

Exploring Perspectives of Senior Citizens on Covid 19 Vaccination

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Abstract: *This study explored the perspectives of senior citizens on COVID-19 vaccination. This study used a Case study design to explore the perceptions of senior citizens on Covid -19 Vaccination. The researchers interviewed fifteen senior citizens in Pagadian City. All of them have taken the vaccination against Covid-19. The result showed that the senior citizens perceived Covid 19 Vaccination as a dangerous substance and a preventive measure against the virus. In addition, the findings also revealed that the perceptions influence their decision to get vaccinated. Some strengthened their decision, while others experienced hesitancy and clarified their ambiguity. Furthermore, the participants shared significant experiences after vaccination, such as the Prioritization of Senior citizens and Proper management of health conditions. Finally, the result also revealed that after the vaccination, some experienced shoulder pain, while others experienced no symptoms.*

Keywords: *Perspective, Covid 19 vaccination, senior citizen, and experiences*

Introduction

It is well known that the COVID-19 pandemic affects every aspect of human life. It poses a severe risk to the public's health and works to damage a person's respiratory system (WebMD, 2021). While the virus is a threat to all, infection risk is highest in the elderly population. Senior Citizens are prone to several infectious diseases, and their immunity against the virus, if not vaccinated, is classified as high risk (Chakraborty et al., 2021; Pabilona et al., 2022). Records have shown that seven (7) out of ten (10) victims of the virus are sixty (60) years old and above (Junio, 2021).

To contain the COVID-19 pandemic, herd immunity through vaccination is necessary. Vaccines are one of the most reliable public health initiatives, saving millions of lives every year (El-Elimat et al., 2021); however, due to vaccine reluctance, widespread adoption of COVID-19 vaccinations has proven difficult (Ren et al., 2021). Even though the 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccine lowers the rates of infection, hospitalization, and mortality, some elderly persons have opted not to receive the shot (Thanapluetiwigong, 2021). The "delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccination despite the availability of vaccination services" is identified as vaccine hesitancy by the SAGE Working Group on Vaccine Hesitancy (MacDonald, 2015). Vaccine hesitancy is recognized by the World Health Organization (2019) as one of the ten threats to global health, contradicting the essential purpose of attaining herd immunization for the population.

Some older persons are still apprehensive about receiving the COVID-19 vaccine despite the widespread enthusiasm surrounding its introduction (Bhagianadh, 2021). The countries with the highest acceptance rates of the COVID-19 vaccine among adults who represent the general population were Ecuador (97.0%), Malaysia (94.3%), Indonesia (93.3%), and China (91.3 percent). However, the countries with the lowest acceptance percentages for the COVID-19 vaccination were Kuwait (23.6%), Jordan (28.4%), Italy (53.7), Russia (54.9%), Poland (56.3%), the United States (56.9%), and France (58.9 percent) (Sallam, 2021). A study conducted in Hong Kong also found that by July 15, 2021, only 26% of Hong Kong residents over 60 had taken their first vaccination dosage (Siu, 2022).

As of February 21, 2022, around 2.4 million older citizens in the Philippines have not received a coronavirus vaccination (Covid-19). The Philippines—as cited by Shultz et al., experienced emotional distress that was manifested through fear-related behaviors of the person in terms of handling the covid 19 pandemic. (Tee et al., 2020). The Philippine government expressed that it is having difficulty immunizing its elderly population because fewer older individuals than anticipated have been showing up to receive their COVID-19 vaccinations (Aben, 2022).

In Pagadian City, the local government has been offering services for the senior citizens like free transportation in some rural barangays; however, despite the government's effort to prioritize Senior Citizens, they still declined the enticement offer because of difficulty deciding (Agonoy, 2021). There are several complicated factors involved in vaccine hesitancy, including knowledge gaps. Unwilling to receive the COVID-19 vaccine seriously threatens the public's health; thus, understanding the reasons for the peoples' general perceptions towards vaccination is crucial (Caserotti et al., 2021). This study aimed to explore the perspective of senior citizens on Covid-19 vaccination, which can provide an initial step to addressing the problem.

