



Correlation Between Knowledge About the Provision of Covid-19 Vaccines to The Anxiety Level of Pregnant Women at The Adiluhur Health Center in Mesuji Regency

Septika Yani Veronica ^{1*}; Feri Agustriyani¹; Maulia Isnaini¹; Hamid Mukhlis¹

^{1*)} Aisyah University Pringsewu

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 11 March 2021
Accepted 21 June 2022
Published 10 July 2022

Keyword:

Knowledge
Anxiety
Pregnant Women

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by a virus and is currently still an epidemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid-19 a pandemic and became a national emergency status in Indonesia on March 9, 2020. The prevalence of Covid-19 in the world as of January 10, 2022, was 305 million positive cases, with 5.48 million deaths. While vaccine coverage for pregnant women is still low at 30,000 people, most of them refuse to be vaccinated. Vaccination of pregnant women at the Adiluhur Public Health Center in 2021 is 45%. This research objective was to determine the correlation between knowledge about giving the Covid-19 vaccine to the anxiety level of pregnant women at the Adiluhur Public Health Center of Mesuji Regency in 2022. The prevalence of Covid-19 in the world as of January 10, 2022, was 305 million positive cases, with 5.48 million deaths. While vaccine coverage for pregnant women is still low at 30,000 people, most of them refuse to be vaccinated. Vaccination of pregnant women at the Adiluhur Public Health Center in 2021 is 45%. This research objective was to determine the correlation between knowledge about giving the Covid-19 vaccine to the anxiety level of pregnant women at the Adiluhur Public Health Center of Mesuji Regency in 2022. The results showed that the respondents' knowledge was mostly in the good category as many as 32 people (57.1%), respondents' anxiety was mostly in the mild category as many as 25 people (44.6%). Statistical results showed that there is a correlation between knowledge and anxiety of pregnant women at the Adiluhur Public Health Center of Mesuji Regency in 2022. The suggestion health workers to cooperate with the Public Health Center in developing vaccination programs for pregnant women and programs that can increase understanding of pregnant women about giving vaccines through related health education vaccination.

This open access article is under the CC-BY-SA license.



Kata kunci:

Pengetahuan
Kecemasan
Ibu Hamil

*) corresponding author

Septika Yani Veronica

Aisyah University Pringsewu
Email: verosakha@gmail.com

DOI: 10.30604/jika.v7iS1.1195

Copyright @author(s)

ABSTRAK

Covid-19 adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh virus dan saat ini masih menjadi wabah. World Health Organization (WHO) menetapkan Covid-19 sebagai pandemi dan menjadi status darurat nasional di Indonesia pada 9 Maret 2020. Prevalensi Covid-19 di dunia per tanggal 10 Januari 2022 adalah sebesar 305 juta kasus positif, dengan 5,48 juta kasus meninggal dunia. Sedangkan cakupan vaksin pada ibu hamil masih rendah sebesar 30.000 orang, sebagian besar menyatakan penolakan untuk divaksin. Vaksinasi Ibu hamil di Puskesmas Adiluhur pada tahun 2021 sebesar 45%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang pemberian vaksin Covid-19 terhadap tingkat kecemasan ibu hamil di Puskesmas Adiluhur Kabupaten Mesuji Tahun 2022. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif, menggunakan pendekatan

cross sectional. Penelitian di Puskesmas Adiluhur Kabupaten Mesuji pada bulan Januari 2022. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu hamil sebanyak 56 orang, dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 56 orang. Penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan analisis Chi-Square. Hasil penelitian mendapatkan pengetahuan responden sebagian besar dalam kategori baik sebanyak 32 orang (57,1%), kecemasan responden sebagian besar dalam kategori cemas ringan sebanyak 25 orang (44,6%). Hasil statistik mendapatkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan kecemasan ibu hamil di Puskesmas Adiluhur Kabupaten Mesuji Tahun 2022. Bagi tenaga kesehatan, agar dapat bekerjasama dengan Puskesmas dalam membuat program vaksinasi untuk ibu hamil dan program yang dapat meningkatkan pemahaman ibu hamil tentang pemberian vaksin melalui penyuluhan kesehatan terkait vaksinasi.

