

An Evaluation of Implementation A Covid-19 Vaccination Program in Hospital Royal Prima 2021

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Abstract

This paper describes a covid-19 pandemic that has put the entire world's population in a very worrying situation almost all countries in the world feel the impact. All countries in the world have implemented several policies to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, including by enforcing Lockdown, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and recently the government implemented PPKM to suppress the spread of Covid-19. However, it seems that it has not been successful enough, this can be seen from the number of positive cases of Covid-19 every day is still high. Seeing this problem, it is necessary to do a more effective and efficient way to deal with the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. (WHO, 2021). Various methods have been taken by the government or the health Team to reduce the number of cases of Covid-19, but in reality, the number is still increasing. Seeing this problem, it is necessary to do a method or container that is more attractive and easier for the community to use to carry out the initial treatment if signs and symptoms of being infected with Covid-19 are found. One of the most effective ways is the provision of vaccines for every Indonesian citizen. (Covid & Team, 2020).

Keywords

vaccination; covid 19; various method.



I. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has put the entire world's population in a very worrying situation almost all countries in the world feel the impact. All countries in the world have implemented several policies to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, including by enforcing Lockdown, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and recently the government implemented PPKM to suppress the spread of Covid-19. However, it seems that it has not been successful enough, this can be seen from the number of positive cases of Covid-19 every day is still high. Seeing this problem, it is necessary to do a more effective and efficient way to deal with the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. (WHO, 2021). The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum et al, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Government Regulation (PP) No. 2 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Corona Virus Disease 2020 (Covid-19) Public Health Emergency. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education and Culture issued two circulars related to the prevention and handling of the virus. The first is Circular Letter Number 2 of 2020 concerning Prevention and Handling of Covid-19 within the Ministry of Education and Culture and Circular

Letter Number 3 of 2020 concerning Prevention of Covid-19 in Education Units. (Goyena & Fallis, 2020).

Various methods have been taken by the government or the Health Team to reduce the number of cases of Covid-19, but in reality, the number is still increasing. Seeing this problem, it is necessary to do a method or container that is more attractive and easy for the community to use to carry out the initial treatment if signs and symptoms of being infected with Covid-19 are found. One of the most effective ways is the provision of vaccines for every Indonesian citizen. (Covid & Team, 2020).

In September 2020 the Indonesian government has planned to vaccinate the Indonesian people. The government has also surveyed the extent to which the public accepts and understands the benefits of administering the vaccine. Based on an online survey conducted on 19-30 September 2020 by UNICEF, it was found that of the 34 provinces the highest levels of vaccine acceptance were found in the provinces of Papua, Java, and Kalimantan. Acceptance rates in several provinces in Sumatra, Sulawesi, and Maluku are lower. West Papua Province has the highest acceptance rate (74%) compared to all other provinces, while Aceh Province has the lowest (46%). (UNICEF, 2020).

Respondents expressed concerns about the safety and effectiveness of vaccines, expressed distrust of vaccines, and questioned the halalness of vaccines. The most common reasons for rejection of the Covid-19 vaccine were related to vaccine safety (30%); doubts about the effectiveness of the vaccine (22%); distrust of vaccines (13%); concern about side effects such as fever and pain (12%); and religious reasons (8%). (UNICEF, 2020).

On October 6, 2020, the President signed and issued a Presidential Regulation (Perpres) regarding the procurement of vaccines and the implementation of the vaccination program to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic. The Presidential Decree stipulates that the government will prepare for the procurement and distribution of vaccines as well as the implementation of vaccinations. The Presidential Regulation stipulates that PT. Bio Farma, a state-owned pharmaceutical company, provides vaccines in collaboration with various international institutions. This Presidential Decree also stipulates that the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) regulates the distribution of vaccines and the national vaccination program. (Ministry of Health RI, 2020).

The Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) and UNICEF have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to ensure vaccines are available at affordable prices. The signing is part of Indonesia's commitment to COVAX, the Accelerator for Access to Covid-19 Equipment (ACT-Accelerator) under the leadership of Gavi and WHO, which aims to ensure the smooth procurement and even distribution of the Covid-19 vaccine to all countries. The Indonesian government estimates that it will receive 30 million doses of vaccine by the end of 2020 through bilateral agreements with various vaccine manufacturers and an additional 50 million doses in early 2021. (Ministry of Health RI, 2020)

The Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI) has evaluated the situation related to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program and provided several recommendations regarding access to vaccines for priority groups. The Ministry of Health, supported by ITAGI and development partners, has compiled standard operating procedures and a roadmap for Covid-19 vaccination. The instrument has been disseminated throughout the provinces and other important preparations including the instrument for assessing vaccine introduction readiness (VIRAT), are underway. All processes run simultaneously and according to ITAGI recommendations, the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF and WHO has conducted an online survey in Indonesia to understand public views, perceptions, and concerns regarding Covid-19 vaccination.

In the context of dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, it is not only carried out in terms of implementing health protocols but also interventions with vaccinations as part of efforts to prevent and control Covid-19. To be able to control the Covid-19 pandemic in the community quickly, namely by increasing individual and group immunity to reduce morbidity and mortality, as well as support economic and social productivity, the provision of Covid-19 vaccination is carried out with the right strategy for priority target groups. (Ministry of Health, 2021)

Vaccines are antigenic substances used to produce active immunity against a disease caused by bacteria or viruses, thereby preventing or reducing the effects of infection by natural or "wild" organisms. Vaccines will prepare the immune system of humans or animals to defend against attacks by certain pathogens, especially bacteria, viruses, or toxins. Vaccines can also help the immune system to fight cells (cancer). Edward Jenner realized that those who had been infected with cowpox (cowpox) before, would not get smallpox (variola vera). Currently, there are various kinds of vaccines for various diseases, although vaccines do not yet exist for some important diseases, such as vaccines for malaria, and HIV.

The implementation of the vaccination program aims to reduce the transmission/transmission of Covid-19, reduce morbidity and mortality due to Covid-19, achieve group immunity in the community (herd immunity) and protect the community from Covid-19 to remain socially and economically productive. Herd immunity can only be formed if vaccination coverage is high and evenly distributed throughout the region. Prevention efforts through the provision of vaccination programs if assessed from an economic point of view, will be much more cost-effective, when compared to treatment efforts. (Ministry of Health, 2021)

Covid-19 vaccination services are carried out while still implementing health protocols, namely by implementing Infection Prevention and Control (PPI) efforts and maintaining a safe distance of 1-2 meters, by the Technical Instructions for Vaccination Services During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period. Provincial Health Offices, District/City Health Offices, and puskesmas must advocate for local policymakers, as well as coordinate with cross-programs and related sectors, including professional organizations, community organizations, religious organizations, and community leaders and all community components in the implementation of service activities. Covid-19 vaccination. Health workers are expected to be able to make communication efforts, information, and education (KIE) to the public as well as monitor the vaccination status of each target in their working area to ensure that each target gets a complete Covid-19 vaccination as recommended. (Ministry of Health, 2021)

Based on the results of an initial survey conducted by researchers at the Royal Prima Hospital regarding the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine program. In the implementation of the first vaccine carried out by the Royal Prima Hospital in Medan, from 100% the specified target was still achieved at around 60% and the implementation of the second vaccine decreased by about 56%. The researcher also asked five people who were involved in the implementation team of the Covid-19 vaccination program regarding how the Covid-19 vaccination program was implemented at Royal Prima Hospital. The team explained that the implementation of the vaccination program at Royal Prima Hospital has gone through 3 stages, namely 1st vaccination, and the 2nd vaccination and is still ongoing for the 3rd vaccination. Each stage of the implementation of this vaccination program is carried out based on the plans that have been prepared by the hospital management team.

II. Review of Literature

2.1. Definition of Corona Virus (Covid-19)

Corona viruses or corona viruses are a large family of viruses that cause mild to moderate upper respiratory tract infections, such as the flu. Many people are infected with this virus, at least once in their life. However, some types of corona virus can also cause more serious diseases, such as: severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV) and Pneumonia. (PORI, 2020)

SARS, which emerged in November 2002 in China, spread to several other countries. Starting from Hong Kong, Vietnam, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, England, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, to the United States. The SARS epidemic, which ended in mid-2003, infected 8,098 people in various countries. At least 774 people have lost their lives due to this severe respiratory tract infection.

