

## The Vaccination of Covid-19 for Community in Tasikmalaya

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### Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has created an emergency status in Indonesia. Through Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020, Indonesia has declared a health emergency status. Various efforts have been made to overcome the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, vaccination is one of efforts to solve the problem. The purpose of this community service is to implement a Covid-19 vaccination in the work area of the Tamansari Public Health Center, Tasikmalaya City. The method used interviews followed by administering the Covid-19 vaccine to people who already meet the criteria. The total respondents in the Covid-19 vaccination were 804 people, which were carried out in two sessions. The implementation of Covid-19 vaccination was conducted at the Muhammadiyah University of Tasikmalaya with a total of 304 people in season 1 and 500 people in season 2. The community response was positive and supported the vaccination activities organized by UMTAS and Tamansari Public Health Center, Tasikmalaya City. In summary, people who got a vaccination of Covid-19 will increase individual and communal immunity.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 vaccine, pandemic

### INTRODUCTION

The world is struggling with the Corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic, including in Indonesia. As of 16 months the Covid-19 pandemic has spread throughout the world with as many as 223 countries infected (World Health Organization, 2021). The number of positive cases of Covid-19 is increasing day by day. Recorded on the WHO's Covid-19 data page (2021), as of June 19, 2021, Covid-19 cases in the world reached 177,108,695 positive confirmed cases and 3,840,223 deaths due to Covid-19. In Indonesia, according to data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2021) as of June 19, 2021, there were 1,963,266 confirmed cases of Covid-19 patients, 130,096 active cases, 1,779,127 recovered patients, and 54,043 deaths. In June 2021, West Java province became the province with the second most Covid-19 cases in Indonesia after DKI Jakarta. There were 170,642 positive confirmed cases, 140,665 recovered cases and 2,084 deaths. Among the groups that are vulnerable to Covid-19 are the elderly. With increasing age, degenerative problems are often felt by the elderly which causes a decrease in the functional capacity of the elderly. Therefore, the elderly is at high risk of exposure to infectious diseases (Syafri, S., & Hartati, R., 2020).

The Covid-19 has entered Indonesia since the end of February 2020. Knowing that the Covid-19 virus entered Indonesia, the government did not remain silent. Many doubted Indonesia regarding the handling of the corona virus, the President of Indonesia opened his voice that from the start the government has really prepared everything. Including 100 hospitals with standard isolation rooms. President also said had enough reagents. "We also have a joint Soldier or Civil team in handling this, the team I have never mentioned before." In addition, the government also has operational standards that are the same as international standards. Steps have been taken by the government to be able to resolve this extraordinary case, one of that is to promote the social distancing movement (Putri, R. N., & Amri, 2020).

Immunization is an effort to form or increase immunity, both adults and children, against a disease. The purpose of immunization is to prevent certain diseases or avoid the risk of severe

symptoms when stricken with a disease. One form of immunization is by giving vaccines. Vaccines are antigens or foreign objects that are inserted into the body to produce an immune reaction against certain diseases. Vaccines usually contain microorganisms, such as viruses or bacteria, that are dead or alive but attenuated. Vaccines can also contain parts of microorganisms that can stimulate the immune system to recognize these microorganisms. Vaccines are biological products containing antigens in the form of microorganisms or their parts or substances they produce which have been processed in such a way that they are safe, which when given to a person will cause active specific immunity against certain diseases (Buana, D. R, 2020).

Vaccination is a process in the body so that a person becomes immune or protected from a disease. If one day is exposed to the disease, the person will not get sick or only experience mild illness. Vaccines are not drugs, vaccines encourage the formation of specific immunity to the body to avoid contracting the virus or the possibility of serious illness. As long as there is no specific drug for Covid-19, a safe and effective Covid-19 vaccine and 5 behaviour (wearing masks, washing hands, keeping distance, staying away from crowds, reducing mobility) are protective measures that we can do to avoid Covid-19 (Susanto, N., 2020).

## METHOD

The purpose of this community service is to carry out a Covid-19 vaccination in the work area of the Tamansari Public Health Center, Tasikmalaya City. The method used interviews followed by administering the Covid-19 vaccine to people who already meet the criteria. This activity was carried out in collaboration with the University of Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya and the Tamansari Public Health Center. The total respondents in the Covid-19 vaccine activity were 804 people, which were carried out in two sessions.