This open access article is under the CC-BY-SA license.



INTRODUCTION

One disease contagious caused by viruses and when this still becomes plague is Corona Virus Disease or what is often called Covid-19. The World Health Organization (WHO) has designated Covid-19 as a pandemic and become an emergency status national in Indonesia. Disease virus this is family big virus that can cause disease in animals or human. Disease this cause infection breathing start from the common cold until more disease severe (WHO, 2020).

The prevalence of Covid-19 in the world as of January 10, 2022 is of 305 million case positive, with 5.48 million case died. Highest country Covid-19 contributor is the United States (45.3 million cases), India (34.1 million cases) and Brazil (21.7 million cases) (WHO, 2022). Covid-19 prevalence on the same date obtained total 4.27 million case with number Dead of 144 thousand. Prevalence of Covid-19 in Lampung at the same time shows 49,742 cases with number Dead of 3,825 people (WHO, 2022).

Besides death, Covid-19 also has an impact on various sector. Effort for hinder the spread of the Covid-19 virus has hinder activity the economy and its impact to level well-being social the more feel society. Poverty rate return increase after Covid-19 pandemic. Besides it's society too experience disturbance health soul as anxiety, stress and depression, the consequences of Covid-19 pandemic. Regulation for permanent stay at home is trigger existence anxiety, stress and depression (Ministry of Health, 2021).

Based on appeal from Ministry of Health (2021), community should do vaccination in effort prevent Covid-19 transmission, including Mother pregnant. Vaccination this aim for lower risk death and occurrence disease heavy. For that, gift Covid-19 vaccine is necessary becomes priority for vulnerable group. Giving vaccine for mother pregnant could prevent death and disease heavy because of Covid-19 on mom pregnant, fetus, and mother breast-feed could prevented. Vaccine not only protect individual but also give protection for people who don't could immunized' for example at age certain as well as people with disease certain. Vaccine no cause disease. Vaccines that have been used in society already guaranteed safety and general no cause reaction intersection (effect side) which is heavy (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Pregnant women enter to in group susceptible Covid-19 infection. because of that, for avoid risk health until death, good to mother or baby need attention extra to Mother pregnant. This thing because moment pregnant immunity Mother experience drop so that easy infected or infected.

Besides That's it, according to WHO as long as Covid-19 exists disturbance service health and nutrition essential for mothers, babies, children and teenagers so that potential cause pain and death mother, baby and child. Based on Survey data Resident Between The 2015 Census (SUPAS) total Dead mothers in Indonesia is 305 per 100,000 births alive, in other words there are 2 mothers in Indonesia who died every hour (Ministry of Health, 2020).

Society in particular Mother pregnant should know about gift Covid-19 vaccine. This thing minimizes anxiety experienced Mother pregnant during the Covid-19 pandemic. Existence regulation to stay at home, make Mother pregnant feel worried and fear for To do inspection pregnancy, ANC services are also postponed more formerly except for Mother pregnant with risk tall in pregnancy need To do more checks often. The place service health must also apply protocol health moment To do service to patients (Aziz, 2020).

research by Ari tonang et al (2020) mention of 23 mothers pregnant, there are 4 cases who experienced disturbance breathing severe and resulted in 1 case Dead pregnant women, 7 cases birth premature and 2 cases of pre-eclampsia. Covid-19 related close with incident birth preterm, preeclampsia and labor by caesar compared with pregnancy without Covid-19 cases. With consider the more height total Mother pregnant infected with Covid-19 and the height risk for Mother pregnant if infected with Covid-19 to heavy and have an impact on pregnancy and the baby, then required shape effort for give Covid-19 vaccination for Mother pregnant. Effort gift Covid-19 vaccination for Mother pregnant the has recommended by committee National Immunization Expert Advisory (ITAGI). This based on letter Circular of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia HK.02.01/I/2007/2021 regarding Covid-19 Vaccination for Pregnant Women and Adjustments Screening In Implementation Covid-19 Vaccination.

