

Review

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Factors Influencing People's Doubt to Conduct Covid-19 Vaccination: A Scoping Review

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has been considered a global challenge for all countries around the world. The strategy that can be done to control Covid-19 is to develop an effective vaccine. The targets for the first wave of vaccines are health workers, public officials, and the elderly. For the second wave, the targets are vulnerable groups and the general public. The lack of acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination in the community causes the vaccination program to be less than optimal. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that influence people's doubts about the Covid-19 vaccine. The literature review method used is a scoping review. Researchers searched for the scientific articles in the Google Scholar, Pubmed, and Ebscohost databases. The keywords that researchers used consisting of 2 languages, in English keyword Covid-19 vaccine AND doubt OR hesitation AND factor OR reason OR cause. The year published was the last 5 years, and articles were selected using critical appraisal tools from The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). After screening according to inclusion criteria, 8 articles were found. The conclusion from the results of the journal analysis is that there are factors that influence people to refuse vaccines, including people with low education so they believe more in negative issues about vaccines, are not sure about the side effects of vaccines, are afraid of being injected, lack of information about vaccines, believe that no need vaccines to avoid Covid-19, and people who don't believe in Covid-19.

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has been considered a global challenge for all countries around the world. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) was first discovered in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, in January 2020 (Ciotti et al., 2020). As of September 12, 2021, the cumulative number of cases reported globally is more than 224,000,000 cases and the cumulative number of deaths is more than 4,600,000 (Ministry of Health of Rwanda, 2021). Indonesia has been shocked by the phenomenon of the Covid-19 pandemic since March 2020; the spread and increase of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia occurred very quickly (Yamali & Putri, 2020). By September 3, 2021, there were 4,116,890 confirmed cases, with a case incidence rate of 24.01/100,000 population per week. The total number of deaths recorded in 134,930 cases, with an incidence rate of 1.53/100,000 population per week (Ministry of Health Republic Indonesia, 2021).

Various efforts to reduce deaths due to Covid-19 have been carried out, including tightening the 5M health protocol, namely wearing masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds, and reducing mobility Covid-19 virus. A prevention campaign for early diagnosis and medical management led by WHO, research teams, and clinical experts around the world has been carried out. There is no specific drug that can cure the Covid-19 virus, but there are several drugs that are used and have shown the potential to reduce deaths from Covid-19 such as corticosteroids and immune-based immunotherapy. Another prevention effort that can be done is by vaccination. Vaccination reduces the incidence of infectious diseases through the mechanism of immunity in the human body and it has been proven for several years (Mortellaro & Ricciardi-Castagnoli, 2011).

Strategies that can be implemented to control Covid-19 are by developing effective vaccines, tremendous efforts have been made in the 11 months since discovering the SARS-CoV-2 virus and its genome. Research teams and experts have

contributed to more than 300 vaccines and more than 40 new vaccines are undergoing evaluation clinical trials, some obtained from the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), and are now being used in various countries, for example, Pfizer, BioNTech, and Moderna vaccines (Saied, et al 2021). The Covid-19 vaccine works by triggering the body's immune system to fight the virus, so the risk of getting infected with this virus will be smaller. Despite contracting SARS-CoV-2, the Covid-19 vaccine can prevent sufferers from experiencing severe symptoms and the risk of complications to death, infected cases, and deaths from Covid-19 since the trend of vaccines in Indonesia between July and August 2021 showed a decrease in the number of infected and death (Ministry of Health Republic Indonesia, 2021).

The government first carried out the Covid-19 Vaccination program in Indonesia on January 13, 2021, the vaccine targets for the first wave were health workers, public officers, and the elderly, for the second wave the targets were vulnerable groups and the general public, the government targeted 181.5 million people have received the vaccine by March 2022 (Nasir, Joyosemito et al, 2021). This vaccination program raises pros and cons in the world, one of which is in Indonesia, based on a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health Republic Indonesia, Indonesia Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI), UNICEF, and WHO in 2020 that there are concerns regarding the safety, effectiveness, and distrust of vaccines (Widayanti et al, 2021). The acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination has become a matter of polemic, many countries have taken action against it because it is considered ineffective. The lack of acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination in the community causes the vaccination program held in Indonesia to be less than optimal (Yamali & Putri, 2020). Therefore, the purpose of this literature review is to find out what factors influence people to carry out the Covid-19 vaccine.