Senior Citizens

As defined by Republic Act No. 9994, senior citizens are individuals aged at least sixty (60) years old and residing in the Philippines. The law is protecting them, and as amended by R.A. No. 7432. The 1987 constitution of the Philippines declared the

protection and promotion of the people's right to health and recognized the relevance of health consciousness (Article II, section 15). Senior citizens are prone to death due to their critical health conditions allowing the infectious disease to penetrate easily. Records resulted in seven (7) out of ten (10) deaths in the Philippines, ages ranging from 60 and above (Junio, 2021). Local Government Units will be urged to prioritize the senior citizen and to exert extra effort in encouraging the senior citizen to participate in covid 19 vaccination, and this is because they then need to be provided with special privilege to experience the best quality of convenience in life (Abeyasinghe, 2021).

Covid 19 Vaccine Hesitancy

Vaccine hesitancy, as defined by Burke et al. (2021), is a suspension of accepting vaccination despite the accessibility of the service. Hesitancy in immunization is associated with many factors, including fear of the vaccine's aftereffect, skepticism towards the vaccine, and the idea of related threats and the distinguish efficacy of the vaccine. However, this behavior alters over a while, considering the place and even the particular vaccine to be taken. According to the study of Abedin et al. (2021) regarding vaccine perception among Bangladesh older adults, although covid-19 vaccines had been approved and tested, it still became a challenge for them to get vaccinated. The survey conducted for Bangladesh people on December 12, 2021, shows that 76 percent of the population are willing to get vaccinated, including adult individuals. Commonly, covid-19 vaccine refusal is common in elderly, rural, semi-urban, and slum communities, farmers, day-laborers, homemakers, low-educated groups, and those with low confidence in the country's healthcare system. Martin (2021), as stated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the vaccine is a product that vitalizes the immune system of the person to fight a specific disease and help the person sheltered from that disease.

Furthermore, vaccines work by counterfeiting the contagious bacteria and viruses that can cause infection in the body. Several vaccines contain various bacteria, part of the bacteria, and genetic material for specific proteins. After vaccination, the immune system is composed to respond briskly and strenuously when the body encounters actual disease, as expounded by (FDA) The Food and Drug Administration.

The rollout of the covid-19 vaccine calls for prioritization due to its availability. Vaccine efficacy and its potential to lessen disease also consider a person's age-related discrepancy, death rates, and immune decline (Bubar et al., 2021). In most circumstances, the most likely prioritized for the covid-19 vaccine are individuals at risk of death, persons over 60, and those with comorbidities. Inoculation of a killed microorganism to invigorate the immune system against microbe to fend off disease is called vaccination. Immunization is the other word for vaccination that is the essential fighting system that would help to avert illness. Moreover, as found in the study, vaccine effectiveness can enhance by taking another dosage of booster (Stoppler, MD. 2021).

In the recent study of Chakraborty et al. (2021), there are approximately 13 covid-19 vaccines that were approved last March 2021 and that incorporate Pfizer-BioNTech (BNT162b), Moderna (mRNA-1273), BBIBP-CorV, Oxford-AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1 Nov-19), CoronaVac, CoviVac, Covaxin, Sputnik V, Johnson & Johnson, Covidien, RBD-Dimer, and EpiVacCorona. These vaccines are being used in different parts of the world, and their efficacy has been tested already for millions of people who have been vaccinated. Two hospitals in the U.K. found that two vaccines (Oxford AstraZeneca and Pfizer BioNTech) can ward off 80 percent of the hospitalization of senior citizens in the age range of 80 years old and above. In the study of Randolph et al. (2020), the term herd immunity is associated with covid-19; the issue means the effect of the individual immunity scaled to the level of population in the specific area. Additionally, it defines as an indirect defense from any infection that gives out to any liable individuals in the existing population.