## RESULT

### First Sessions on Friday 24 September 2021

The implementation of the first sessions of Covid-19 vaccination activities was carried out at the Muhammadiyah University of Tasikmalaya with a total of 304 participants. Vaccination activities start at 08.00-14.00 WIB.

**Table 1.** Vaccination data first sessions

No	Responden	Total
1	Student	280
2	Lecture and Staff	2
3	Society/community	22

This table shows that the vaccine participants were 280 students, lecturers and staff were 2 people and the community was 22 people.



**Figure 1.** Covid-19 vaccine committee



**Figure 2.** Vaccination Room



**Figure 3.** Vaccination procces

**Second Session on Saturday 25 September 2021**

The implementation of the second session of Covid-19 vaccination activities was carried out at the Muhammadiyah University of Tasikamalaya with a total of 500 participants. Vaccination activities start at 08.00-14.00 WIB.

**Table 2.** Vaccination data second sessions

No	Responden	Total
1	Student	210
2	Lecture and Staff	4
3	Society/community	286

This table shows that vaccine participants there were 210 student, 4 lecturers and staff and 286 community members.

## DISCUSSION

Health is a state of health, both physically, mentally, spiritually and socially that enables everyone to live socially and economically productive lives. without Health, becomes conditionally unequal. Without Health, a person will not be able to obtain other rights. So that health is one measure other than the level of education and the economy that determines the quality of human resources (human development index) (Handayani et al., 2020).

Covid-19 cases in Indonesia have increased, the government has taken steps to protect the health of citizens. Starting from establishing a health emergency status through presidential decree number 11 of 2020 regarding the determination of public health emergencies for COVID-19, carrying out government obligations in order to carry out testing, tracing, and

treatment. Build an emergency hospital and even impose restrictions on various areas (Handayani et al., 2020).

In order to stop the transmission of Covid 19, the Indonesian government will also vaccinate the Indonesian population. The Indonesian government said to have made a roadmap for Covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia. Minister of Health Budi Gunadi Sadikin, said that the vaccination plan in Indonesia will be carried out in two periods. This has been consulted with the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization which is tasked with providing advice to the Minister of Health. The first period will start from January to April 2021 (Rahayu, 2021).

The Covid-19 vaccine used in Indonesia in the vaccination implementation which has been carried out in stages since January 13, 2021 is the Sinovac vaccine produced by the Sinovac Biotech company in China. This vaccine was sent to Indonesia as many as 1.2 million doses on December 7, 2020 and will be distributed to provinces in Indonesia. If someone has done the vaccination process, they will get a card. Where on the vaccination card there is a description of the schedule for the second vaccine or as a reminder to inject the second dose of vaccine which is 14 days apart from the first vaccination (Fitri & Suwanny, 2020).

Reactions that arise due to vaccine side effects are divided according to the World Health Organization (2021): The First, Mild reactions, Local reactions (Pain, redness, swelling at the injection site and Other severe local reactions), the second, Systemic reactions: (Fever, Muscle pain throughout the body (myalgia), Joint pain (arthralgia), Weak body, and Headaches). The third, Heavy Reaction, Severe reactions are reactions that usually do not cause long-term problems, but can cause disability, cause seizures, and allergic reactions that arise as a result of the body's reaction to certain components in the vaccine. If a severe reaction occurs, it must be reported because a severe allergic reaction (anaphylactic shock) can be life-threatening or can be a serious post-immunization follow-up reaction.

The government provides education by providing four benefits of Covid-19 vaccination through official government websites. The benefits of vaccines are to stimulate the immune system, reduce the risk of transmission, reduce the severe impact of the virus, and achieve herd immunity (Handayani et al., 2020).

## CONCLUSION

The community response was positive and supported the vaccination activities organized by Muhammadiyah university of tasikmalaya (UMTAS) and Tamansari public health center, Tasikmalaya city. By vaccinating Covid-19, it can be concluded that it increases individual and communal immunity.

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