

KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINE ON PARTICIPATION RATE OF PREGNANT MOTHERS IN COVID-19 VACCINATION PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

Background : Covid-19 is a new disease caused by a virus. Indonesia has made the implementation of the corona virus vaccination part of the system for handling the corona virus pandemic. Corona virus immunization is an attempt to effectively create / increase a person's resistance to an infection. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between pregnant women about the covid-19 vaccine and the level of participation of pregnant women in the covid-19 vaccination program

Method : The research design used in this study is a correlational study. The population is all pregnant women in Jiwut Village, Nglegok District, Blitar Regency with simple random sampling technique. Data were taken by questionnaires and documentation sheets. Statistical test with Spearman Rank test.

Results : The results of this study indicate that almost half of the respondents have sufficient knowledge, namely 13 people (37.1%) and respondents with sufficient participation are 14 people (40%). From statistical calculations using the Spearman Rank statistical test, it was found that rhoxy count (0.782) with $N > 30$ and $\alpha = 0.05$ where z count (4.56) $>$ z table (+1.96) then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. Which means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about the covid-19 vaccine and the level of participation of pregnant women in the covid-19 vaccination program.

Conclusion : There is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about the covid-19 vaccine and the level of participation of pregnant women in the covid-19 vaccination program in Jiwut Village, Nglegok District, Blitar Regency.

Keywords: Pregnant Women, Participation, Knowledge, Covid-19 Vaccine.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, precisely since the end of 2019, new diseases have been discovered that have a negative impact on human living conditions in various countries. This disease is called the Covid-19 disease. Covid (Coronavirus) first spread and hit the city of Wuhan, China. Covid is an infectious disease that has effects ranging from mild to serious. The most common manifestations of Coronavirus are fever, convulsions, fatigue or myalgia, phlegm formation, and headache. This infection is associated with several adverse obstetric outcomes, including premature rupture of

membranes, preterm delivery, intrauterine fetal death (IUFD), fetal growth restriction (IUGR), and neonatal death (Kostania, Gita et al, 2021).

Indonesia has made the implementation of the Corona virus vaccination part of the system for handling the corona virus pandemic, where the implementation of this immunization is expected to protect the wider community from SARS-CoV-2 disease. Corona virus immunization is an effort made to effectively create/increase a person's resistance to an infection, so that assuming one day they get sick, they don't get sick or only have mild illness. (Ministry of Health, 2021).

Knowledge is important in the emergence of firm beliefs which can then influence behavior. According to Istriyati's research in 2011 it was found that respondents with low knowledge had a risk of not providing complete basic immunization to their children compared to respondents who had high levels of knowledge. In addition, based on the results of research from Gondowardojo in 2014 from all levels of knowledge, there is a tendency to have a negative attitude at a low, and medium level of knowledge, and a tendency to have a positive attitude at a high level of knowledge. This is also in line with the results of research conducted by Sri Untari in 2021 that the higher the knowledge of pregnant women about Covid-19, the more participation in the Covid-19 vaccination.

Participation according to Erayatna 2016 is a process of responsible involvement in an activity of an individual which is an activity (unit of action) in the decision-making process, contribution in its implementation and utilization of activity results. Based on research conducted by Hastuti (2011), namely about the factors that influence mother's participation including maternal characteristics which include knowledge, attitudes, motivation and husband's support which dominates mother's participation in mother's class activities, from the results of this study it can be seen that mothers who have knowledge, the attitude and encouragement of the closest person in the family, namely the husband, can affect the participation of mothers to participate in class activities for pregnant women. During the pandemic, the maternal mortality rate increased. From information compiled by POGI Surabaya Branch, in East Java during January to June 2021, there were 329 pregnant/maternity mothers who died. What is astonishing is that in the period of July 2021 alone, 311 pregnant/maternity mothers have died. The increase in cases of the corona virus shows that there has been an increase in cases of pregnant women who are positive for the corona virus. Due to this phenomenal case, the government has taken an approach related to the corona virus vaccination program for pregnant women as

a person's behavior because knowledge will stated in the Circular Letter (SE) of the Health Service Number HK.02.01/I/2007/2021. However, in reality on the ground, this policy has received pro and contra reactions in some circles of society. This has resulted in the low participation rate of pregnant women in their visits to get the COVID-19 vaccination. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about the Covid-19 vaccine and the level of participation of pregnant women in the Covid-19 vaccination program in Jiwut Village, Nglegok District, Blitar Regency.