Based on interview on 10 mothers pregnant at the health center Supreme Mesuji Regency, all data obtained Mother pregnant (100%), experiencing anxiety, characterized by with worries infected, trouble in childbirth, transmit to members other families, as well Fright shunned by those closest to him. They say understand about vaccination, but sometimes still afraid for do it, because hear information about effect side vaccinations, such as died.

Based on description above, the researcher want know Relationship Between Knowledge About Giving Covid-19 Vaccine against Anxiety Levels of Pregnant Women at Health Centers Supreme Mesuji Regency in 2022".

METHOD

Study this is study analytic observational and use approach *cross sectional* for know connection know ledge with pregnant women's anxiety about administering the

Covid-19 vaccine, research subjects This is a pregnant woman at the Adiluhur Health Center, Mesuji Regency. This research done on month January 2022, with total sample 56 people who ful fil criteria.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of Pregnant Women and Anxiety of Pregnant Women at Adiluhur Health Center, Mesuji Regency in 2022

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Knowledge Mother		
Well	32	57.1
Not enoughgood	24	42.9
Total	56	100.0
Worry Mother		
Light	25	44.6
Currently	19	33.9
Heavy	12	21.4
Total	56	100.0

The results of the analysis of table 1 show that from 56 pregnant women who have poor knowledge are 24 (42.9%) and those who have good knowledge are (32%). Pregnant women who did not experience mild anxiety were 25 (44.6%), experienced moderate anxiety 19 (33.9%) and who experienced severe anxiety were 12 (21.4%).

Knowledge is the result of knowing someone after sensing a certain object so that it influences someone to be able to make decisions. Measurement of knowledge to explore a person's thinking ability can be done through interviews and also by distributing questionnaires or questionnaires that ask about certain materials to be measured. The cognitive aspects measured include the level of understanding, memorizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing and evaluating abilities. The purpose of measuring cognitive aspects is to explore thinking skills, such as remembering to solving problems (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

The results of the knowledge variable research are in line with Liyuan Tao 's researchet all with the title *Acceptance Of A Covid-19 Vaccine And Associated Factors Among Pregnant Women In China: A Multicenter Cross-Sectional Study Based On Health Belief Model*, where the results of the highest respondents' knowledge in the Good category were 35% (Tao et al, 2021). The high number of respondents who have good knowledge is due to the high curiosity of mothers to seek information about pregnancy during the Covid-19 pandemic. In this 4.0 industrial revolution, information is very easy to obtain through electronic media, both in the form of applications and health websites related to pregnancy. During this pandemic, surfing through electronic media is the right choice for pregnant women to obtain information to increase knowledge of pregnant women regarding pregnancy. (Nwafor et al, 2020)

On result study variable worry in line with study Zainal Arifin et al with the title *The Relationship of Knowledge About Covid-19 And Availability Of Information With Anxiety Levels Pregnant Women Conduct ANC (Antenatal Care) Examinations at Mendik Health Centers in 2021*, where the results of respondents' anxiety levels in the Mild category are 42.6% (Arifin , 2021).

Worried is something emotions and experiences subjective or state someone who doesn't comfortable as well as divided in a number of levels (Kusumawati and Hartono, 2012). There is three factor mechanism happening anxiety, that is factor biological/physiological, in the form of threatening threat _ will need everyday as lack food, drink, protection and security. Brain contains receptors special that can Upgrade neuro regulator inhibition sour gamma - aminobutyrate (GABA), the neurotransmitter GABA plays a role important in mechanism happening anxiety. Besides that, history family experience anxiety own effect as factor predisposition anxiety. Then factor social, that is the presence of distress, among others, in the form of threat to draft self, lost valuable objects / people, and changes in social / economic status. Whereas factor psychological, including in the form of a parenting model from baby until adolescents, coping mechanisms, abilities face pressure, and so on. one _ influencing factors _ worry that is knowledge. This thing related with accompanying education _ affect knowledge (Stuart & Sudden, 1998). If linked with type gender, then woman own level more anxiety _ tall than men, according _ with research conducted by Malik Sallam et al (2020) states that woman own level more anxiety because a woman tend more fast worried and too many think if compared with men (Sallam et al, 2020).