To date, seven coronaviruses (HCoV) have been identified, namely: HCoV-229E, HCoV-OC43, HCoV-NL63, HCoV-HKU1, SARS-CoV (which causes acute respiratory syndrome), MERS-CoV (Middle East respiratory syndrome).), Covid-19 or also known as Novel Coronavirus (caused an outbreak of pneumonia in the city of Wuhan, China in December 2019, and spread to other countries starting January 2020. Indonesia itself announced a case of covid 19 from March 2020.

In general, there are 3 general symptoms that can indicate a person is infected with the Corona virus, namely: Fever (body temperature above 38 degrees Celsius), Cough and Shortness of breath. These symptoms of COVID-19 generally appear within 2 days to 2 weeks after the patient is exposed to the Corona virus.

A person can contract COVID-19 in various ways, namely: Accidentally inhaling droplets of saliva that come out when a person with COVID-19 coughs or sneezes Holding their mouth or nose without washing their hands first after touching an object that has been splashed by a person with COVID-19 19 Close contact with people with COVID-19. (Irman & Keytimu, 2020)

Diagnosis of the corona virus can be done in several ways, namely: Rapid test as a filter, Throat swab test to examine sputum samples (PCR test) and CT scan or chest X-ray to detect infiltrates or fluid in the lungs. (Irman & Keytimu, 2020)

Treatment for the corona virus according to (Irman & Keytimu, 2020) can be done by:

1. Referring severe COVID-19 sufferers to undergo treatment and quarantine at a referral hospital
2. Provide fever and pain relievers that are safe and according to the patient's condition.
3. Advise Covid-19 sufferers to self-isolate and get adequate rest.
4. Advise Covid-19 sufferers to drink lots of water to maintain body fluid levels. (Irman & Keytimu, 2020)

2.2. Corona Virus Prevention (Covid-19)

Until now, there is no vaccine to prevent infection with the Corona virus or Covid-19. Therefore, the best way to prevent it is to avoid the factors that can cause you to be infected with this virus, namely:

1. Apply physical distancing, which is to keep a distance of at least 1 meter from other people, and don't go out of the house unless there is an urgent need.
2. Use a mask when doing activities in public places or crowds.
3. Routinely wash hands with water and soap or hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol, especially after activities outside the home or in public places.

4. Do not touch your eyes, mouth and nose before washing your hands.
5. Increase endurance with a healthy lifestyle.
6. Avoid contact with people with Covid-19, people who are suspected of being positively infected with the Corona virus, or people who are sick with fever, cough, or runny nose.
7. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, then throw the tissue in the trash.
8. Keep objects that are frequently touched and the environment clean, including the cleanliness of the house.

For people suspected of having Covid-19 or belonging to the ODP (people under monitoring) and PDP (patients under surveillance) categories, there are several steps that can be taken so that the Corona virus does not spread to other people, namely:

1. Do self-isolation by staying apart from other people for a while. If this is not possible, use a bedroom and bathroom that is different from that used by other people.
2. Do not leave the house, except to get treatment.
3. If you want to go to the hospital when your symptoms get worse, you should first contact the hospital to pick you up.
4. Forbid and prevent others from visiting or visiting you until you are completely healed.
5. As much as possible do not have meetings with people who are sick.
6. Avoid sharing the use of eating and drinking utensils, toiletries, and sleeping equipment with other people.
7. Wear a mask and gloves when in public or with other people. Use a tissue to cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze, then immediately throw the tissue in the trash. (Irman & Keytimu, 2020).

2.3. Vaccine Definition

Vaccines (from the word vaccinia, the cause of cowpox infection which when given to humans, will cause an immune effect against smallpox), is an antigenic substance used to produce active immunity against a disease caused by bacteria or viruses, so as to prevent or reduce the effects of infection. by natural or "wild" organisms. Vaccines can be strains of viruses or bacteria that have been weakened so that they do not cause disease. Vaccines can also be dead organisms or their purified products (proteins, peptides, virus-like particles). Vaccines will prepare the immune system of humans or animals to defend against attacks by certain pathogens, especially bacteria, viruses, or toxins.

