



Actions Taken After Getting Up Side Effects of Drug Post Vaccination Covid-19 In Bantimurung District Maros District

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Abstract

People who are willing to be vaccinated say that they believe vaccination can protect themselves, their families and others. Meanwhile, people who refuse vaccines have doubts about vaccines. Doubts that occur can be caused by the accuracy of the source of the information received. This study aims to determine the actions taken after getting drug side effects (ESO) after the covid-19 vaccination in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency. The research was conducted in April 2022. The type of research used is descriptive research. The population in this study were all people in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency. The sample in this study were people in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency who had received the vaccine. Calculating the size of the number of samples from a predetermined population can use the Slovin formula to obtain a sample of 100 people. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the actions taken by residents after they became aware of the side effects of drugs (ESO) after the Covid-19 vaccination in Bantimurung sub-district, Maros Regency, out of 100 people who were sampled, 59 people (59%) dominantly chose to take medicine. While 26 people (26.0%) chose to rest and 8 people (8.0%) chose to go to the hospital and 7 people (7.0%) chose to be alone. It is hoped that the government will increase the profile of information about the covid-19 vaccination program because one of the government's goals is to protect the community from transmitting the covid-19 virus.

Keywords: Drug Side Effects (ESO), Post-Covid-19, Vaccination

Key Messages:

- Many people are still worried about the side effects of the covid-19 vaccine. In fact, experiencing side effects after the covid-19 vaccination is a sign that the body is building antibodies. However, that does not mean that if side effects do not arise, the immune system will not work.

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1. Introduction

Vaccines are the final solution for infectious diseases (1). The main obstacle to using the Covid-19 vaccine is public doubts about vaccines (2). Public perception of the safety and effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine must be good (3). Community perception is a re-process experienced by humans in a certain environment and provides positive and negative knowledge or ideas to the surrounding community. The presence of a new type of virus for which no cure has yet been found makes people anxious, scared, and even depressed (4). According to data from

the Ministry of Health through the Covid-19 Task Force in Indonesia, 280 million doses of the Covid-19 vaccine were injected as of January 1 2022, of which 166,104,331 million were the first doses. While the second dose was 114,196,339 million doses and the third dose was 1,288,890 million with a national vaccination target of 208,265,720 doses (5). Data from the South Sulawesi Provincial Health Office through the Covid-19 task force where there were 4,910,176 million first doses. Meanwhile, the percentage of the second dose reached 40.06% of the total target (6).

Accurate and reliable information can help individuals plan appropriate actions even if the situation seems vulnerable with the media presenting inaccurate information. On the other hand, wrong information will create anxiety and panic responses that can hinder individual responses in taking appropriate action. Good knowledge will increase the patient's willingness to be vaccinated. Health education for the community that is carried out in a comprehensive manner will be able to increase knowledge, willingness to be vaccinated and reduce anxiety (7). This vaccination solution again caused controversy for some people. First, because there are doubts about vaccine development, because the vaccine development time is quite short, about one year. This is different from another vaccine that may take years. This then raises public concern about the side effects or impact of vaccines on vaccine givers. So that people's perceptions and attitudes become a benchmark for public awareness (8). Promotive and preventive efforts must be carried out by personnel health and society. The development of the internet and the latest convenience of information provide support for the amount of information. The spread of misinformation will influence people's perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine and thus influence behavior community (9). The purpose of this study was to determine the actions taken after receiving drug side effects (ESO) after the Covid-19 vaccination in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency.

2. Methods

Descriptive research is a type of research method that describes a population, situation, or phenomenon being studied, namely actions taken after receiving drug side effects (ESO) post-covid-19 vaccination. This research is planned to be conducted in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency. This research will be conducted in April 2022. The population in this study are all people in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency. The sample in this study is people in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency. The sampling technique by means of Purposive Sampling is the selection of samples based on a certain characteristic in a population that has a dominant relationship so that it can be used to achieve research objectives and determine criteria that have been determined based on the variable researched.

The data collection technique was carried out by giving online questionnaires to the people of Bantimurung District, Maros Regency which were distributed via whatsapp with google form and willing to fill out the questionnaire. The scale used to measure post action adverse events. Covid-19 vaccine. With the Guttman Scale, the variables to be measured are broken down into indicators of these variables. This indicator is used as the result of the respondent's statement. Processing in this study is that after the data has been collected, a data completeness check will be carried out on the questionnaire which has been filled in by respondents and grouped based on the characteristics of the respondents including major, gender and class which will then be described to find out the actions taken after getting drug side effects (ESO) after covid 19 vaccination in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency. After all the data has been obtained, a univariate analysis process is carried out in a descriptive way for each variable from the research results. This analysis produces the distribution and presentation of each variable studied and presented in the frequency distribution table.