Method

The literature review method used is a scoping review. Researchers searched for the scientific articles in the Google Scholar, Pubmed, and Ebscohost databases. The keywords that researchers used consisting of 2 languages, in English keyword Covid-19 vaccine AND doubt OR hesitation AND factor OR reason OR cause.

The inclusion criteria used in determining the selected articles are articles published in the last 5 years, then articles must be full text, contain abstracts, academic journals, English and Indonesian, and articles from various countries. Related to the exclusion criteria are articles that are not focused on factors that cause doubts about the Covid-19 vaccine and articles in the form of a systematic review. In the search process, articles were selected using critical appraisal tools from The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI).

Result

Based on the results of the article search, 1,949,512 articles were found from the database with the following details: Ebscohost (7), Google Scholar (168), and Pubmed (1,949,337). The next stage is filtering based on the inclusion criteria, the results are 187 articles. Then the selection of articles based on the focus of the research, namely the doubt factor for the Covid-19 vaccine, resulted in 8 relevant articles. In the final stage, an analysis was carried out on the 5 articles in English and Indonesian.

The characteristics of the articles in this literature review are based on country of origin, mostly three articles are from Indonesia (37.5%) and the other seven are from various countries. Based on the type of research, most of the seven articles used cross-sectional (87.5%); while based on data analysis, most of the 5 articles used the chi-square test (62.5%). Based on the results of the analysis of the 8 articles, it was found that most of the doubts about participating in

vaccinations include: knowledge, the accuracy of information sources about the Covid-19 vaccine, effectiveness, and safety or side effects of vaccines (87.5%), social and cultural (32.5%), being able to avoid Covid the natural way/without a vaccine (25%), not believing in Covid-19 (25%), and afraid of being injected (12.5%).

