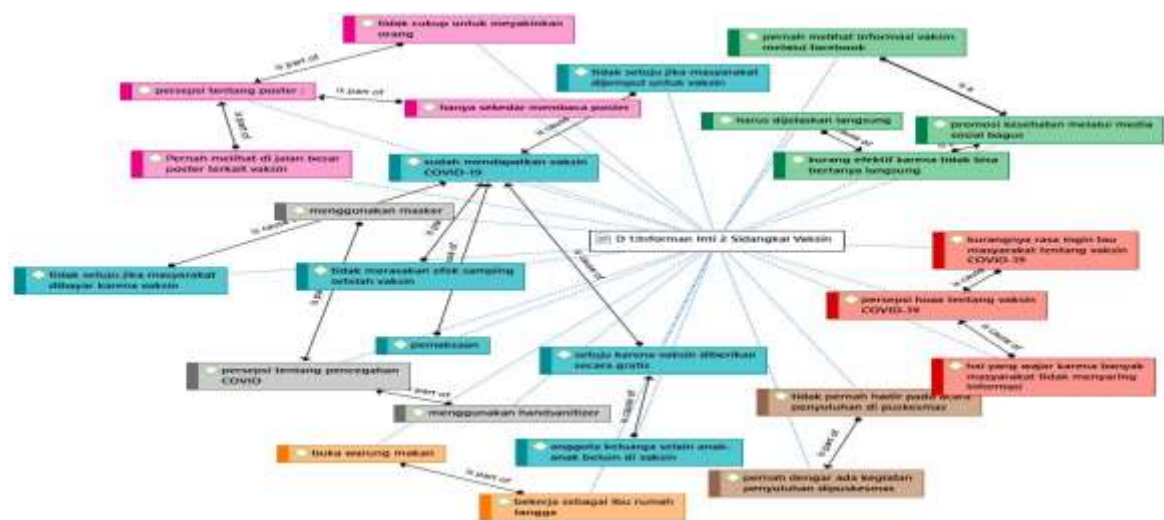


Figure 2. Research results of informants 2

Based on the results of interviews with core informants 2 in the village of Sessions, they stated that the informants had never attended counseling: "I have never attended counseling because I did not have time. I've heard of counseling but I was never able to attend/come"

According to informants, social media is less supportive of providing information about health promotion: "If it's through social media, that's good too. But not everyone can understand and not everyone can immediately respond to the information. It's less effective, because the reader wants to ask questions, it's also impossible for the information maker to immediately reply to the question, so it's not enough."

According to informants, promotional media with posters are always ignored by the public: "In my opinion, people are indifferent to such posters because people only read the words Come on Vaccines, that's not enough to convince people. Yes, it must be explained directly, like picking up the ball is the story."

According to the informant, the weakness of promotion with counseling is due to inadequate space: "Maybe the weakness is if you hold it outside, one may be noisy, the delivery method from the officer should be if we hold counseling using language that is easy for listeners to understand, yes"

According to the informant, to avoid Covid-19, you must comply with the Health protocol: "Yes, continue to carry out the procedures as recommended by health workers, such as wearing masks, bringing hand sanitizer, washing hands, as recommended."

