

## **SOCIALIZATION OF VACCINATION DURING THE PPKM PERIOD FOR THE FORMATION OF HERD IMMUNITY**

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### **Abstract**

The writing in this paper raises the issue of vaccination during the PPKM period for the formation of Herd Immunity. It is regulated in Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Countering the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic. Currently, Presidential Regulation has been amended by Presidential Regulation No. 50 of 2021 concerning the second amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Countering the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic. This study aims to socialize the understanding of vaccination for the formation of herd immunity in the community of Gunung Putri Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency about the Socialization of Vaccination During the PPKM Period for the Formation of Herd Immunity (Immunity) which is outlined in this scientific paper carried out by observation method.

**Keywords:** Vaccination, Covid-19, Herd Immunity

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Background**

The 14 provinces with the highest confirmed cases of Covid-19 include economic and tourism centers, namely; 1) DKI Jakarta, 2) West Java, 3) Central Java, 4) East Java, 5) South Sulawesi, 6) East Kalimantan, 7) Riau, 8) West Sumatra, 9) Banten, 10) DIY, 11) North Sumatra, 12) Bali, 13) South Kalimantan, 14) Papua. Health human resource vaccination was carried out simultaneously in 34 provinces, in accordance with the president's direction, the implementation of vaccination was carried out simultaneously and in stages. In January, the focus of vaccination implementation is in provincial capitals and regencies/cities that are limited to the capital. It is targeted that in February, all health human resources targets have been vaccinated. The next target will be added following the availability of vaccines.

The recommendation for Covid-19 vaccination by the National Advisory Committee on Immunization Experts (ITAGI), Covid-19 vaccination during a pandemic is a Public Goods effort

carried out by the Government as a mandatory affair (Obligatory Public Health Functions). Therefore, the entire cost of vaccination must be fully borne by the applicant. Therefore, to reduce the pandemic, it is necessary to have 70% immunization coverage so that Herd Immunity is immediately achieved in less than 1 year. Covid-19 vaccination must include the age group (>60 years) which is a high-risk group of being infected with Covid-19 with high mortality. Vaccination services are carried out through government or private health facilities that have been appointed and meet standards.

In the form of a strategy to meet the needs of the Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia, namely purchasing vaccines from abroad (meeting the criteria – safety, quality and efficacy). Also conducting bilateral cooperation (technology transfer, capacity building): Sinovac. There is also to develop the Merah Putih Covid-19 vaccine and cooperation with domestic and foreign vaccine manufacturing companies. By collaborating with the International Institutions CEPI and Gavi to get access to vaccines within the framework of multilateral cooperation. The Ministry of Health stipulates that 6 types of Covid-19 vaccines that can be used for vaccination in Indonesia are those produced: 1) PT Bio Farma, 2) AstraZeneca, 3) Sinopharm, 4) Moderna, 5) Pfizer Inc. and BioNTech, 6) Sinovac Biotech Ltd. The use of vaccines can only be done after obtaining a distribution permit or approval for use during an emergency from the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM).

### **Problem Formulation**

From the background that has been described above, it can raise several questions, namely:

1. What is the meaning of vaccination?
2. What are the benefits of vaccination for human immunity?
3. What is the term Herd Immunity?
4. What is the flow of Covid-19 vaccination services?

### **Purpose**

1. To find out the explanation of vaccination.
2. To find out the benefits of vaccination for human immunity.
3. To find out what the term Herd Immunity is.
4. To find out the flow of the Covid-19 vaccination plan.

### **Benefits**

1. Explain the use of vaccines for all parties who need them.
2. To dynamically apply the knowledge that has been obtained.
3. Provide input for all parties who need it.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Types of Research**

The research method used in this scientific preparation is the Normative Juridical approach which is an approach carried out based on the main legal material by examining the theories, terms, and concepts and regulations of the Minister related to this research.