Vaccines can also help the immune system to fight cells (cancer). Edward Jenner realized that those who had been infected with cowpox (cowpox) before, would not get smallpox (*Variola vera*). In 1796, Edward Jenner used cows infected with cowpox (*variola vaccinae*) to make a vaccine that protected the public from smallpox. He inoculated a child with cowpox and then infected him with smallpox. The child remains healthy, having been exposed to cowpox before. Cowpox inoculation causes less pain than smallpox inoculation. Currently there are various kinds of vaccines for various diseases, although vaccines do not yet exist for some important diseases, such as vaccines for malaria, HIV. or scarlet fever.

There are several things that can affect the effectiveness of giving vaccines to individuals, namely:

1. The disease itself (the vaccine for disease A is more effective than the vaccine for disease B)
2. Starin of the vaccine (some vaccines are specific against it, or at least less effective against certain strains of the disease)

3. Immunization schedule is strictly adhered to. different responses to vaccines; some individuals do not respond to certain vaccines, meaning they do not produce antibodies even after being vaccinated properly.
4. Other factors such as ethnicity, age, or genetic disorders.

If the vaccinated individual remains sick, then the disease is more benign and less likely to spread disease than the unvaccinated patient. Things to consider for the effectiveness of a vaccination program:

1. model more carefully to anticipate the impact of an immunization campaign on disease epidemiology in the medium and long term,
2. Continuous monitoring of the disease after the use of new vaccines,
3. Keep immunization rates high, even when disease is rare

2.4. Benefits of Vaccines

Importance of Immunization or Vaccination is part of giving a vaccine (attenuated virus) into a person's body to provide immunity against certain types of diseases. Immunization is an immune system given to humans with the aim of protecting the individual from diseases that can endanger the lives of our children. That is what is meant by the definition and also the meaning of immunization that we give to our children.

The benefits of the immunization function are so many for the health and development of our children in the future. Because indeed, when a new baby is born, they have to get infant vaccinations or immunizations for newborns. For this reason, it is important that we know the various types of vaccinations and also the benefits of infant vaccination or immunization for each of our infants and toddlers.

1. For children: prevent suffering caused by illness, and possible disability or death.
2. For families: relieving anxiety and psychological treatment when the child is sick. Encourage family formation when parents believe that their child has a comfortable childhood.
3. For the State: improve the level of health, create a strong and intelligent nation to continue the country's development.

2.5. Royal Prima Hospital Medan

Royal Prima Hospital Medan is one of the largest private hospitals and will become a referral center for the community, especially the city of Medan and the people of North Sumatra in general. On February 16, 2014 RS. Royal Prima Medan was inaugurated by the Deputy Governor of North Sumatra Province, Bpk. Ir. H. Tengku Erry Nuradi, M.Si with a Permanent Operational Permit from the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office signed by the Head of the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, dr. Siti Hatati Surjantini, M.Kes.

Royal Prima Hospital Medan has a vision for Becoming a Leading Hospital in the field of health services, education and research and health development by prioritizing the interests of public health. Currently Rumah Royal Prima has complete medical facilities such as: Laoratorium, Pharmacy, Radiology, Rehabilitation, Emergency Room, Ambulance, Hemodialysis, inpatient room, waiting room, parking and prayer room.

Royal Prima Hospital Medan has health services that are always developing every year starting from emergency room services, inpatient, outpatient, poly services, laboratory services, radiology, hemodialysis, rehabilitation and the Covid-19 vaccine implementation program at stages 1, 2 and 3. Royal Prima Hospital Medan has successfully implemented the Covid vaccination program -19 in stages 1, 2 and 3 which are still ongoing today.

There were 12 informants in this study, male and female, education level D3 and S1, working period of more than 1 year and informants who have received briefing as a

vaccinator. The research informants also signed the informed consent before being determined to be the research sample and were willing to conduct interviews with the researchers.