4.4 Statement of key informants 3 with status in the Ujung Padang village vaccine

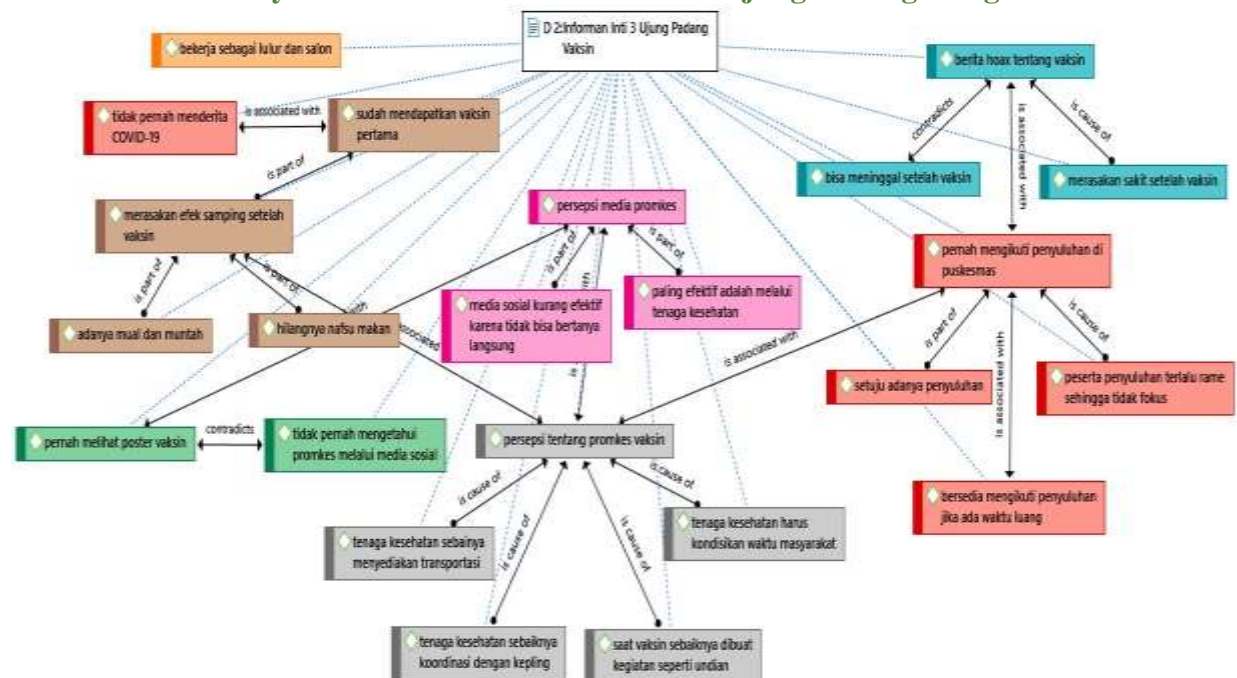


Figure 3. Research Results Informants 3

The results of interviews with key informants from 3 Ujung Padang villages stated that the informants had already carried out the vaccine. Informants stated that they had side effects after the vaccine: "Wow, I don't know what it feels like, after the vaccine, I was sick for a week. Previously, the community health center did not inform you if you were sick"

The informant stated that he did not get information through social media "Bou, there is no sophisticated cellphone, there is an ordinary cellphone, if you don't know from social media, you have to come from people and have you seen the poster on the back page"

The informant stated that he had heard hoax news about vaccines: "Yes, I have heard news about vaccines, some say that some have died, some are sick, some don't want to eat. And it scares bou. But when you get vaccinated, you don't get sick, it's just nausea after the vaccine, you have a fever too."

The informant stated that he did not have time to conduct counseling: "Bou actually wanted to join the counseling but he didn't have the time, which yesterday just happened to be near his house. So before leaving bou stop for a moment to listen. But the atmosphere is not good, it's very hot"

The informant stated that the health center was more effective in providing counseling: "Yes, it would be better if you participated in the counseling, but yes, the puskesmas people must be good at managing time with the community, see what kind of condition the community is in. If all of them are busy at work, they can't also participate in counseling, or if the elders want to come if they are not picked up at home, some can't walk anymore, it's a pity if they have to come and sit for a long time. It's better if there's a new event, that's where they explain it, or collect it in the group, so it's up to the staff to arrange the event and then the staff just has to deliver it. Do you want to make a draw for the community, such as a lottery or a prize, a free health check, if there is one, the community will be enthusiastic to follow it, Don't just explain, you must be bored like you followed yesterday, nang. So, the task force wants to know how to get people to be interested and

interested in getting vaccinated. If people are interested, surely people will come by themselves without being invited to their homes."