### **Research Approach**

The research method used in the preparation of this scientific article is Qualitative Methodology, which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people or observed behaviors. The approach is directed at the setting and the individual as a whole.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Covid-19 vaccines**

Vaccination is a medical prevention that is familiar to the ears of modern society today. Vaccination is considered one of the latest breakthroughs in the world of health because it is preventive and reportedly saves many lives. In addition to vaccines, we also know immunization, the fundamental difference between vaccines and immunization is that immunization is the process by which the human body becomes immune to certain diseases, and vaccination can increase the immune system against diseases.

Vaccines are biological products that can produce specific immunity for certain diseases. There is also the definition of vaccination which means giving vaccines into the body to produce specific immunity for certain diseases. In addition, there is an explanation of immunization which is the process that causes a person to become immune so that they are prevented from disease through vaccinations. The terms vaccination and immunization are often used interchangeably.

The importance of vaccination to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases. In addition, to actively increase a person's immunity to an antigen (virus, germ), by giving the antigen, so that when exposed to the same antigen, he or she has a specific immune substance. The goal is to prevent the occurrence of certain diseases in a society/population, and even eliminate certain diseases from the world.

There are also benefits of vaccination for human immunity, namely:

- 1) Prevent the transmission of infectious diseases,
- 2) Eradication of infectious diseases (Variola)
- 3) Controlling the transmission of diseases (Polypo, Morbili).

Why do adults need vaccinations? Because vaccine-preventable strains are not yet gone, vaccines are just as important to our overall health as diet and exercise, vaccines that will certainly be safe and effective for our bodies, and because immunization as a child does not guarantee permanent immunity for life, and can also prevent disease and prevent families and surrounding communities from contracting the disease.

The principles of the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination are:

- 1) The administration of Covid-19 vaccination is carried out by doctors, nurses and midwives who have competence;
- 2) The implementation of Covid-19 vaccination services does not interfere with routine immunization services and other health services;
- 3) Screening/screening the health status of the target before vaccination;
- 4) Implementing health protocols; and
- 5) Integrating with Covid-19 surveillance activities, especially in detecting cases and analyzing impacts.

Coordination of the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination

1. The implementation of Covid-19 vaccination at the provincial level is coordinated by the Governor, while at the Regency/City level it is coordinated by the Regent/Mayor.
2. Provincial Governments and Regency/City Regional Governments in the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination need to collaborate with state/regional owned enterprises or private business entities, professional/community organizations, the Indonesian National Army/National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and other related parties. The cooperation efforts carried out include:
  - a. Support for the provision of health workers;
  - b. Covid-19 vaccination rates;
  - c. Security;
  - d. Socialization and community mobilization;
  - e. Support for the provision of non-health personnel; and
  - f. Medical waste management.
3. In order for cooperation to be carried out effectively, an Implementation Team is needed starting from the provincial, district/city and health center levels. This team must involve all programs in the health sector and related sectors.

Immunization coverage is very important, if the immunization coverage does not reach the expected target, there can be an extraordinary event (outbreak). To overcome an outbreak, it requires a quick and coordinated effort and requires a large cost because it may be necessary to carry out outbreak response immunization. Mass immunization of children began in 1970 and has evolved into the National Immunization Program. Immunization in adults only started in 2003, the cost of immunization in adults is still borne by the community itself except for tetanus and diphtheria. However, in the country, immunization for adults has largely been borne by the country.

The term Herd Immunity or what we usually call herd immunity. Herd Immunity is a large herd immunity (e.g. 70%) so that a small percentage (30%) who do not have immunity is also protected. Herd Immunity can be achieved through natural Herd Immunity and artificial Herd Immunity. Achieved with Covid-19 vaccination, according to calculations, to achieve Herd Immunity, it is necessary to carry out Covid-19 vaccination in around 70% of the target group. To maintain immunity, it is also necessary to make 5M efforts that must be carried out. What is 5M?