As stated by Lehman et al. (2014), frequent reasons for hesitancy are doubts about the vaccine's effectiveness and the fear of side effects. This claim was also supported by Hong and Collins (2006); Schmid et al. (2017); Setbon and Raude (2010); Weinstein et al. (2007), cited by their studies—risk perception serves as the acting force on the behavior of an individual's intention regarding vaccination (Casserotti et al., 2021). Anti-vaccine conspiracy theories contributed to the lesser vaccine uptake or even rejection—due to the common misinterpretation through various media like social media and other internet source materials that were quickly circulated nowadays (Burke et al., 2021). Cameron et al. (2010) and Berkman et al. (2011) elaborated the following individual with poor health literacy that experience ignorance of prescriptions and misconceptions often results in healthcare avoidance that could worsen the person's health situation (Prasetyo et al., 2020).

Overall, as stated by different studies regarding the vaccination for the covid-19 virus, there are challenges that people are dealing with, and the government implements such specific programs for the welfare of the people. Vaccines rollout throughout the affected country were given free. Prioritization of the affected individuals based on their standing existed due to some reasons. Even though the vaccines will be taken for free, there are still individuals who are undecided due to different reasons, such as the possibility of the aftereffect of the vaccines, the risk that would *possibly occur, and more*.

Method

The research design used in this study is a qualitative method type of research. It utilized the case study research method of Merriam (1998) to explore the perceptions of Senior citizens on Covid 19 Vaccination.

The study participants were 15 Senior Citizens in Pagadian City. The participants were chosen purposively to gain sufficient data. All have shared an experience regarding vaccination. These participants are classified as elderly citizens who experience health

degradation with age. The selected participants were senior citizens recognized by their special privilege and benefits aged 60 years and above, as stated in R.A 9994.

The researchers sought the consent of the participants after obtaining permission from the local barangay to perform the study. The researchers conducted face-to-face interviews with the researchers as the primary instruments of the study. The researchers used an interview guide with open-ended questions to learn about senior citizens' attitudes toward Covid 19 vaccination. The participants were free to use whatever language they wanted to describe their experiences. Safety protocols were also observed during the interview.

The researchers employed the thematic analysis method. This refers to a method of analyzing qualitative data from the monitored occurring patterns (Braun and Clarke, 2006). The researchers followed the thematic analysis by Raz as per relevance to the case study design of Merriam. The given data relates to the formulation of themes to support the responses of the participants such as the perception and significant experiences of the senior citizens towards the Covid 19 vaccination.

Results and Discussion

Senior Citizens' Perspective on Covid 19 Vaccination

The Senior Citizens of Pagadian City have different perceptions on Covid 19 vaccination. Based on the data gathered, the following themes emerged regarding their perceptions of Covid 19 vaccination perceived as dangerous substance and a preventive measure against the Covid 19 virus. Here are their thoughts:

Perceived as a Dangerous Substance. The Senior citizens perceived Covid 19 Vaccination as a dangerous substance.

“Hadlok siya, ning saka ang dugo sa kabalaka, una nakong pa BP kay 210 akong dugo, katapusan nakong pa BP kay 160.” [It was scary, my blood pressure gets high because I got worried. My first BP were 210 and my last BP was 160.]-P12

“Di ko magpabaksin kay daghan daw nangamatay sa baksin. Daghan man gud ko nadunggan bahin sa dili daw makaayo ang baksin. Nakuyawan mismo samot na kasagaran nabalitaan nako kay mga tiguwang ang nangamatay.” [I will not commit myself towards vaccination because I heard some resulted to death, I was surprised because of the speculation that most of the people died from vaccination are senior citizens.] – P3

“Pagkadungog nako sa balita kay nahadlok ko kay ana sila ang gabuhat daw sa vaccine kay China. Tungod rapod sa nahibal-an nako nga a ng covid gikan ug China aksyon gyud kog kabalaka.” [When I heard about it from the news, I was scared because they said that it came from China. It was because of my knowledge that covid came from China- knowing this. I was worried to trust vaccine.] – P2