METHODS

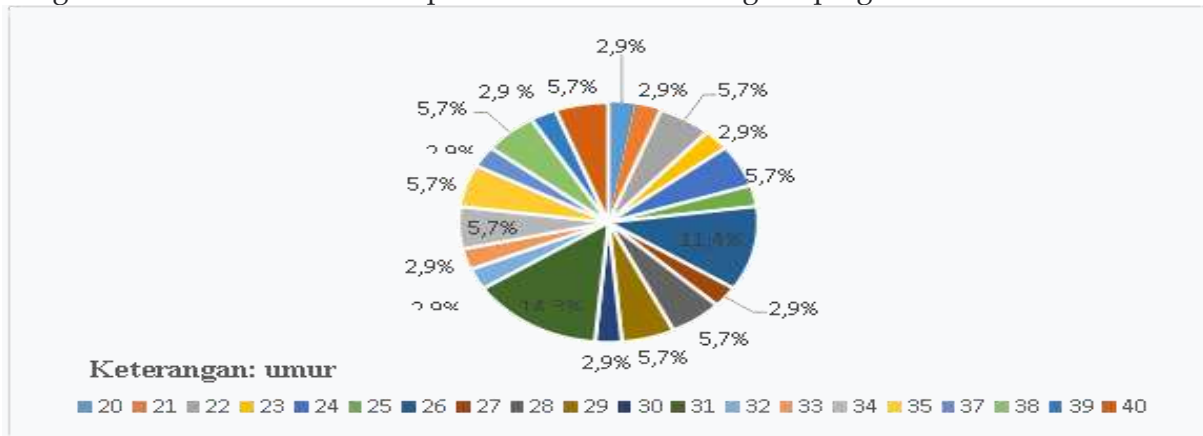
The research design used in this study is a correlational study which aims to reveal the correlational relationship between variables with a cross-sectional approach, namely between knowledge and participation variables in the population of pregnant women in Jiwut Village, Nglegok District, Blitar Regency. Where the total population in this study was 38 people, the sample size was 35 people and with a simple random sampling technique. Data was collected through a survey with a questionnaire conducted from April 11 to May 11, 2022. The questionnaire consisted of 15 statements with a Likert scale to measure the level of knowledge. Meanwhile, to measure the level of participation, researchers conducted interviews and observations on vaccine card evidence. Data analysis in this study used the Spearman Rank Test statistical test. This research has also passed the ethical test as evidenced by a certificate from the Health Research Ethics Committee of the Indonesian Strada Institute of Health Sciences Number: 3103/KEPK/VI/2022.

RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

a. Age

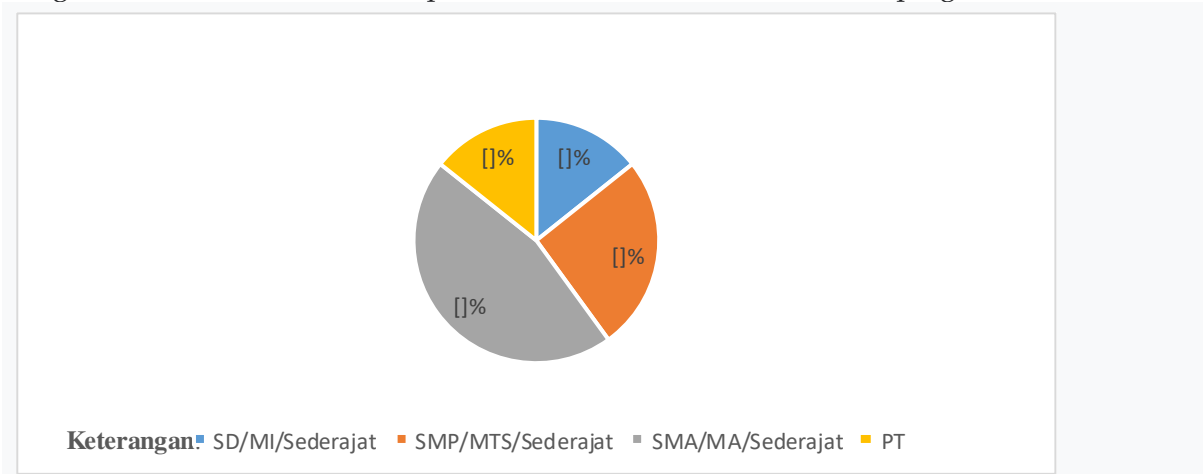
Diagram 1. Characteristics of respondents based on the age of pregnant women