Table 2
Connection Knowledge of Pregnant Women and Anxiety of Pregnant Women at Adiluhur Health Center, Mesuji Regency in 2022

Mother's Knowledge	Worry Mother						Total	P Value	
	Light		Currently		Heavy				
	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Well	19	59.4	7	21.9	6	18.8	32	100	0.029
Not enough Well	6	25	12	50	6	25	24	100	
Total	25	44.6	7	33.9	12	21.4	30	100	

The results of the analysis in table 2 show that from 56 pregnant women, data that part big which experience worry heavy most many experienced by respondent which his knowledge not enough good as much 6 people (25.0%). Statistical test results obtained mark *p value* 0.029 which means there is connection Among knowledge with worry Mother pregnantin public health center Supreme Regency Mesuji 2022.

The results of the above research in line with Research by Ni Made Nurtini , Komang Ayu Purnama Dewi and Ni Ketut Noriani (2021) entitled Knowledge Level Relationship With Anxiety of Pregnant Women During the Covid -19 Pandemic In Practice Independent South Denpasar Working Area Midwife who received results that a da connection Among level knowledge with worry Mother pregnant during the Covid-19 pandemic with mark coefficient correlation (r)= 0,504 means there is correlation positive Among level knowledge with worry Mother pregnant during the Covid-19 pandemic (Nurtini et al, 2021).

Covid-19 is a disease new feeling own impact negative globally, can result in appearance fear, confusion and anxiety in society especially to mom pregnant. Worry is common thing _ found because worry is condition general from Fright or feelings that don't comfortable (Arifin, 2021). The benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine are promising and are recommended by health authorities for administration during pregnancy. Concerns about vaccine safety are a major barrier to vaccination, especially for newly developed vaccines (Ayhan, 2021). Research conducted by Iknur Yeşilçinar et al found correlation positive Among Fright will Corona virus transmission with level anxiety ($p < .05$). Perception risk related to COVID-19 affecting level anxiety and knowledge Mother pregnant (Yeşilçinar, 2022). in line with research by Corbett et all (2020) there are 83.1% women feel worries about health they since occur pandemic *Corona Virus Disease* 2019, and in women pregnant experience enhancement worries more of 50.7% (Corbett, 2020).

Effort in cope worry that, officer expected could give socialization to Mother pregnant. Socialization related Covid-19 vaccine is urgently needed done so that the community especially Mother pregnant capable understand and understand with good about vaccination so that public accept and do vaccination no because instructions or because forced and forced (Wijayanti, 2022). Study in line conducted by Cordero (2021) who stated that campaign massive from House to house by power health local need done for inform and explain related benefits and effects side consequence vaccine for build trust community and improve the success of the Covid-19 vaccination program (Cordero, 2021).

LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

The limitation of this research is that there are several other factors that do not researched like age mother , parity , age pregnancy and work mother .

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

For the community, especially pregnant women, in order to increase knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine by asking health workers , looking for through electronic media or watching TV that presents information about the Covid-19 vaccine. It is hoped that the research results can be used as research development material for researchers. To the

puskesmas and their staff so that they can work together in developing programs vaccination for Mother pregnant and program which could Upgrade understanding of pregnant women about giving vaccines through discussion or counseling health related vaccination.