“Daghan daw ug namatay, na paralyze tungod anang baksin. Daghan pud ko ug na witness sa palibot nga mg ana vaccinan, maong dili ko sure kung kaning baksin naka tabang ba gyud ni or wala.” [I was able to witness a lot of people who get vaccinated, and it made me uncertain whether to believe vaccine is relevant or not.] – P4

“Na alang-alangan gyud kog pa vaccine kay naa man gyuy naka ingun nga naa lage daw sayd epek, mao tun ga pag ingun nan ga magpa baksin na diri sa among barangay, napugos gyud kog pa baksin.” [I was really hesitant to be vaccinated because someone told me that vaccine has a side-effect, that is why when they announced that everyone in our barangay needs to be vaccinated, I was forced to get vaccinated.] – P7

From the data gathered after interviewing the participants, we learn that few senior citizens stated that vaccination is harmful. Due to the other news coming from the people around, some senior citizens feel apprehensive about immunization. It affects them mentally and how they face the at-hand situation of the call to herd immunization. According to Cameron et al. (2010) and Berkman et., (2011), people who are prone to misinterpretation are those individuals with poor health literacy that experience ignorance of prescription, often resulting in healthcare avoidance that could worsen the person's health situation (Prasetyo et al., 2020). The circulation of various misinformation on social media platforms also contributed to the personality to feel anxious by the senior citizen, such as the claim of anti-vaccine conspiracy theories about the effectiveness of the said health protocol (Burke et al., 2021).

The study discloses that most older individuals are wary about immunization. Most of them had seen and heard about various vaccination adverse effects, which made them apprehensive about obtaining the vaccine. As stated by Lehman et al. (2014), frequent reasons for hesitancy are the doubts about the vaccine's effectiveness and the fear of side effects. This claim was also supported by Hong and Collins (2006); Schmid et al. (2017); Setbon and Raude (2010); Weinstein et al. (2007), cited by their studies—risk perception serves as the acting force on the behavior of an individual's intention regarding vaccination (Casserotti et al., 2021). In citation to the study by Seddig et al. (2021), the given situation occurs due to the perceived social pressure to participate or not engage in such activity in which subjective norms are set as motivation (Fishbein and Ajzen, 2010, pp. 96-103).

Perceived as a Preventive measure against Covid 19 virus. The Senior citizens perceived Covid 19 Vaccination as a dangerous substance.

“Katong nadungog nako nga naa na diay bakuna sa covid, natinguha nako nga paspas gyud ang pag responde sa mga laing nasud ron, dayun apan ani murag wala gyud gibati ug kabalaka mas mo volunteer pa gani ko nga mauna.” [I heard that the availability of the vaccine is possible, now I realized the counter measures of most countries are hasten, and then I am not worried negatively- it even made me decide to volunteer first.] – P8

“Katong panahon nga baksinan na gyud mi, ning adto ko. Wala man sab sa akong huna huna kung unsa gyud nang baksin. Sa akong nahibaw-an lang nga proteksyon na sya sa bayrus gyud. Sa wala pa gyud ko ma bakunahan mao gyud ang naa sa akong huna huna nga maka tabang gyud ang baksin. Wala sab koy duha-duha bahin anang baksin. Para nako makatabang gyud sya kay sa ka delikado sa bayrus angay gyud nga naa tay proteksyon para ana.” [When it was my turn to be vaccinated, I immediately went to the vaccination area. I don't really have anything in my mind what vaccine really is. As far as I know, vaccine is a protection against the virus. Before I was even vaccinated, that was exactly what was on my mind, that the vaccination can really help. I did not even have any doubt with the vaccine. For me, the vaccine really helped with the danger of the virus in which we really need to have protection for that.] – P9

“Akong maingun atung una bahin anang cobid 19 baksin kay tambal gyud na sa lawas ug sa akong parte pud wala man ko ge bati ug kabalaka, gale ako man gyud ning bolunter mismo nga magpa baksin.” [At first, I can tell that this covid 19 vaccine is like a medicine which can treat the body, and, in my case, I don't feel worried. In fact, I volunteered to be vaccinated.] – P1