Chart 1. The Flow of Article Search

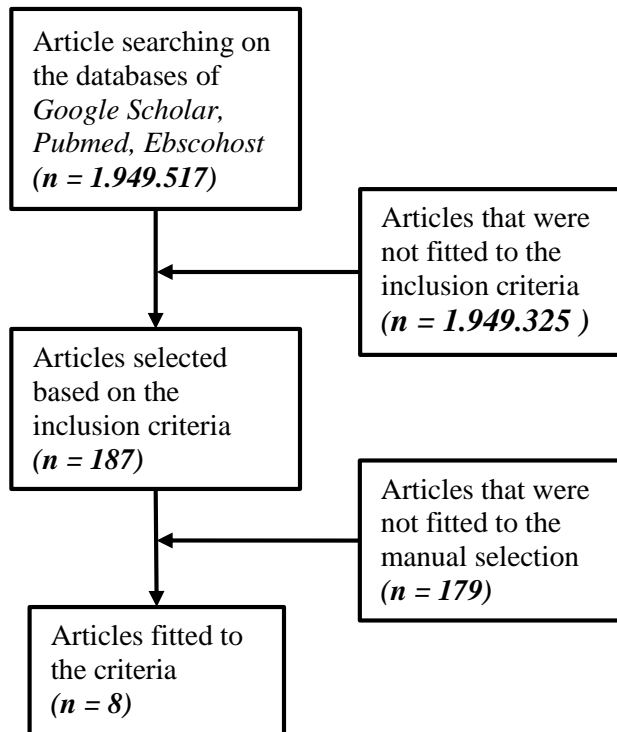


Table 1. The summary of articles analyzed

No.	Article Title and Author	Research objectives	Population, Sample, and Sampling Techniques	Types of Data Research and Analysis Methods	Research Results	Advantages and Disadvantages
1.	Kecemasan Masyarakat Akan Vaksinasi COVID-19 Kirana Eka Putri, Kris Wiranti, Yosef Syukurman, Ziliwu, Maria Elvita, Debora Yuliana Frare, Rotua Sari Purdani, Susanti Nimana Indonesia (2021) Country: Indonesia	The purpose of this study is to describe the picture of anxiety about the COVID-19 vaccine in the community	Online survey with snowball sampling technique was conducted via whatsapp on people who were at least 18 years old for two weeks. 399 respondents was collected.	Cross-sectional Analyzed using the Chi Square test.	The results showed 48.1% of respondents experienced anxiety about vaccines. The results of the analysis stated that the willingness to be vaccinated has a relationship with anxiety. People who refuse vaccines have doubts about vaccines. Doubts that occur can be caused by the accuracy of the source of the information received. The results also revealed that respondents' knowledge was related to a willingness to be vaccinated (P value: 0.000). Good knowledge will increase the patient's willingness to be vaccinated.	This study provides clear information about the picture of public anxiety about the COVID-19 vaccine. In addition, this study also utilizes technology in data collection, namely online surveys so that they do not require printed and practical sheets. The study did not list the name of the instrument used and was not accompanied by advice for future research. In addition, the methods used online so that researchers do not meet directly with respondents. In this study also, there was no mention of where the study was conducted and in the table of results related to age categories were not listed in more detail the age range.
2.	Associations of COVID-19 risk perception with vaccine hesitancy over time for italian residents Marta caserotti, paolo girardi, enrico rubaltelli, allessandra tasso, lorella lotto,	To investigate the perception and factors associated with vaccine acceptance for COVID-19 compared to seasonal influenza	The entire community of social media users by sharing study links with students and posting them on various insdtitusalional and bullying channels 2,267 respondents was collected.	Descriptive statistical analysis by relying on tables (frequencies for category variables, median and interquartile (IQR) for continuing variables)	Compared to the pre-lockdown phase, more people were willing to be vaccinated, regardless of their beliefs about the vaccine, and as risk perception increased, so did the intention to receive the vaccine. The recipient of this vaccine increases after that opening phase. In addition, the intention to be vaccinated against COVID-19 and flu increases if there are previous flu vaccination behaviors but decreases with increasing doubts about vaccines in general. In	This research provides an overview of people's perceptions regarding the decision to participating vaccination so it can be an evaluation in the future. In the study conducted online by sharing links through social media, in this study there are no limitations on the characteristics of respondents who can fill and should not fill the link. In the

taresa gavaruzzi Italy (2021)					conclusion: based on observations of intentions for vaccination in the three main phases of emergencies enabling consideration of psychological factors, influences, demographics that are useful for adjusting public health communication to improve public response to future epidemics.	abstract section is not listed about the population taken, the sample and the results are not listed the sum of the overall results of this study.
3.	The Dilemma of COVID-19 Vaccination among Health Care Workers (HCWs) of Uttar Pradesh Arvind Kumar Singh, Rashmi Kumari, Shikhar Singh, Sunil Dutt Kandpal, Amit Kaushik India (2021)	To study the proportion of health workers who are skeptical about the COVID-19 vaccine and the factors that affect it.	The population is Health workers in Uttar Pradesh, India 254 health workers who is eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine was collected.	Cross-sectional Analyzed using the T-test, chi-squared test, proportion, average, and SD	a. Doubts about vaccines experienced by 35.8% of health workers b. Social factors such as caste (p=0.023) and religion (p<0.001) were found to be significantly related to vaccine doubts. c. Gender, gender, type of health worker, fear of COVID-19 infection, fear of death or pre-existing disease, do not affect the doubts over vaccines d. A total (71.4%) of health workers were hesitant because they were unsure of the side effects, followed by being unsure about their own health (53.8%).	The research was conducted in <i>both online and offline mode</i> . For participants who were uncomfortable trying the study online, a printed copy of the questionnaire was provided. The study was conducted without coming face-to-face with all participants due to restrictions on physical distance, time and travel. In addition, research can be conducted on a larger number of health workers if restrictions are not applied.
4.	Vaccine hesitancy: Beliefs and barriers associated with COVID-19 vaccination among Egyptian medical students Writers: Shimaa M. Saied, Eman M. Saied, Ibrahim Ali Kabbash, Sanaa Abd El-Fatah	To explore the level of public hesitation for the COVID-19 vaccine and determine the barrier factors that can influence vaccination decision-making.	The population is medical students at Tanta and Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt 2133 students respondents was collected.	Cross-sectional method Analyzed using the chi square test, mean, standard deviation, and ANOVA.	The results showed that the vast majority of college students (90.5%) felt the importance of the COVID-19 vaccine, 46% had vaccination doubts, and the same percentage (6%) would definitely accept or reject the vaccine. Some students have concerns about the side effects of the COVID-19 vaccine. There are barriers to COVID-19 vaccination being less data on vaccine side effects (potential 74.1% and unknown 56.31%) and inadequate information regarding vaccines.	This article conducted research on 2133 students that made the data more precise. The study did not go into details to convince a person/student to be able to follow the vaccine because the researchers themselves said that there are limitations regarding COVID-19 material.