III. Research Method

The research approach used is a qualitative approach with an interpretive and evaluative paradigm. The data collection technique was carried out by conducting interviews with staff involved in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination stages 1, 2 and 3 regarding how the process of implementing the Covid-19 vaccination was from the planning stage, the implementation stage and the results of the Covid-19 vaccine implementation. This study aims to determine the evaluation of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method at the Royal Prima Hospital Medan 2021.

This research was conducted at Royal Prima Hospital Medan in December 2021, with the reason that this hospital has implemented the Covid-19 vaccination program stages 1, 2 and 3.

The population is the entire symptom/unit to be studied or the entire research object/object under study. The sample is partly taken from the entire object under study and is considered to represent the entire population (Nursalam, 2015). The population in this study were all staff who were involved and assigned to carry out the Covid-19 vaccination stages 1, 2 and 3 at the Royal Prima Hospital in Medan. The total population in this study were 123 officers.

The sample is a small part of the population that is used to obtain statistical information about the entire population. (Candra, 2016). The sample in this study were all staff involved and assigned to carry out the Covid-19 vaccination to the Royal Prima Hospital in Medan. The sampling technique in this study is to use the Arikunto Formula, 2017 which explains that if the population is more than 100, the researcher can take 10% of the total population. So, the number of samples for this study was 12 Covid-19 vaccination officers.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Evaluation prior to the implementation (input) of the vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method of the implementation process stages 1, 2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medan.

The parts that research obtained from informants regarding the stages prior to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination are as follows:

1. Planning and coordination.

At this stage the researchers found information that the planning for the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program was going well and was well coordinated between the vaccinator teams.

2. Human Resources and Funds

At this stage the researchers found information that the vaccination officers had been briefed on the proper administration of the -19 vaccine. Vaccination officers are Health graduates who have more than 1 year of work experience and have STR.

3. Target

Based on information obtained from informants that the Royal Prima Medan Hospital has achieved the predetermined target of the vaccination achievement target at the Royal Prima Medan Hospital.

1. Training and Supervision

During the vaccination, the Royal Prima Hospital has provided training to the teams involved in the Covid-19 vaccination. Likewise with supervision, based on information obtained by researchers that Royal Prima Hospital carries out continuous supervision of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination

2. Vaccine Preparation

Researchers determined information that the provision of Covid-19 vaccines was available in good quantities and conditions in accordance with the target of the Royal Prima Hospital in Medan

3. Fever

Public demand for the implementation of vaccines at the Royal Prima Hospital in Medan is very high, as evidenced by the average number of vaccination visits of 200-300 people every day.

Based on direct questions and answers conducted by researchers with 12 officers involved in the Covid-19 vaccination program, information was obtained that the implementation before (input) the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program for stages 1, 2 and 3, the majority went well and coordinated, fast and regularly. . Although there were several problems found during the process prior to implementation (input), these problems were not an obstacle to carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination program at the Royal Prima Hospital Medan,

Researchers also found several obstacles that were encountered prior to the implementation (input) of the Covid-19 vaccination at stages 1, 2 and 3. These obstacles were in the form of data collection on the number of people to be vaccinated, procedures or vaccine implementation flow (SOP) that had not been distributed. well, to people to be vaccinated, the number or target of vaccinations that must be done every day by the vaccination team often changes.

4.2. Evaluation during the implementation (process) of the vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method of the implementation process stages 1,2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medan.

The parts that research obtained from informants regarding the stages prior to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination are as follows:

1. Execution flow

Based on the information obtained by researchers from research informants, it was determined that on the first day of implementation there were still some errors and ambiguous directions, but on the following days the implementation was more focused.

2. Complete

The informant explained that there were no complaints from the public who had been vaccinated, the public was more concerned with providing advice and input for the smooth implementation of the vaccine.

3. Time

The time specified in the implementation of vaccination is in accordance with what has been determined by the hospital with the number of targets achieved.

Based on direct questions and answers conducted by researchers on 123 officers involved in the Covid-19 vaccination program, information was obtained that during the

implementation (process) of the Covid-19 vaccination program for stages 1, 2 and 3 the majority answered that it was going well and coordinated.