Some senior citizens are indifferent regarding vaccination based on the data acquired after questioning the participants. Few of them did not feel doubted, concerned, and even hesitated to obtain the vaccination. They volunteered to get the vaccine, demonstrating their readiness to engage in the herd immunization campaign. Furthermore, according to Cordina et al. 2021, the COVID-19 vaccination has received a generally good response, and clear predictors of willingness to take the vaccine have been identified. Significant people's views, such as family members, friends, and medical personnel, were positively linked to a willingness to take the risk. According to Graffigna et al. 2020 stated in their study results entitled "Relationship between Citizens' Health Engagement and Intention to Take the COVID-19 Vaccine in Italy: A Mediation Analysis" that 15% of the Italian citizen stated that they would likely reject the vaccine, while the 26% of the result indicated that they would utilize the vaccine in combatting the covid-19 virus.

The influence of senior citizens' perspectives on their decision to receive Covid 19 vaccination.

The participants provided the following responses about how their perceptions affect their decision about committing themselves to covid 19 vaccination. The following are *able to strengthen their decision to participate in vaccination, experienced hesitancy, and clarify the misinterpretation.*

Strengthening their decision to participate in vaccination. Few of the participants were able to understand the relevance of the vaccination and therefore strengthened their decision to get vaccinated.

“Sa akong lang kay nakadungog man gud kog mga lain-lain di mayo na pulong, akong gibuhay kay gahulat ko sa akong mga silingan na magpa bakuna ug una dayon pagkabalo nako na okay raman diay mi diretso nako sa walay pagduha-duha.” [For me I heard a lot of negative stories about the vaccine. By this I decided to wait for the actual opinion of experiences of my neighbor about it and then after hearing it that it was fine I directly proceed to participate in vaccination without hesitation.] – P11

“Mas ning hugot akong pag tuo nga magpa vaccine tungod kay nasabtan man nako ang purpose.” [I strongly believe in getting vaccinated because I also understand the purpose.] – P2

“Abi nako atong una na wala ragud ning baksin inject-inject lang, pero katong pagdungog gyud nako sa balita ug sa doctor na akong kaila mas mayo gyud diay na magpa baksin kay ako isip tiguwang na niya daghan daw nangamatay na senior. Bantog naka desisyon bahalag magkina unsa magpa baksin gyud ko.” [At first, I thought that vaccination was just some norm in our community, but then I heard from the news and the doctor that it is highly recommended for us senior citizen to be vaccinated. This is due to a reason that the mortality rate of the senior citizens are said to be increasing, that is why I decided to get vaccinated as quickly as possible.] – P3

The participants from the said theme revealed that, in a way, it helps them to understand the importance of the imposed vaccination in society. The subject refers to the vaccine as a tool to combat the spread of the said virus, and it is also believed that being vaccinated would benefit your health condition against illnesses (WHO, 2022). The other participants stated that it enables them to solidify their discernment due to the nature of the government cited in the constitution to prioritize the citizen's health and to avoid anything that can jeopardize the right to life of the many (Article II, section 15, 1987).

Experience of hesitancy. According to the participants, they also share a kind of hesitancy regarding their stance on the covid 19 vaccination.

“Na di gyud ko musalig ana ilang mga tambal diha. Daghan raba ko nadunggan di mao. Tungod ani naka ingon ko sa akong kaugalingon na maniid sa siguro ko ayha magpa bakuna.” [I cannot fully trust the vaccine due to some negative rumors that I heard that it is harmful to us senior citizen, made me to decide that I need to monitor first this period of vaccination—just to be sure if it is really safe for me.] - P5

“Tungod ato nabalaka kayko kay gi require sa amo mga tindera” [I experience a crisis about whether to proceed or not but my sense of necessity that we must continue as a vendor.] – P15

“Nabalaka tungod sa observation sa palibot. Ako, dako kog kabalaka aning vaccine kay na obserbahan man gud nako diri sa among barangay ug sa kauban pud nako nga namatay pud nga mayo man unta tu siya ug lawas.” [I was worried because of my observation on the surroundings. I am very worried about this vaccine because my observation here in our barangay is that, on the case of my companion who died, he had been in good health.] – P6

