

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG COVID-19 DENGAN SIKAP KEIKUTSERTAAN VAKSINASI COVID-19

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: ibu hamil merupakan salah satu sasaran kelompok rentan terinfeksi covid-19. Pemerintah membuat kebijakan setiap ibu hamil yang memenuhi persyaratan berhak mendapatkan vaksinasi Covid-19. Meskipun demikian, cakupan vaksinasi kelompok ibu hamil belum optimal. **Tujuan:** menganalisis hubungan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap sikap keikutsertaan vaksin Covid-19 pada ibu hamil. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif korelatif menggunakan pendekatan waktu *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *consecutive sampling* pada 50 ibu hamil (13-42 minggu) pasien di BPS Ummu Hani, Kasihan, Bantul, DIY. Data dianalisis dengan uji Chi-Square. **Hasil:** sebagian besar responden ibu hamil di PMB Umu Hani memiliki pengetahuan yang baik serta sikap positif atau mendukung keikutsertaan vaksinasi Covid-19. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang Covid-19 dengan sikap ibu tentang keikutsertaan vaksinasi Covid-19 ($p < 0.05$). Karakteristik usia ($p < 0.05$) dan pendidikan memiliki hubungan ($p < 0.05$) signifikan, sementara pekerjaan ($p > 0.05$) tidak ada hubungan signifikan dengan pengetahuan tentang Covid-19. Belum dapat disimpulkan hubungan agama/keyakinan dengan pengetahuan Covid-19 karena semua responden beragama Islam. **Kesimpulan:** Semakin baik tingkat pengetahuan ibu, semakin ibu bersikap positif atau mendukung dalam vaksinasi Covid-19. Masih lebih rendahnya prevalensi sikap mendukung vaksinasi Covid-19 pada ibu hamil dibanding yang berpengetahuan baik menunjukkan masih adanya gap masalah. Promosi kesehatan dengan mengedepankan aspek-aspek keamanan vaksin pada ibu hamil diharapkan dapat dilakukan untuk mengoptimalkan sikap positif ibu hamil terhadap vaksin Covid-19.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PREGNANT WOMEN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT COVID-19 WITH PARTICIPATION ATTITUDE TOWARDS COVID-19 VACCINATION

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnant women were among vulnerable group for COVID-19 infection. The government makes a policy that every pregnant woman who meets the requirements to get a Covid-19 vaccination. However, the vaccination coverage for pregnant women has not been optimal. **Objective:** to analyze the relationship between the level of knowledge and the attitude for Covid-19 vaccine participation in pregnant women. **Methods:** This was a quantitative research with descriptive correlative design using cross-sectional time approach. Samples were taken by consecutive sampling technique in a total of 50 pregnant women (13-42 weeks) at BPS Ummu Hani, Kasihan, Bantul, DIY. Data were analyzed by Chi-Square test. **Results:** most of the pregnant women respondents at PMB Umu Hani had good knowledge and a positive attitude or supported Covid-19 vaccination. There was a significant relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about Covid-19 and mother's positive attitude about Covid-19 vaccination participation ($p < 0.05$). Characteristics of age ($p < 0.05$) and education had a significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship, while occupation ($p > 0.05$) had no significant relationship with knowledge about Covid-19. The relationship between religion/belief and knowledge of Covid-19 was inconclusive because all respondents were Muslim. **Conclusion:** The higher level of knowledge about Covid-19, the more positive or supportive the pregnant women towards Covid-19 vaccination. The lower prevalence of attitudes supporting Covid-19 vaccination among pregnant women compared to those with good knowledge indicates that there is still a problem gap. Health promotion by prioritizing aspects of vaccine safety in pregnant women was encouraged to optimize the positive attitude towards Covid-19 vaccination among pregnant women.