4.5 Statement of key informants 4 with non-vaccinated status in Hanopan village

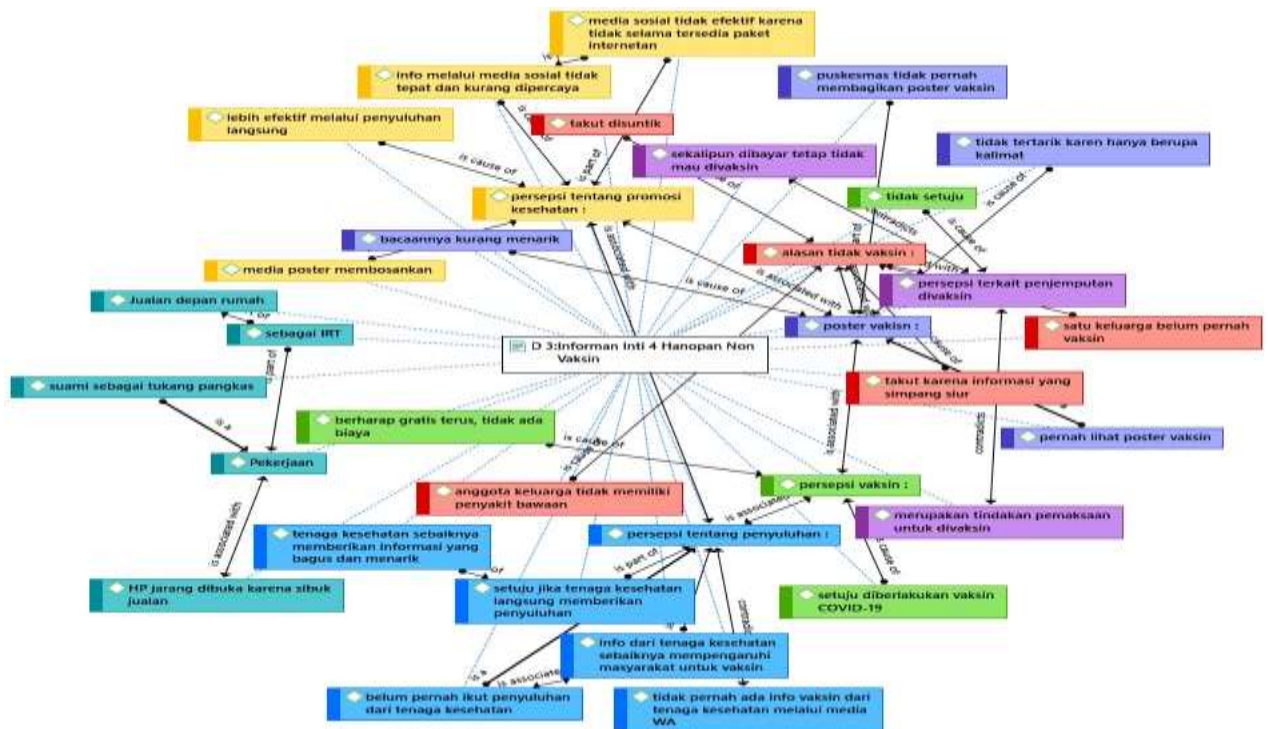


Figure 4. Informant Research Results 4

The results of interviews with key informants 4 Hanopan Village stated that their family had not been vaccinated : "Brother and family have not been vaccinated, thank God we have never had Covid or got sick like the symptoms of Covid. Most sick with ordinary fever, or just diarrhea "

The informant also stated that he did not want Vaksin because he heard the newsHoax : "Yes, I'm still afraid of being vaccinated because there are so many confusing news about this vaccine that I'm afraid of you. Plus, my sister is also afraid of needles, so she's even more lazy to get vaccinated. A few days ago, my sister and brother invited me to get vaccinated, but my sister still has doubts".

The informant stated that he did not agree with the pick-up of the community for distributionvaccine: "According to my brother, the person who was picked up for the vaccine did not agree, because not everyone is ready to be vaccinated, it's okay if he has a desire, but if his body refuses it can be serious too. We have also been lured here by who wants a vaccine to be paid a hundred thousand, my brother is still not interested"

The informant stated that it was not interesting with the contents of the poster in the Health promotion: "You have seen posters everywhere but the posters have never been updated, so you are lazy to read them, they are not interesting, especially if you just write like an appeal to get vaccinated"

The informant stated that he had never participated in the activitycounseling: "Yes, I agree, deck. But if the puskesmas or task force staff can provide good and interesting counseling, they can continue to influence people to get vaccinated. Brother, you just need to muster up the courage to get vaccinated. Coincidentally, the older brother and sister who

yesterday was a medical student, so I got a little explanation from him. But only brother, who is really afraid of needles, must be brave first."