3. Results

The results of research conducted in April 2022. The population in this study were all people in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency. The sample in this study is the community in Bantimurung District, Maros Regency. Calculating the size of the number of samples from a predetermined population can use the slovin formula to obtain a sample of 100 people.

Table 1. Distribution of Characteristics by Age

Characteristics	n	%
Age (Years)		
<20	6	6

Characteristics	n	%
20-35	84	84
>35	10	10
Gender		
Female	63	63
Male	32	32
Occupation		
Student	5	5
College Student	41	41
Housewife	16	16
Self-employed	22	22
Civil servant	16	16
Actions Taken After Receiving Drug Side Effects (ESO) Post Covid-19 Vaccination		
To the hospital	8	8
Take medicine	59	59
Rest	26	26
Abandoned/Ignored	7	7
Total	100	100

Based on table 1, it shows that of the 100 people who were used as samples, there were 6 respondents aged <20 years (6.0%). Meanwhile, there were 84 people aged 20-35 years (84.0%) and those aged >35 years were 10 people (10.0%). It shows that of the 100 people who were used as samples, the respondents who were male were 25 people (25.0%) and women were 75 people (75.0%). It shows that of the 100 people who were used as samples, the respondents who worked as students were 5 people (5.0%), students were 41 people (41.0%), IRT were 16 people (16.0%), 22 people are self-employed (22.0%) and civil servants are 16 people (16.0%). It shows that of the 100 people who were used as samples, the respondents who took action to the hospital were 8 people (8.0%), who took medicine were 59 people (59.0%), who took rest as many as 26 people (26.0%) and who ignored as many as 7 people (7.0%).

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents' Answer Regarding Are You Ready to Be Vaccinated COVID-19

No	Question	Respondent Answer Level			
		Yes		No	
		n	%	n	%
1	Have you ever felt unwell after the Covid-19 vaccine	73	73	27	27
2	What action to take if you feel weak/tired after the Covid-19 vaccine. Do you continue the rest	90	90	10	10
3	What action to take when you experience the effect side in the form of fever, are you taking lowering drugs hot	72	72	28	28
4	If you have a serious/severe allergy at the time after the Covid-19 vaccine then already taking medicine allergy, if there is no change 1-2 days. What action you have to do if you immediately go to the hospital	70	70	30	30
5	If you feel side effects after the Covid-19 vaccine easy and self-manageable. Is it true actions that can be taken are left or ignored	67	67	33	33
6	What action to take if experiencing pain and redness at the injection site on the arm after	30	30	70	70

Covid-19 vaccine. Are you going to the hospital					
7	If the side effects of the Covid-19 vaccine are still painful 1-2 day at the injection area on the arm, are you soon to the hospital	26	26	74	74
8	If you feel diarrhea after the Covid 19 vaccine. Do you take diarrhea medicine	61	61	39	39
9	What actions are taken when you experience dizziness / nausea, do you take anti-nausea medication	45	45	55	55
10	Do you take action to the hospital if you experiencing side effects such as chills or/or chills	40	40	60	60

Source: Primary data, 2022

Based on table 2, it shows that of the 100 people used as samples, in question number 1 the dominant respondent answered Yes (73.0%), the question number 2 the dominant respondent answered Yes (90.0%), question number 3 the dominant respondent answered Yes (72.0%), question number 4 the dominant respondent answered Yes (70.0%), question number 5 the dominant respondent answered Yes (67.0%), question number 6 dominantly answered No (70.0%), question number 7 dominantly answered No (74.0%), question number 8 dominantly answered Yes (61.0%), question number 9 dominantly answered No (55.0%) and question number 10 dominantly answered no (60.0%).

4. Discussion

It is known that there are still many people who underestimate the corona virus and do not implement health protocols according to the rules made by the government, so there is a risk of transmission Covid-19 is increasing. Vaccines not only protect those who are vaccinated but also protect the wider community by reducing the spread of internal diseases population. The development of a safe and effective vaccine is very important because it is hoped that it can stop the spread and prevent the spread of the disease in the future. Besides, because the virus spreads so fast, a vaccine is needed that can be applied in a short time so as to minimize the impact (10)

The results showed that of the 100 people who were used as samples, the respondents were aged <20 years as many as 6 people (6.0%). Meanwhile, there were 84 people aged 20-35 years (84.0%) and aged > 35 years as many as 10 people (10.0%). While the respondents who were male were 25 people (25.0%) and women were 75 people (75.0%) and who worked as 5 students (5.0%), 41 students (41.0%), 16 IRT people (16.0%), 22 entrepreneurs (22.0%) and 16 civil servants (16.0%) and in question number 1 the dominant respondent answered Yes (73.0%), question number 2 the dominant respondent answered Yes (90.0%), question number 3 the dominant respondent answered Yes (72.0%), question number 4 the dominant respondent answered Yes (70.0%), question number 5 dominantly answered Yes (67.0%), question number 6 dominantly answered No (70.0%), question number 7 dominantly answered No (74.0%), question number 8 dominantly answered Yes (61.0%), question number 9 dominantly answered No (55.0%) and question number 10 dominantly answered No (60.0%).