Abdo Egypt (2021)						
5.	Gambaran Penerimaan Vaksin COVID-19 di Kota Semarang Wahyuni Arumsari, Rani Tiara Desty, Wahyu Eko Giri Kusumo Indonesia (2021)	To find out the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccine in Semarang City	Population is the entire community of internet users in Semarang City 200 respondents was collected.	Cross-sectional Analyzed using the Chi Square test.	Factors that make people still hesitant to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, are: a. Vaccine safety level (54.1%) b. Unable to suppress the spread of COVID-19 (59.9%) c. Effectiveness (42.6%) d. Is the vaccine halal (50%) e. Feeling unable to get a vaccine (58.1%) f. The virus disappears when it surrenders to God (52%) g. Preventive measures alone can suppress the COVID-19 virus (47.3%) h. The virus can be cured with herbs /rhizomes (48.1%) i. This pandemic is propaganda and conspiracy (51.4%) j. The Indonesian government was unable to cope with the pandemic properly (57.4%)	Researchers mention suggestions about what should be done as a follow-up to the results of the research they have obtained. The instrument used is not known to be valid or not. Then it is not explained in detail related to the explanation of each question of the instrument used.
6.	Persepsi Dan Kesiapan Lansia Menerima Vaksin COVID-19 Sri Martini, Ira Kusumawaty, Yunike Indonesia (2021)	To explore the perception and readiness of the elderly in receiving the COVID-19 vaccine	Population the elderly in five posyandu in Palembang City 10 respondents was collected.	Descriptive phenomenological approach Analyzed using the Colaizzi method	Some perceptions of elderly people who do not want to receive the COVID-19 vaccine: a. Not believing in COVID-19 (70%) b. Vaccines are useless/do not know the benefits of vaccines (60%) c. More and more people die after being vaccinated (70%) d. Fear of the methods used (injected) (60%) e. Comorbid (50%) f. Support from family (70%)	Researchers list their suggestions about what should be done as a follow-up to the results of the research they have obtained. This study was only conducted on the elderly with a small sample number of 10 people

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| 7. | Willingness to receive future COVID-19 vaccines following the COVID-19 epidemic in Shanghai, China
Yehong Zhou, Junjie Zhang, Wenwen Wu, Man Liang and Qiang-Song Wu China (2021) | To find out the willingness of participants, and any child or parent living with them, to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. | The population is people aged 18-59 years who come to health facilities in 13 health centers xuhui district, sanghai, china. 1071 respondents was collected. | Cross-sectional
Analyzed using the Chi Square test | From the results of this study, 952 people (88.9%) were willing to be vaccinated for the reason:
a. 41.3% because they want to reduce the risk of infection
b. 21.3% because it can reduce the psychological burden of COVID-19 infection
c. 21.2% Due to milder symptoms if COVID-19 infection occurs.
d. 16.2% of participants believe that vaccination can reduce the immediate or indirect pain and economic burden arising from COVID-19 infection
e. and 119 participants (11.9%) were reluctant to be vaccinated on the grounds that:
f. 60.0% concerned about the safety of newly developed vaccines
g. 28.8% are worried about its efficacy.
h. 7.5% doubt the need for vaccination
i. 3.7% believe that the risk of COVID-19 infection is harmless | This study contributes new and timely evidence to better understand the need for future COVID-19 vaccines after the COVID-19 epidemic. Researchers say that the results of the survey on children and the elderly represented may not reflect their true desire to be vaccinated. Researchers also mentioned that because the subjects were all from sanghai, while the incidence rate of covid covid was low, this study could not be fully realized regionally. |
| 8. | COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy: A Community-Based Research in Turkey
Hatice Ikiisik, Mehmet Akif Sezerol, Yusuf Tasci, Isil Maral. Turkey (2021) | To estimate the frequency of vaccine rejection of the COVID-19 vaccine and to identify the factors underlying such rejection or doubt. | The population is 409,453 people registered in the district between the ages of 20-85 in the istanbul district. 384 people was registered. | Cross-sectional
Analyzed using the Chi Square test | As many as 45.3% of participants were hesitant to get the COVID-19 vaccine declared feasible by the Ministry of Health, with a percentage:
a. The rate of those who think that the COVID-19 vaccine will be effective in preventing and controlling the disease is 51.6%.
b. 89.6% of participants were hesitant to vaccinate their children.
c. Those who did not consider COVID-19 disease a risk to their health were 22.9%.
d. 32.8% think that they will be protected from disease in natural and | This study is the first study that researchers have conducted to uncover doubts and willpower about the COVID-19 vaccine in his country, Turkey. The study provides new information about barriers and incentives for vaccinating people against SARSCoV2. Admission of participants to be vaccinated was checked during the period when the outbreak reached its highest level since its start in Turkey before the vaccination process began. |

traditional ways.