4.6 Statement of key informants 5 with non-vaccine status in Ujung Padang village

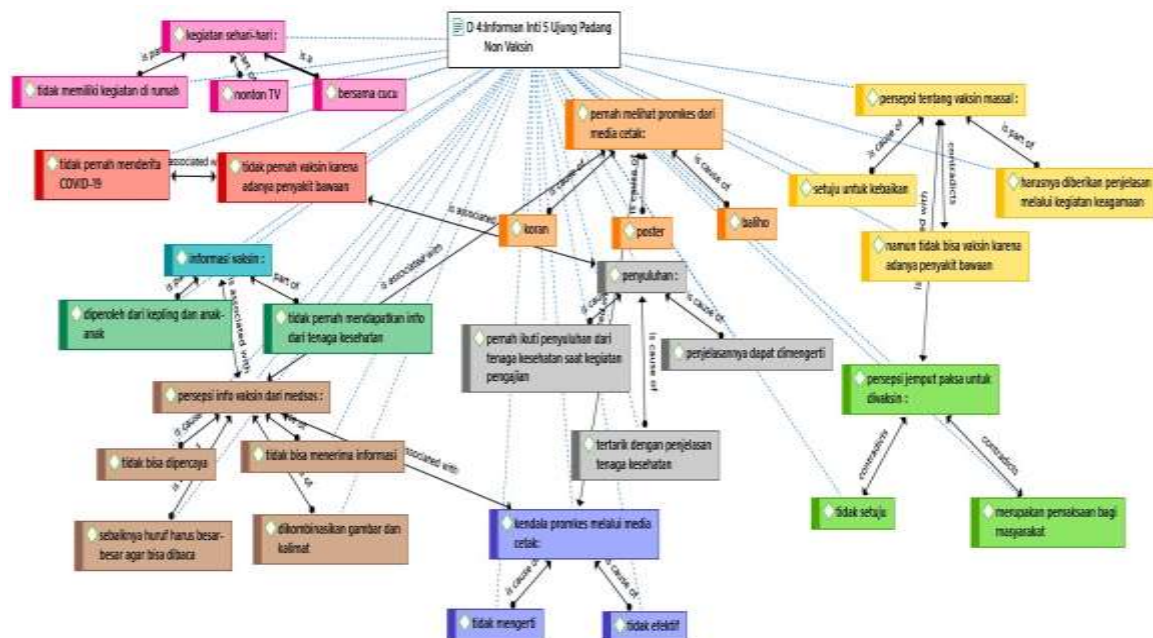


Figure 5. Research Results Informant 5

The results of interviews with key informants 5 Ujung Pandang Village stated that they were not vaccinated: "You can't be vaccinated because there is a congenital disease. Fear of getting vaccinated. So going out of town is now difficult because there is no vaccine card"

The informant stated that he did not get Health promotion from the mediaSocial: "Never received a promotion from the puskesmas, more often from outreach or being told by the children. Sometimes that person is also here who teaches the community. But sometimes you still feel uninformed, but later you can ask your child for clarification." If promotions are from cellphones, you never receive them, even if you do, you don't understand. According to Bou, promotion from social media is not good because people like Bou certainly can't receive the information. It's a pity that we always miss news from social media"

The informant stated that hearing the hoax news about vaccines: "Yes, there is indeed a lot of news about vaccines, sometimes that makes you afraid to get vaccinated. Especially at Bou's age now, she always wants to be healthy. If they are vaccinated, they say they put the corona virus into our bodies, we can definitely get sick."

The informant stated that the Puskesmas did counseling but onlyonce: "Oh yes, the counseling from the puskesmas person once came to the recitation. But I think it's only once, tell them that there will be a mass vaccine at the puskesmas and in the square, they also explain a little about the vaccine. Bou's friends also go directly to the puskesmas after the recitation"

The informant stated that he agreed to do the vaccine but did not agree if it was picked upcommunity: "If it's a mass vaccine, just agree because it's for the common good too. But what about people like Bou can't be vaccinated, so if you want to go out of town

for treatment, you have to ask for a referral letter to the puskesmas or to a regular doctor so you can leave. Yesterday there was also an offer to make a vaccine card without being vaccinated, but he didn't want it for fear that he would be caught in prison too, it's difficult. If it's the same person who was forced to pick him up, he doesn't agree, because it's not necessarily the person who was picked up who wants to be vaccinated, whether he has an illness or is not healthy, we don't know. Yesterday, he was also lured with money for those who wanted to be vaccinated. That means it's like buying and selling too, I don't agree, bou.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the interview data, it is concluded as follows

1. There are still many informants who have not received the covid-19 vaccine.
2. Informants' lack of knowledge about the covid-19 vaccine, lack of promotional media, a lot of slanted news about the covid-19 vaccine and the lack of health worker outreach activities to the people of South Padangsidempuan.
3. The results showed that there was no effect of health promotion using various promotional media on the acceptance of the covid-19 vaccine in the community in the working area of the Sessionkal Health Center.

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