Public perception of the covid-19 vaccine, there is a theory regarding perception. One of the theories related to perception is Skinner's theory of the stimulus organism response model (SOR) (11). The relationship between the three main components namely, stimuli (stimuli), living things (organisms) and reaction to stimulation (response). Stimulus or stimuli can be interpreted as influencing factors individual internal state. In this study, the stimulus included education, age, gender, religion, knowledge, marital status, culture, history of non-communicable diseases, history of Covid-19, economic status, safety of the Covid-19 vaccine and willingness to be vaccinated. Organism is a process that occur within a person consisting of learning, memory, social and motivation while response is the final decision or response such as attention, acceptance and understanding where the response in this study is the public's perception of the covid-19 vaccine. Talking loudly releases more droplets than normal talking. A study in Singapore found that an uncovered cough could cause droplets to reach as much as 4.5 meters (15 feet) (12). After the drop falls on the floor or surfaces, they can still infect other people, if they touch a contaminated surface and then their eyes, nose or mouth with their hands unwashed. On surfaces the amount of active virus decreases over time until it is no longer causing infection. However, experimentally, the virus can survive on various surfaces for some time, (eg copper or cardboard for several hours, and plastic or steel for several days) (12).

The COVID-19 vaccine has proven to be highly effective in reducing the risk of infection and severe illness

caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus (13). However, like any other vaccine, the COVID-19 vaccine can also cause side effects in a small percentage of vaccinated individuals. These side effects are generally mild to moderate and temporary, and most people do not experience serious issues due to vaccination. Some common side effects reported include pain at the injection site, redness, swelling, as well as mild fever or body aches (14). These side effects are actually signs that the immune system is responding to the vaccine to build protection against the virus. The results of research conducted by Hasan L (2021) show that there is the relationship between the COVID-19 vaccine and local side effects in the form of pain ($P=0.018$) and swelling ($P=0.047$) (8). There is a relationship between the COVID 19 vaccine and systemic side effects such as fever ($P=0.001$), headache ($P=0.004$), dizziness ($P=0.001$), feeling unwell (malaise) ($P=0.0001$), nausea/vomiting ($P=0.000$), muscle aches ($P=0.019$), fatigue ($P=0.001$) and sleepy ($P=0.029$). There was no association between the COVID-19 vaccine and local side effects of redness ($P=0.248$) and systemic side effects of chills ($P=0.141$) and changes in appetite ($P=0.083$) (8). The results of research conducted by Veronica (2019) show that the management of Prolanis drugs has fulfilled the SOP at the Sana Farma Makassar Pharmacy shows that the number of drugs included in the planning for 2018-2019 and the type is almost the same, in fulfilling the procurement of Prolanis medicine it depends on the agreed BPJS payment (15). In storing Prolanis drugs based on the FEFO and FIFO systems and temperature settings. The process of distributing Prolanis drugs has met established standards by BPJS and SOP of Sana Farma Makassar Pharmacy. Prolanis drug control process at Sana Farma Makassar Pharmacy a report on the destruction and verification of the prescription from the BPJS is carried out. In the process of destruction at the Sana Farma Pharmacy Makassar is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

It is important to remember that the benefits of vaccination far outweigh the risks of potential side effects. The widespread impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is much more serious than the potential side effects faced by a small portion of the vaccinated population. Stringent monitoring and ongoing research are being conducted to understand and mitigate the risks of side effects while ensuring that vaccination contributes to the global efforts to end this pandemic.

The researchers concluded that many people wanted to do the covid vaccine, this led to the emergence of preventive efforts to reduce the side effects of the vaccine, such as taking medicine before the covid vaccine. According to the CDC, taking medication before getting the vaccine is not recommended because it can reduce the effectiveness of the vaccine itself. Vaccine Covid-19 is administered by inserting non-infectious viral genetic material cells into the body. These genetic cells help the immune system create antibodies against the virus. If a person takes medication before administering the vaccine, the drug consumed can inhibit the formation of the immune system or the production of inflammatory mediators so that the effectiveness of the vaccine decreases. These medicines can be taken independently at the right dosage or it would be better if you ask for advice from a doctor. Taking medication before getting the vaccine to prevent side effects from occurring is not the right thing. Based on several studies, it has been found that taking medication before administering the vaccine can reduce the effectiveness of administering the vaccine itself. Therefore, as much as possible avoid taking medicine before doing the vaccine.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the actions taken by residents after they became aware of the side effects of drugs (ESO) after the Covid-19 vaccination in Bantimurung sub-district, Maros Regency, out of 100 people who were sampled, 59 people (59%) dominantly chose to take medicine. While 26 people (26.0%) chose to rest and 8 people (8.0%) chose to go to the hospital and 7 people (7.0%) chose to be alone.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest

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