Based on diagram IV.1 data obtained that a small proportion of respondents aged 31 years as many as 5 people (14,3%).

b. Education

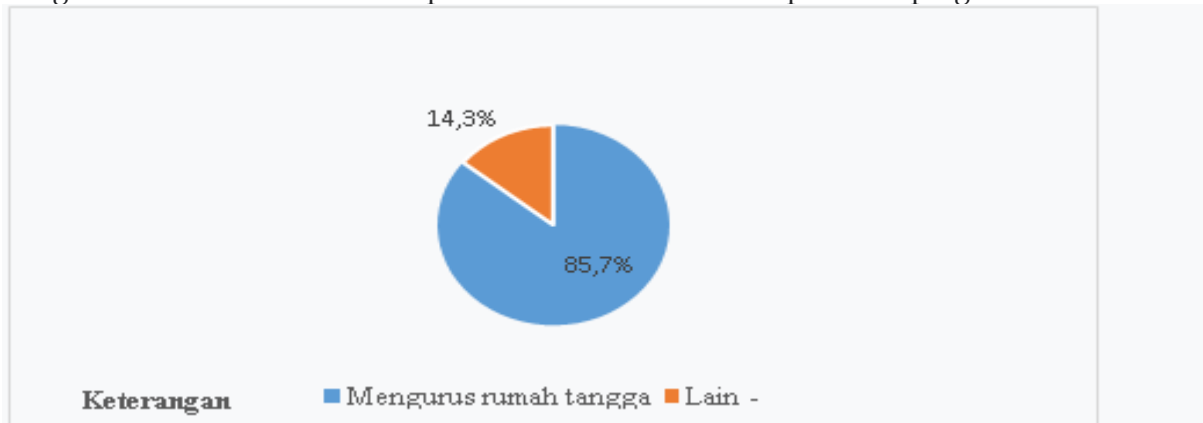
Diagram 2. Characteristics of respondents based on the education of pregnant women



Based on diagram IV.2, it was found that almost half of the respondents had the last education of SMA/MA/equivalent, namely 16 people (45.7%).

c. Work

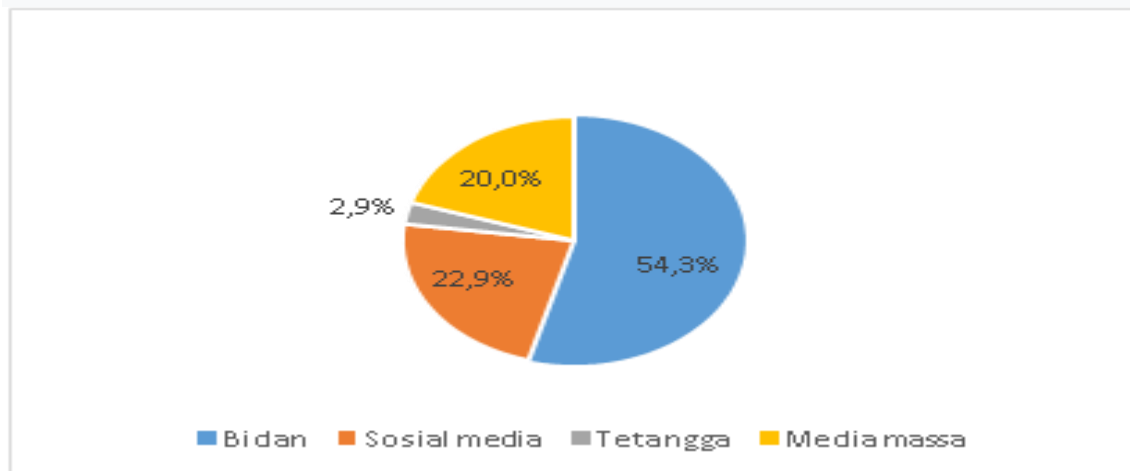
Diagram 3. Characteristics of respondents based on the occupation of pregnant women



Based on diagram IV.3 data obtained that almost all respondents have jobs as housewives as many as 30 people (85.7%).

d. Origin of Information

Diagram IV.4 Characteristics of respondents based on the origin of information obtained by pregnant women about the Covid-19 vaccine



Based on diagram IV.4 it was found that most of the respondents received information about the covid-19 vaccine from midwives, namely 19 people (54.3%).