“Syempre tiguwang naman ko maunsa palang ko hinay na raba kog immune tapos akong negosyo pod.” [Yes, it very concerning for me to know that I am a senior citizen, and there might be a possibility that it will affect my health because I am in a phase of health degradation, and I'm worried about my business.] – P8

The data that was taken manifested an ideal dysfunction of the senior citizen to participate in the said vaccination fully. The following situation shows a hesitancy in how they perceive the immunization. That is, according to Burke et al. (2021), it is a suspension of accepting vaccination despite the accessibility of the service. Hesitancy in immunization is associated with many factors, including fear of the aftereffect of the vaccine, skepticism towards the vaccine, and the idea of related threats and the distinguish efficacy of the vaccine. However, this behavior alters over a while, considering the place and even the particular vaccine to be taken.

Clarification of ambiguities. The participants also mentioned that they were able to clarify their ambiguities and did not pay attention to what others say about the vaccine.

“Katong gi-announce na nila nga kaming mga senior citizen kay kinahanglan na vaccinan wala na gyud ko ning bati ug duha-duha kay wala man gyud ko naminaw ug nagpadala sa istorya sa ubang tawo nga maoy makadaot sa desisyon nako.” [When they announced that the senior citizens should be vaccinated, I did not feel any doubt because I did not listen to what other people said and was not carried out their opinions which would devastate my decision.] – P7

“Kay kini gud ug magpadala ka sa estorya sa uban, mao man gyud na ang mahimong hinungdan nga di gyud ka mkapavaccine. Ang akong maingon lang nga di gyud ta dapat padala sa mga estorya kung wala pa nato naexperience.” [If you will be carried-out with what others were saying, it would become a reason why can't really get vaccinated. My only comment is that, we should not be carried to other people's opinion if we don't already have not experience.] – P9

“Wala rako nag duha-duha bisan pa ug daghan ko ug na witness ug bisan pud ug daghan kog nadungog nga dili mayo about anang covid 19 vaccine. Kay ang ako-a nga mosunod lang gyud ko sa ge implement sa gobyerno.” [I have not hesitated even though I witnessed a lot of circumstances and I even heard a lot of negative opinions about the covid 19 vaccine, because for me I will just follow what the government had been implemented.] – P10

“Ang akong desisyon kay naimpluwensyahan sa mga tawong kasaligan sa palibot, parehas anang mga doctor ug kanang ilado na propesyunal na tugon sa kaangayan bahin sa bakuna.” [My decision-making was heavily influenced by the suggestions and opinions of the trusted professional in my surrounding that encourages vaccination.] – P1

“Tungod sa kahadlok naka epekto kini panahon sa actual vaccination. Maong dili dapat mahadlok para dili mo taas ang dugo panahon sa vaccination. Dapat relax lang.” [Out of fear, it really affected during the actual vaccination. So, don't be afraid, so your blood pressure won't get high during the vaccination. Just relax.] – P4

The following theme elaborated on the relevance of how the perceptions of the senior citizens were able to clarify their ambiguities about the vaccination. This occurrence can be considered a manifestation of human self-determination. It refers that a person's life choices matter to how they proceed on their own accord, which is heavily influenced by a motivation to gain in every situational crisis. There is also a possibility that the views of an individual will change if influenced by societal norms (Cherry, 2021).

Senior citizens' significant experience after receiving Covid 19 vaccination.

Some of the research participants mentioned that after receiving Covid 19 vaccination they experienced shoulder pain while the others experienced normal or no symptoms at all.

Experience of shoulder pain. Focuses on the experience of the old while participating in said health program with the basis of the data gathered.