Half of the participants were undecided about the COVID-19 vaccine. The success of the COVID-19 vaccination program depends largely on the willingness of the public to receive the vaccine.

One limitation of the study is that although the design was cross-sectional, it had the hesitation to generalize samples representing the districts where the study was conducted because of their response rate. Researchers' findings may be influenced by possible selection

Discussion

1. Knowledge, Accuracy of Information Sources About Covid-19 Vaccines, Effectiveness and Safety or Side Effects of Vaccines

Several factors can influence people to refuse the Covid-19 vaccine, one of which is caused by the low level of education. This is evidenced in the study that the level of education is one of the benchmarks for public acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine, where 16% of the causes of respondents' refusal are lower levels of education. The study illustrates that with higher levels of education, public knowledge will increase so that vaccine acceptance will be higher. People who do not believe in vaccines are people who still have low awareness and the circulation of misinformation related to vaccines (Reiter et al., 2020).

In a study conducted by Pogue et al (2020), it was found that around 68% of all respondents supported vaccination for Covid-19, although side effects, efficacy, and length of testing are still a concern. Correct knowledge and willingness to find out the truth about Covid-19 makes people aware of the importance of following vaccines and can reduce their anxiety about Covid-19 (Martini et al., 2021). Meanwhile, a study conducted by Febriyanti et al (2021) in the city of Surabaya stated that there was a significant relationship ($p = 0.000$) between knowledge and people's willingness to receive the Covid-19 vaccine. The negative issue of the Covid-19 vaccine has made people even more afraid to join the vaccination program. Accelerated vaccine development has caused skepticism among the general public (Chew et al., 2021).

2. Social and Cultural

Research conducted by Martini et al (2021) explains that there are several reasons why most people refuse the Covid-19 vaccine. Some of these reasons include the distrust of Covid-19, this is because most people still think that Covid-19 is just a fabrication that is deliberately created and exaggerated for political purposes. In addition, there is also an assumption that Covid-19 is just the common cold and Tuberculosis is more dangerous than Covid-19. Then the reason for the rejection of the Covid-19 vaccine is because people think that vaccines are useless, most people do not believe and doubt the side effects of the Covid-19 vaccine and think that someone who has been vaccinated can be confirmed positive for the Covid-19 virus. In addition, the lack of information received by the public is one of the factors that influence this assumption. The increasing number of people who die after receiving the Covid-19 vaccine is also the reason people don't get the Covid-19 vaccine, making people even more afraid to take vaccinations. This happened because of a misunderstanding of information that made people believe in negative issues about vaccines. Furthermore, the reason people refuse the Covid-19 vaccine was because of the method of vaccination by injection. This fear can cause anxiety and tension, cold sweats, and fainting which makes blood pressure unstable. The majority of people who have congenital diseases think that the Covid-19 vaccination will make the situation worse.

Furthermore, Arumsari (2021) explain the acceptance of vaccines in the community. This article explains that some people are still unsure about the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine and some people are still doubtful

about the use of the Covid-19 vaccine. This uncertainty is since the majority of the Indonesian population adheres to Muslims, so they doubt the halalness of the Covid-19 vaccine. The doubts felt by most people were caused by the circulation of inaccurate information related to Covid-19. Other studies explain that many people refuse the Covid-19 vaccine because they are not sure about the effectiveness or efficacy, are afraid of the side effects, and are afraid that it will adversely affect their health. In addition, this article also explains that religious factors also affect the level of acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine (Singh et al., 2021).

3. Can Avoid Covid-19 the Natural Way or Without Vaccines

The research of İkişik et al (2021) and Arumsari et al (2021) stated that one of the doubts in implementing vaccines is because Covid-19 disease can be prevented by natural means / without vaccines. Research data from İkişik et al (2021) stated that about 48.1% of people said that the virus could be cured with herbs/rhizomes and about 32.8% thought that they would be protected from disease by natural and traditional means (Arumsari et al., 2021).

The results of research by Saija et al (2021) show that people in developing countries depend a lot on traditional medicine for up to 80% of their health needs. Indonesia is said to have a high potential for herbal medicinal raw materials, so it is very unfortunate if it is not utilized optimally in responding to the need for drugs to ward off this disease. The use of herbs can improve immune function. Optimal immunity can prevent the body from infection with Covid-19. Especially in the new normal era, people are asked to continue to carry out normal

activities, so that healthy immunity is the main requirement to ward off Covid-19 transmission to remain productive both inside and outside the home.