Variable Characteristics

Respondents Knowledge About Covid-19 Vaccine

Table 1. Distribution of knowledge of pregnant women about the covid-19 vaccine

Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil Tentang Vaksin Covid-19	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
Kurang	12	34,3
Cukup	13	37,1
Baik	10	28,6
Total	35	100

Based on table 1., data shows that almost half of the respondents have sufficient knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine as many as 13 people (37.1%).

Cross Tabulation Between Variables

Table 2. Cross distribution of knowledge of pregnant women about the covid-19 vaccine with the participation of pregnant women in the covid-19 vaccination program

		Participation of pregnant women in the covid-19 vaccination program								Total	
		Less		Enough		Good		Very good			
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Knowledge of pregnant women about the Covid-19 vaccine	Less	0	0	11	31	1	3	0	0	12	34
	Enough	1	3	3	9	7	20	2	6	13	37
	Good	0	0	0	0	4	11	6	17	10	29
Total		1	3	14	40	12	34	8	23	35	100

Based on table 2. data obtained that almost half of the respondents have less knowledge followed by sufficient participation as many as 11 people (31%).

Statistical Test Results

From statistical calculations using the Spearman Rank statistical test, it is obtained that the rhoxy count is 0.782 and because N>30 with = 0.05 where z count

(4.56) > z table (+1.96) then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

Which means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about the covid-19 vaccine and the

level of participation of pregnant women in the covid-19 vaccination program.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymptotic Standardized Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Ordinal by Ordinal	Kendall's tau-b	,676	,083	8,239	,000
	Kendall's tau-c	,676	,082	8,239	,000
	Spearman Correlation	,745	,075	6,421	.000 ^c
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,719	,083	5,947	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		35			

DISCUSSION

a. Respondents Knowledge About Covid-19 Vaccine

Knowledge is the result of curiosity with sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears of certain objects. Knowledge is an important field in the formation of open behavior (Donsu, 2017). Based on the results of the study, almost half of the respondents had sufficient knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine as many as 13 people (37.1%). The level of knowledge of pregnant women about the Covid-19 vaccine in the sufficient category can influence pregnant women in determining attitudes and behavior regarding their health.

b. Respondents' Participation in the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Participation comes from the Latin "partisipare" which can be interpreted in Indonesian, namely taking part or participating. Sastrodipoetra stated that participation is a spontaneous participation based on knowledge and commitment to the interests of the group to achieve the desired end result together. Meanwhile, Nadraha stated that participation means having the courage to accept a commitment to an effort to achieve a common goal. (Lue Sudiyono, 2016). Based on the results of the study, it was found that almost half of the respondents had sufficient participation in

the Covid-19 vaccination program, namely 14 people (40%).

Based on a systematic study conducted by Chiquita Febby Pragitara et al (2022) where this activity focused on pregnant women, it was

found that the higher education level of respondents increased vaccine acceptance. This is in accordance with what was found in this study where only a small proportion of respondents had a higher education level, namely 5 people (14.3%).

c. Knowledge Relationship With Participation

The results of data analysis with statistical calculations using the Spearman Rank statistical test obtained rhoxy count of 0.782 and because $N > 30$ with $\alpha = 0.05$ where z count (4.56) $>$ z table (+1.96) then H_0 is rejected and H_a received. This means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about the COVID-19 vaccine and the level of participation of pregnant women in the COVID-19 vaccination program. When reviewed on the cross-distribution between knowledge and level of participation (table IV.3).

The results of the statistical test stated that the higher the level of knowledge, the better the participation rate for the covid-19 vaccination, good knowledge with a good participation rate for the covid-19

vaccination as many as 4 people (11%) while the good knowledge with the less participation rate on the covid-19 vaccination. not found.

According to Notoatmodjo (2012) that before a person adopts a new behavior (new behavior) within the person there is a sequential process, namely: (1) awareness (awareness); (2) interest (interest); (3) consideration (evaluation); (4) trial, where the subject begins to try to do something according to what the stimulus wants; and (5) adoption where the subject has behaved in accordance with his knowledge, awareness, and attitude towards the stimulus. If someone changes behavior through this process that is based on knowledge, then the behavior will be longer.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about the covid-19 vaccine and the level of participation of pregnant women in the covid-19 vaccination program in Jiwut Village, Nglegok District, Blitar Regency. The researcher's suggestion is that it is hoped that the Covid-19 vaccination activities will be carried out more attractively and with better coordination. In addition, continuous counseling is also more needed, especially to families to increase understanding of what is being conveyed, which in this case is counseling about the covid-19 vaccine so that in the future it is hoped that it will increase the achievement of covid-19 immunization.

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