- 1) Washing hands with soap
- 2) Wearing a mask properly
- 3) Maintain a distance of at least 1.5 meters
- 4) Limiting mobility in public places
- 5) Staying away from crowds or crowds

The importance of carrying out Covid-19 vaccination aims to:

1. Reduce the number of illnesses and deaths due to Covid-19.
2. Achieve herd immunity to protect public health.
3. Maintain productivity and minimize social and economic impacts.
4. Protect and strengthen the health system as a whole,

Regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Countering the Corona Virus Disease 20019 (Covid-19) Pandemic

#### Article 8

- (1) The implementation of Covid-19 Vaccination is carried out in stages in accordance with the availability of Covid-19 Vaccines.
- (2) In the implementation of Covid-19 Vaccination as intended in paragraph (1), the criteria for receiving the Covid-19 Vaccine are determined based on the study of the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization and/or the Strategic Advisory Group og Experts on Immunization of the World Health Organization (SAGE WHO)
- (3) The criteria for receiving the Covid-19 Vaccine as intended in paragraph (2) are adjusted to the indications of the available Covid-19 Vaccine.
- (4) Based on the availability of the Covid-19 Vaccine as intended in paragraph (1), the priority groups of Covid-19 Vaccine recipients are determined as follows:
  - a) Health workers, health worker assistants, support personnel working at Health Service Facilities, the Indonesian National Army, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, law apparatus, and other public service officers;
  - b) Community/religious leaders, strategic economic actors, neighborhood harmony apparatus/citizen harmony;
  - c) Teachers/educators from early childhood education, elementary school, junior high, high school, or equivalent, and universities;
  - d) Ministerial / Institutional apparatus, Regional Government apparatus organization, and Legislative Members;
  - e) Communities are vulnerable from geospatial, social, and economic aspects; and
  - f) The community and other economic actors.
- (5) Based on the criteria for Covid-19 Vaccine recipients as intended in paragraph (3), the Minister may change the priority group of Covid-19 Vaccine recipients as intended in paragraph (4) after following the recommendations of the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization and consideration from the Committee for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and National Economic Recovery.

There are several groups that are not eligible for the Covid-19 vaccine, namely:

1. Uncontrolled group of chronic diseases
2. Autoimmune diseases
3. The group that received a large dose of immune-lowering drugs (e.g., cancer)
4. Determination of whether or not Covid-19 vaccination is feasible by doctors

What is the flow of Covid-19 Vaccination services? As I will explain, this is the process of Covid-19 vaccination services. Starting from:

- 1) Table 1 (Registration)
  - a) Participants can show an e-ticket for verification
  - b) Data verification is carried out using the PeduliLindungi application
- 2) Frontier 2 (Screening)
  - a) Health workers perform simple anamnesis and physical examinations to look at health conditions and identify comorbid conditions
  - b) Screening is carried out using the PeduliLindungi application
  - c) The target that has been delayed in vaccine administration will be rescheduled by the system
- 3) Table 3 (Vaccinations)
  - a) Officers provide intramuscular vaccination in accordance with the principle of safe injection
  - b) The officer records the brand/type and batch number of the vaccine given to the target
- 4) Table 4 (Recording and Observation)
  - a) Officers record the results of vaccination services in the PeduliLindungi application
  - b) The target was observed for 30 minutes to monitor the possibility of AEFI
  - c) Officers provide counseling about 3M and Covid-19 vaccination
  - d) Participants get a vaccination card

## CONCLUSIONS

Vaccination is a medical prevention that is familiar to the ears of modern society today. Vaccination is considered one of the latest breakthroughs in the world of health because it is preventive and reportedly saves many lives. In addition to vaccines, we also know immunization, the fundamental difference between vaccines and immunization is that immunization is the process by which the human body becomes immune to certain diseases, and vaccination can increase the immune system against diseases.

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### **Suggestions**

The advice that the author can convey for readers must be more aware of the importance of Covid-19 vaccination during this pandemic, after all to maintain Herd Immunity and accelerate the management of Covid-19 in Indonesia. And also in order to break the chain of transmission as a whole, it is necessary to vaccinate around 70% of the target group. In addition, medical personnel who are role models for the community and need to participate in the prevention of Covid-19 by carrying out Covid-19 vaccinations in Indonesia,

### **REFERENCES**

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