Apart from that, some studies examine the effectiveness of preventing Covid-19 using natural ingredients, namely research from Noviyanty et al (2021) using eucalyptus plants which have potent potential against viruses. In the study, it was stated that Eucalyptus essential oil has a compound 1,8-cineole (eucalyptol) which is the main component of essential oils and is found in eucalyptus leaves and this compound has antiviral, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial activity. Eucalyptol compounds can function to inhibit coronavirus replication by binding to the protein found in viruses. These proteins play a role in viral maturation and cleavage of viral polyproteins to prevent the spread of infection.

4. Can't Believe Covid-19

In the study of Zhou et al (2021) it was stated that 3.7% of the 119 people of the Xuhui district in Shanghai, China believed that the Covid-19 virus was not dangerous and chose to be reluctant to vaccinate. Likewise, according to research by Martini et al (2021) who stated that some elderly people in 5 integrated healthcare centers in the Palembang area did not even believe in the existence of this Covid-19 virus. From some of our findings, it can be seen that the reason for people's reluctance to not be vaccinated is due to distrust and also the assumption that the Covid-19 virus is not dangerous.

The positive impact of people's thinking above, of course, they will not be affected by the psychological impact caused by this virus. According to Matla Ilpaj & Nurwati (2020) which states that Covid-19 has an impact on

society such as fear and anxiety both for oneself and those closest to them; changes in sleeping and eating patterns, feeling depressed and having trouble concentrating; bored and stressed because they are constantly at home, especially children, as well as the emergence of psychosomatic disorders (Matla Ilpaj & Nurwati, 2020). From some of the impacts mentioned in previous research, people who do not believe and think the Covid-19 virus is not dangerous will certainly not worry and avoid these impacts.

However, the community also needs to know and understand the physical impact caused by this virus. By the World Health Organization, the Covid-19 pandemic is considered dangerous because of the very large number of cases and the high death rate. Until October 2020, the number of positive cases of Covid-19 worldwide has reached 37 million cases with deaths reaching 1 million people (WHO, 2020 in Aeni et al., 2021). Research stated that until the end of March 2021, the number of confirmed Covid-19 cases in Indonesia reached more than 1.3 million people with a death toll of more than 40 thousand people (Aeni et al., 2021). From the narrative, this information proves that how dangerous the Covid-19 virus is that they should understand.

5. Afraid of Injection

Factors that influence doubt for vaccines other than those already mentioned above, there are 12.5% of studies mentioning one of the factors that influence doubts for vaccines is "fear of being injected". Based on the results of research by Martini et al (2021), who researched the perception and readiness of the elderly to receive the Covid-19 vaccine, said that the factors that influenced doubts about the vaccine were the elderly

who did not want to receive the Covid-19 vaccine as many as 60% of the elderly were afraid of the method. used or in other words afraid to inject for fear of seeing a syringe. In addition, other studies say that based on the results of their research at the Tegal City Orphanage, 35.7% stated that they were afraid of injecting the Covid-19 vaccine because they were afraid of needles (Listina & Charunnisa, 2021). Not only in Indonesia but also in England with the title of research "injection fears and Covid-19 vaccine hesitancy" namely fear of injection and doubts about the Covid-19 vaccine" with the results of the study saying that one of the consequences of vaccine doubt is the fear of being injected if blood is seen being injected. with a total of 26% of the adult population in the UK (Freeman et al., 2021).

Conclusions

Some factors can influence people to refuse the Covid-19 vaccine, including knowledge, the accuracy of information sources about the Covid-19 vaccine, effectiveness, and safety or side effects of the vaccine. People who don't believe in vaccines are people who still have low awareness and the circulation of wrong information related to vaccines and as a result, people believe in negative issues about the vaccine. In addition, some people think that Covid-19 is just a common cold, another reason for the rejection of the Covid-19 vaccine is because people think that vaccines are useless. Then some people think that they can avoid Covid-19 naturally or without a vaccine. It was also found that people did not want to be vaccinated for reasons of fear of being injected. Then people don't believe in the existence of Covid-19, people still think that Covid-19 is just a fabrication that is deliberately made and exaggerated for political purposes. For

groups of people who do not believe that Covid has a positive impact, it does not cause fear and anxiety both for themselves and those closest to them. However, the public must also understand the negative impact of not believing in Covid-19. It is necessary to be exposed to information that how dangerous the Covid-19 virus is and the importance of vaccines that should be better understood by the public, so the public must further filter information about COVID-19 or vaccines so that they are not affected by negative issues.

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