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Pregnant Women's Level of Participation in the COVID-19 Vaccination Program is Influenced by their Knowledge about the Vaccine

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ABSTRACT

A novel virus is the cause of COVID-19. As part of its response to the corona virus epidemic, Indonesia has implemented vaccination against the infection. The goal of coronavirus vaccination is to successfully develop or boost an individual's resistance to infection. The purpose of this study is to examine the connection between pregnant women's level of involvement in the Covid-19 vaccination program and their awareness about the vaccine. A correlational study strategy was employed in this investigation. Using a straightforward random sampling procedure, the population consisted of all pregnant women. Questionnaires and documentation sheets were used to collect data. The Spearman Rank test as a statistical test. Nearly half of the respondents possessed adequate understanding, according to the study's findings.

Keywords: covid-19 vaccine, knowledge, participation, pregnant women

BACKGROUND

New diseases have been found in recent years, specifically since the end of 2019, and they have negatively affected human living conditions in a number of nations. Covid-19 is the name of this illness. Wuhan, China, was the first place where the coronavirus, or Covid, spread. Covid is an infectious disease that can cause mild to severe symptoms. The most typical symptoms of coronavirus include headache, phlegm production, weariness or myalgia, fever, and convulsions. Premature rupture of the membranes, preterm labor, intrauterine fetal death (IUFD), limited fetal growth (IUGR), and neonatal death are among the unfavorable obstetric outcomes linked to this illness (Kostania, Gita et al, 2021). Corona virus vaccination has been implemented in Indonesia as a component of the system for managing.

Knowledge plays a crucial role in how a person's conduct develops since it shapes beliefs, which in turn can affect behavior. According to the findings of Istriyati's 2011 study, respondents with less information were more likely than those with more knowledge to fail to vaccinate their children against all of the basic diseases. Aside from that, Gondowardojo's 2014 research findings showed that attitudes tended to be more positive at high knowledge levels and more negative at low and medium knowledge levels across all knowledge levels. This is also consistent with findings from Sri Untari's 2021 study, which found that the more pregnant women know about COVID-19. (Ripursari & Ernawati, 2022).

During the pandemic, the death rate for pregnant women increased. From information collected by POGI Surabaya Branch, in East Java during January to June 2021, 329 pregnant/giving women died. What is astonishing is that in July 2021 alone, 311 pregnant/giving women have died. The increase in corona virus cases shows that there has been an increase in cases of pregnant women who are positive for the corona virus. Because

of this phenomenal case, the government is taking an approach regarding the corona virus vaccination program for pregnant women as stated in the Health Service Circular Letter (SE) Number HK.02.01/I/2007/2021. However, in reality on the ground, this policy has received pros and cons reactions in several circles of society. (Perencanaan et al., 2020). This has an impact on the low level of participation of pregnant women in their visits to receive Covid-19 vaccination. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between pregnant women's knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine and the level of participation of pregnant women in the Covid-19 vaccination program.

METHODS

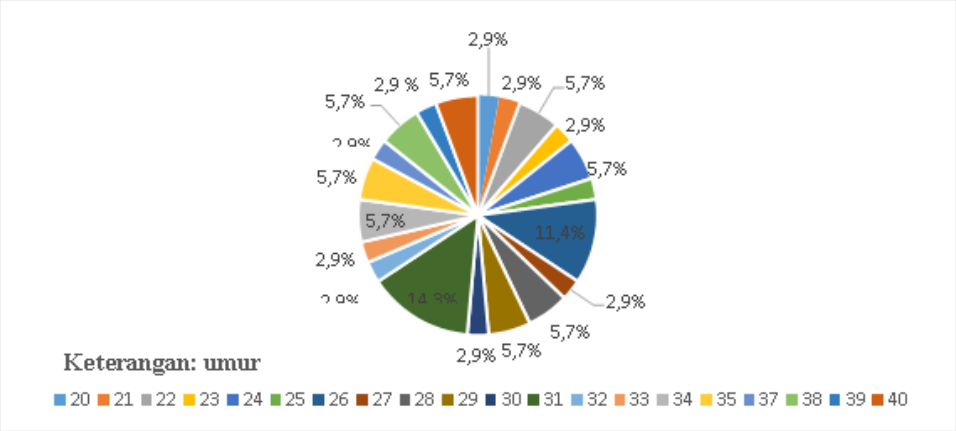
In order to determine the correlational link between variables using a cross-sectional approach, specifically between the variables of knowledge and involvement in the population of pregnant women, a correlational study design was employed in this work. Using a straightforward random sampling technique, the study's sample size was 35 individuals, while the population consisted of 38 individuals. (Pertiwi & Ayubi, 2022). A survey using a questionnaire was used to collect data between April 11 and May 11, 2022. To gauge the level of knowledge, the questionnaire included 15 statements on a Likert scale. In the meantime, researchers observed vaccine card evidence and conducted interviews to gauge the degree of participation. The Spearman Rank Test was the statistical test utilized for data analysis in this study.

RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics

Age

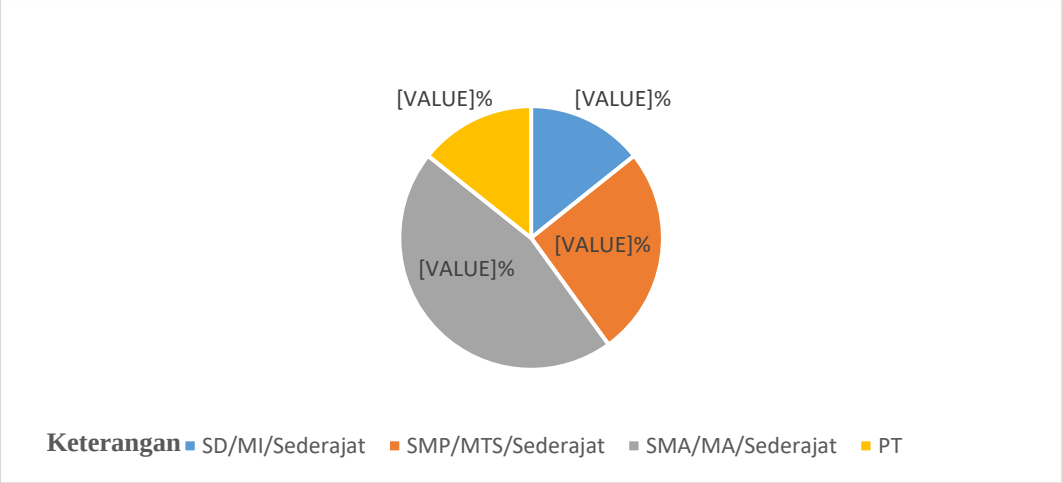
Diagram IV.1 Characteristics of respondents based on the age of pregnant women



Based on diagram IV.1, data shows that a small proportion of respondents were 31 years old, namely 5 people (14.3%).

Education

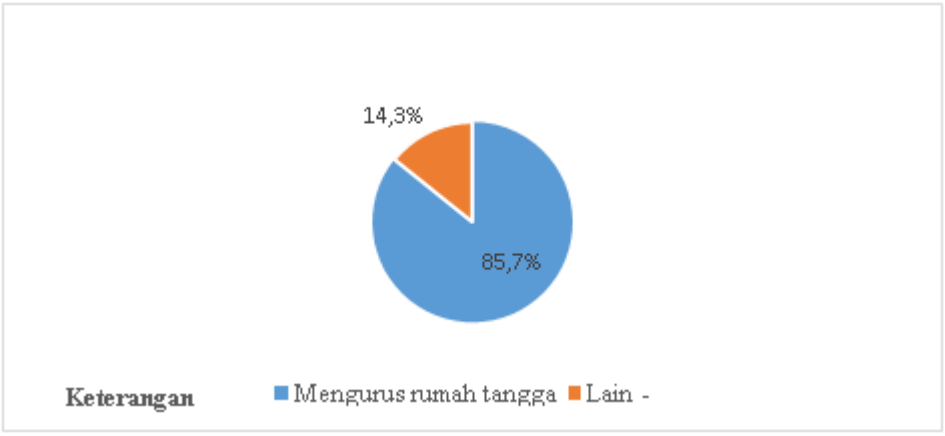
Diagram IV.2 Characteristics of respondents based on pregnant women's education



Based on diagram IV.2, data shows that almost half of the respondents had a high school/MA/equivalent education, namely 16 people (45.7%).

Work

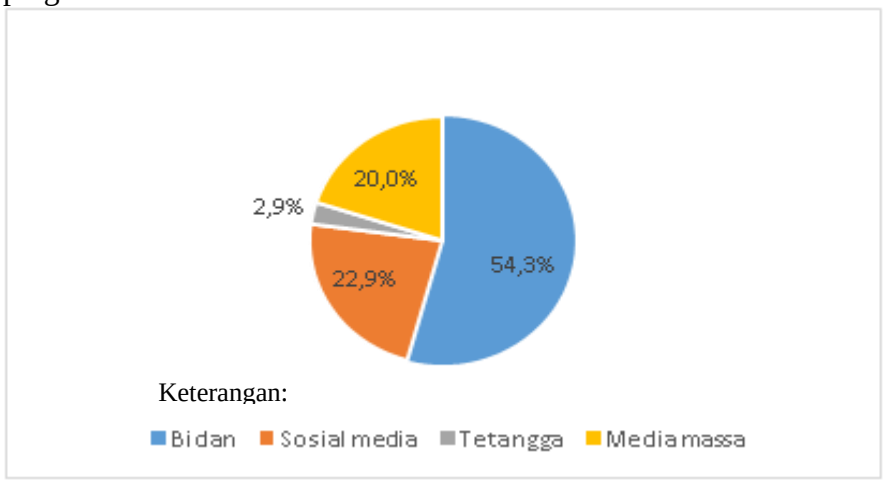
Diagram IV.3 Characteristics of respondents based on employment of pregnant women



Based on diagram IV.3, data shows that almost all respondents work as housewives, 30 people (85.7%).