“Three days ayha nawala ang ngol ngol. Walay side effect aside sa hawoy ang bukton dayun ngol ngol. Dugay lang gyud nawala ang ka ngol ngol sa part nga gi injectan mao tu gina butangan nako ug labakara nga gihumul sa ininit

tubig para muundang ang ngol ngol.” [It took three days to subdue the pain. There are no side effects aside from shoulder pain. The injected part in my shoulder took longer to heal, that is why I decided to use hot compressed in order to lessen the pain.] – P15

“Kapoy lang akong lawas, katung part kung asa ko ge injectan.” [It was very tiring especially in the injected part of my arms.] – P7

“Ang part nga geinjectan sakit sab siya. Nag ngol ngol sab ang part ng ana injeckan pero nawala ra.” [The part where I was injected is very painful. I experienced pain from the injected area but the pain slowly lessens.] - P3

“Kuan kanang ako ramang bukton ang sakit, tapos sa kinatibuk-an gyud kay wala raman koy gibati” [I only experienced pain in my arms—the injected part. Overall, I felt nothing.] – P9

“Sa tinuod lang wala raman koy gibati, tungod guro kay gainom kog tambal” [Honestly speaking I felt nothing, maybe it’s because I took a medicine before vaccination.] – P2

“mihubag tong part na gi injeknan ko.” [I did not feel anything, except my arms felt swollen maybe it is because of the injected site.] – P2

The given data shows that the senior citizens stated some concerns in regards to their experience upon having vaccinated—as per cited in the data gathered, they were experiencing shoulder pain as an aftereffect of the vaccine. In accordance to the released statement of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2021) there is 85% of the people experienced some minor redness, swelling, and pain at the injection site in the given 7 days of vaccination period. This supports the following information on why senior citizen experienced such situation after receiving covid 19 vaccination.

Experience of Normal or no symptoms at all. This theme emerged due to the given data of the senior citizen during their experiences in covid 19 vaccination.

“Walay side-effects na akong gi bati man.” [There is no side-effects that I felt.] – P8

“Walay side effect. Okay raman paghuman ug vaccine. Wala rasab nanghawoy akong bukton paghuman sa pag inject.” [There is no side-effect. I think it is okay and there is no pain at the injected site.] – P13

“Sa tinuod lang normal raman mi diretso gani kog trabaho.” [Honestly speaking, I feel normal and decided to work immediately.] – P5

“Normal raman akong gibati wala gyud ko gisakitan ug ulo na matud pa sa ubang mga istorya na di mao.” [I feel normal, there’s no headache I encounter, but my arms are in pain due to the injected area.] – P1

“Wala ragyud koy gibati, mura ragyud ug normal dayon abi pa gani nakog magka sakit ko pagka human.” [I felt nothing, just like normal and I even thought that I was going to be sick.] – P2

Several of the research participants experienced normal or no further symptoms after receiving covid 19 vaccination. The given data elaborated the significant of the given situation that the senior citizens encountered upon the prevention of the virus. According to the Ohio State University (2022), that only 50% of the people experienced symptoms due to the health composition that every individual possessed. That is the for instance the immune system and how it response that was influenced by genetics or underlying medical conditions and etc. Given the cited reference, it occurs that the data from the experiences of the senior citizens shows a relevance to the possible outcome after receiving covid 19 vaccination of the senior citizens.

Conclusion

Based on the data gathered, one of the vulnerable sectors in the society—the senior citizens experienced the dilemma of expounding their experience with vaccination. Upon hearing the participants' various perspectives, the researchers understood the complexity of why kinds of views of human nature occur. The elderly outlook vaccination as protection, and some find them harmful. In connection with the theory of Self- Determination, the participants' perspectives show relevance to the citation of the given idea. Referring to how the senior citizen perceive the information in their surroundings heavily affects their concept of decision making. The qualities manifested by the senior citizens were that they could convey the significance of the circulation of various information. Some of them had a hard time due to some fear of adverse outcomes, but upon experiencing it, they could debunk the inaccurate hearings from other people. Then a good few participants strongly believed in the good intention of the imposition of the vaccine due to the common constitutional knowledge that the government would never make a move that would jeopardize the safety of the citizen. Ultimately, most senior citizens decided to commit themselves to vaccination to clarify some misinterpretations of its full effect.

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