4.3. Evaluation after the implementation (output) of the vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method of the process of implementing vaccination stages 1,2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medan

The parts that research obtained from informants regarding the stages prior to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination are as follows:

1. Achievement target

Based on the information obtained by researchers from informants, data obtained that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine stages 1,2 and 3 was carried out well in accordance with the achievement targets set by the Royal Prima Hospital Medan.

2. Impact

There were no very dangerous negative impacts from the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination, either from the vaccinated community or from the vaccination program itself.

Based on a direct question and answer conducted by the researcher on 12 officers involved in the Covid-19 vaccination program, information was obtained that during the implementation (process) of the Covid-19 vaccination program for stages 1, 2 and 3, the majority said the Covid-19 vaccination program was implemented at the Royal Hospital. Prima Medan is running well and coordinated.

Evaluation prior to the implementation (input) of the vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method of the implementation process stages 1,2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medan. Based on the direct question and answer conducted by the researcher to the 12 officers involved in the Covid-19 vaccination program, information was obtained that prior to the implementation (input) of the Covid-19 vaccination program for stages 1, 2 and 3, the majority provided information that prior to (input) the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine. 19 went well and coordinated.

Planning (input) for the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination really needs to be a concern for every health service involved, this is done to avoid all errors or mistakes during implementation. This planning must involve all the vaccination implementation team and the hospital by determining the planning standards that are prepared together. (Ministry of Health RI, 2020)

Research conducted by Nsanzimana, et all, (2020) explains that the evaluation of the implementation of Covid-19 has not been maximally achieved, this is due to the lack of public interest in being vaccinated and data about people who will be vaccinated are incomplete.

4.4. Evaluation during the implementation (process) of the vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method for the implementation process stages 1,2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medan

Based on direct questions and answers conducted by researchers on 12 officers involved in the Covid-19 vaccination program, information was obtained that during the implementation (process) of the Covid-19 vaccination program for stages 1, 2 and 3 the majority provided information that the process of implementing the Covid-19 vaccine was running. well and coordinated.

The implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine is aThe program aims to reduce the transmission / transmission of Covid-19, reduce morbidity and mortality due to Covid-19, achieve group immunity in the community (herd immunity) and protect the community

from Covid-19 in order to remain socially and economically productive. Herd immunity can only be formed if vaccination coverage is high and evenly distributed throughout the region. Prevention efforts through the provision of vaccination programs if assessed from an economic point of view, will be much more cost-effective, when compared to treatment efforts. (Ministry of Health, 2021)

Implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine program at Royal HospitalPrima Medan has been carried out well and in accordance with what has been planned, this is because the planning has been carried out in a complete and well-coordinated manner. Although in its implementation several obstacles were found, these obstacles did not hinder the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

4.5. Evaluation after the implementation (output) of the vaccination program using the non performing loan (NPL) method of the implementation process stages 1,2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medan

Based on direct questions and answers conducted by researchers on 12 officers involved in the Covid-19 vaccination program, information was obtained that after the implementation (output) of the Covid-19 vaccination program for stages 1, 2 and 3 the majority provided information that after (outr) the implementation of the Covid vaccine - 19 went well and coordinated.

The expected result or output from the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination is the achievement of the target for the Covid-19 vaccination program without any obstacles. This output will be used as information in making a policy towards the hospital in order to improve the quality of service

V. Conclusion

As for the conclusions in this study, after conducting research for approximately 4 weeks on 12 vaccination officers at the Royal Prima Hospital, Medan, information was obtained that:

1. Evaluation before the implementation (input) of the vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method of the implementation process stages 1,2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medanthe majority of informants provided information that prior to (input) the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program was going well and coordinated.
2. Evaluation of the implementation (process) of the vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method of the process of implementing vaccination stages 1,2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medanthe majority of informants provided information that the implementation (process) of the Covid-19 vaccination program was going well and coordinated.
3. Evaluation after the implementation (output) of the vaccination program using the non-performing loan (NPL) method of the process of implementing vaccination stages 1,2 and 3 at Royal Prima Hospital Medanthe majority of informants provided information that after the implementation (output) the Covid-19 vaccination program went well and coordinated.

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