REFERENCES

- Arifin , Zainal , Sri Winarni, Atik Mawarni and Cahya Tri Purnami . (2021). Connection Knowledge About Covid-19 And Availability Information With Pregnancy Anxiety Levels _ To do ANC (Antenatal Care) Examination at the Puskesmas Educate 2021. *Journal of Public Health (e-Journal)*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.14710/jkm.v10i2.33110>
- Aritonang , J., Nugraeny , L., Sumiatik , & Siregar , RN (2020). Enhancement Understanding Health in Pregnant Women In Effort Covid-19 Prevention . *Journal of SOLMA*, 9(2):261-269. <https://doi.org/10.22236/solma.v9i2.5522>
- Ayhan , Sule Goncu et all. (2021). *Covid-19 Vaccine Acceptance in Pregnant Women. International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics* , 154(2):291-296
- Corbett, GA, Milne, SJ, Hehir, MP, Lindow , SW, & O'connell , MP (2020). *Health Anxiety And Behavioral Changes Of Pregnant Women During The Covid-19 Pandemic .European Journal Of Obstetrics, Gynecology, And Reproductive Biology* ,249 :96–97. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejogrb.2020.04.022>
- Cordero, DA (2021). *Rebuilding Public Trust: A Clarified Response To Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Predicament. Journal of Public Health (Oxford, England)* , 43(2):303–304.<https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/dfab020>
- Ministry of Health (2020). *Isolation Independent* . Jakarta: Ministry of Health RI.
- Kusumawati and Hartono. (2012). *Psychiatric Nursing Textbook* . Jakarta: Salemba medicine .
- Naqiy , MN (2021). The Effectiveness of the Inner Recon Website Reduce Worry Quarantine Independent Insider _ Monitoring (ODP). *Journal Talent* , 16(1):5-18
- Nursalam . (2013). *Approach Practical Methodology Research Nursing* . Jakarta: Sagung Seto
- Nurtini , Ni Made, Komang Ayu Purnama Dewi and Ni Ketut Noriani . (2021). Knowledge Level Relationship With Pregnant Women Anxiety During the Covid -19 Pandemic In Practice Independent South Denpasar Work Area Midwife . *Journal National Health Research (JRKN)*, 5(2):94-100
- Notaotmodjo , Soekidjo . (2014). *Methodology Health Research* . Edition Second . Jakarta: Rineka Create .
- Nwafor , Johnbosco Ifunanya et all. (2020). *Knowledge And Practice Of Preventive Measures Against Covid-19 Infection Among Pregnant Women In A Low-Resource African Setting.medRxiv The Preprint Serve For Health Sciences* . <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.15.20066894>
- Ramirez, Brodie, et al. (2017). *Anxiety InPatients Undergoing Cataract Surgery : A Pre and Post Operative Comparison. California, San Francisco, USA: Clinical Ophthalmology* .
- Riyanto , Agus . (2011). *Application Methodology Research* . Jakarta : EGC. Smeltzer & Barre (2012). *Nursing Medical Surgery* . Jakarta: EGC.
- Sallam , M., Dababseh , D., Yaseen, A., Al-Haidar, A., Ababneh , NA, Bakri, FG, & Mahafzah , A. (2020). *Conspiracy Beliefs Are*

Associated With Lower Knowledge And Higher Anxiety Levels Regarding Covid-19 Among Students At The University Of Jordan . International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health , 17(14):1–15.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17144915>

Stuart & Sundeen . (1998). Book Pocket Mental Nursing . Jakarta: EGC

Septiasari , Ratih Mega and Nurya Viandika . (2021). Relationship Between Knowledge of Covid-19 and the Intelligence of Pregnant Women During Covid-19 pandemic . *Jl-KES: Journal Health Sciences* , 4(2):71-74

Skjefte , Malia et al. (2021). *Covid-19 Vaccine Acceptance Among Pregnant Women And Mothers Of Young Children: Results Of A Survey In 16 Countries. European Journal of Epidemiology*, 36:197–211. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10654-021-00728-6>

Tao, Liyuan et all. (2021). *Acceptance Of A Covid-19 Vaccine And Associated Factors Among Pregnant Women In China: A Multicenter Cross-Sectional Study Based On Health Belief Model .Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics* , 17(8):2378–2388.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2021.1892432>

Wijayanti , Novita, Diyan Indriyani and Siti Kholifah . (2022). The Effectiveness of Health Education on Anxiety Levels Participant Covid-19 Vaccination for Vulnerable Communities in Work Areas Public health center Mumbulsari Regency Jember . *UM Jember Repository* : <http://repository.unmuhjember.ac.id/id/eprint/13664>