Origin of Information

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



Based on diagram IV.4, data shows that the majority of respondents received information about the Covid-19 vaccine from midwives, namely 19 people (54.3%).

Variable Characteristics

Respondents' Knowledge About the Covid-19 Vaccine

Pregnant Women's Knowledge About the Covid-19 Vaccine	Amount	Percentage (%)
Not enough	12	34,3
Enough	13	37,1
Good	10	28,6
Total	35	100

Table IV.1 Distribution of pregnant women's knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine

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

Respondent Participation in the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Participation of Pregnant Women in the Covid-19 Vaccination Program	Amount	Percentage (%)
Not enough	1	2,8
Enough	14	40,0
Good	12	34,3
Very well	8	22,9
Total	35	100

Table IV.2 Distribution of participation of pregnant women in the Covid-19 vaccination program

Based on table IV.2, data shows that almost half of the respondents had sufficient participation in the Covid-19 vaccination program, namely 14 people (40%).

Cross Tabulation Between Variables

		Participation of pregnant women in the Covid-19 vaccination program						Total	
		not enough		Enough	Good	very well			
		f	%	f%	f%	f	%	f	%
Pregnant Women's Knowledge about the Covid-19 Vaccine	Not enough	0	0	1131	13	0	0	12	34
	Enough	1	3	39	720	2	6	13	37
	Good	0	0	00	411	6	17	10	29
Total		1	3	1440	1234	8	23	35	100

Table IV.3 Cross distribution of pregnant women's knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine with the participation of pregnant women in the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Based on table IV.3, data shows that almost half of the respondents had insufficient knowledge, followed by sufficient participation, namely 11 people (31%).

Statistical Test Results

From statistical calculations using the Spearman Rank statistical test, it was found that the

calculated rhoxy was 0.782 and because N>30 with α = 0.05 where z calculated (4.56) > z table (+1.96) then Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted. Which means there is a relationship between pregnant women's knowledge 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			

Table IV.5 Table of Spearman Rank correlation output with spss

Apart from that, it has also been proven by the Spearman Rank statistical test with SPSS. Based on the output above, it is known that the sig (2-tailed) value is <0.05, meaning there is a significant relationship between variable x (knowledge) and variable y (participation). Other data obtained a correlation coefficient of 0.745, which means the level of strength of correlation/relationship is a strong relationship. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between pregnant women's knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine and the level of participation of pregnant women in the Covid-19 vaccination program.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of Respondents Regarding the Covid-19 Vaccine

Curiosity about sensory processes, particularly the eyes and ears of particular objects, leads to knowledge. According to Donsu (2017), knowledge has a significant role in the development of open conduct. Nearly half of the respondents, or 13 individuals (37.1%), had adequate understanding regarding the Covid-19 vaccination, according to the study's findings. Pregnant women's attitudes and behaviors toward their health can be influenced by their level of awareness about the Covid-19 vaccine, which falls into the adequate group.

Participation of Respondents in the Covid-19 Vaccination Initiative

The Latin word "partisipare" is the root of the Indonesian term "participation," which means "taking part." According to Sastrodipoetra, involvement is unplanned involvement founded on commitment and expertise.

According to data from a comprehensive study by Chiquita Febby Pragitara et al. (2022), which concentrated on pregnant women, respondents' acceptance of vaccines increased with their degree of education. This is consistent with the study's findings, which showed that just a small percentage of respondents five, or 14.3% had a high level of education.

The Connection between Participation and Knowledge

According to the data analysis and statistical calculations utilizing the Spearman Rank statistical test, the calculated rhoxy was 0.782. Ho was rejected and Ha was approved since N>30 with α = 0.05 where z computed (4.56) > z table (+1.96). This indicates that there is a connection between the Covid-19 vaccine awareness of expectant mothers.

Before adopting a new behavior, a person must go through a series of internal processes, according to Notoatmodjo (2012). These include: (1) awareness; (2) interest; (3) consideration (evaluation); (4) trial, in which the subject tries to do something in accordance with what the stimulus wants; and (5) adoption, in which the subject has acted in accordance with his knowledge, awareness, and attitude toward the stimulus. A person's behavior will endure longer if they alter it through this approach, specifically based on knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Pregnant women's degree of involvement in the Covid-19 vaccination program in Jiwut Village, Nglegok District, Blitar Regency, is correlated with their understanding of the vaccine. "It is hoped that the Covid-19 vaccination activity will be carried out more interestingly and with better coordination," the researcher suggests. In addition, ongoing counseling is required, particularly for families, to improve comprehension of the message being delivered. In this situation, the counseling focuses on the Covid-19 vaccine, with the expectation that it will increase the number of Covid-19 vaccinations in the future.

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