

## ABSTRAK

### PENGARUH EDUKASI VAKSINASI COVID19 MELALUI VIDEO TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS NAIONI KOTA KUPANG TAHUN 2021

Lourdes Garry Wijaya Seran<sup>1</sup>, Iswanto<sup>2</sup>, Ana Kurniati<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,  
email : lourdesgws89@gmail.com, iswanto@poltekkesjogja.ac.id,  
ana.calystara@gmail.com

**Latar Belakang:** Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia, WHO menetapkan Covid-19 sebagai *Public Health Emergency Of International Concern* (PHEIC). Banyak langkah yang telah ditempuh pemerintah guna menekan penyebaran Covid-19 diantaranya yaitu Vaksin Covid-19. Data survey penerimaan masyarakat tentang vaksinasi yang di adakan *World Health Organization* (WHO), *The National Immunization Technical Advisory Group* (NITAG), *United Nations Children's Fund* (UNICEF) dan Kementerian Kesehatan di Indonesia pada September 2020 menyebutkan dari 112.888 masyarakat Indonesia yang terlibat 7,6% diantaranya menolak vaksinasi sementara yang ragu sebanyak 27,6%. Data dari dinas kesehatan kota kupang oktober 2021 dari 877 ibu hamil hanya 38 (2,3%) ibu hamil yang telah mendapatkan vaksin covid 19, sementara untuk puskesmas Naioni belum ada ibu hamil yang mendapatkan vaksin covid 19.<sup>8</sup>

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui Pengaruh Edukasi Melalui Video Terhadap Tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil terhadap vaksinasi covid19 di Puskesmas Naioni.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini adalah *pre-eksperimental* dengan design *Prepost test with control group design* Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari 2022. Subjek penelitian sejumlah 41 orang ibu hamil di bagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu kelompok Eksperimen dan Kelompok Kontrol. dengan instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data Univariat menggunakan distribusi Frekuensi. dan Analisis data Bivariat menggunakan *Wilcoxon*

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil uji hipotesis Tingkat Pengetahuan menunjukkan nilai p-value sebesar 0,001 yang berarti bahwa *p-value* kurang dari 0,05 sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada selisih perbedaan rata rata pengetahuan ibu tentang vaksinasi covid 19 pada ibu hamil pada kelompok eksperimen dan kelompok kontrol di masa pandemi covid -19 di puskesmas Naioni. Hasil uji hipotesis Sikap menunjukkan nilai p-value sebesar 0,008 yang berarti bahwa p-value kurang dari 0,05 sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada selisih perbedaan rata rata sikap ibu tentang vaksinasi covid 19 pada ibu hamil pada kelompok eksperimen dan kelompok kontrol di masa pandemi covid -19 di puskesmas Naioni.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada pengaruh edukasi vaksinasi covid 19 Melalui Media Video terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan ibu hamil. Ada pengaruh edukasi Vaksinasi covid 19 Melalui Media Video terhadap Perubahan sikap Ibu Hamil

**Kata Kunci :** Pengaruh, Video, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Vaksinasi Covid19 Ibu hamil

## ABSTRACT

### THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 VACCINATION EDUCATION THROUGH VIDEOS ON KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ATTITUDE OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN NAIONI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, KUPANG CITY IN 2021

Lourdes Garry Wijaya Seran<sup>1</sup>, Iswanto<sup>2</sup>, Ana Kurniati<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Yogyakarta,

e-mail : lourdesgws89@gmail.com, iswanto@poltekkesjogja.ac.id,

[ana.calystara@gmail.com](mailto:ana.calystara@gmail.com)

**Background:** The World Health Organization, WHO has designated Covid-19 as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Many steps have been taken by the government to suppress the spread of Covid-19, including: Covid-19 Vaccination. Community acceptance survey data on vaccinations conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO), The National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Health in Indonesia in September 2020 stated that from 112,888 Indonesians that involved in the vaccination, 7.6% of them refused the vaccination while 27.6% were in doubt. Data from the Kupang City Health Office in October 2021 from 877 pregnant women only 38 (2.3%) pregnant women had received the COVID-19 vaccine, while for the Naioni Public Health Center there were no pregnant women who had received the Covid-19 vaccine.

**Research Objectives:** To determine the effect of education through video on the level of knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women towards the COVID-19 vaccination at the Naioni Public Health Center.

**Research Methods:** This study was a pre-experimental design. Prepost test with control group design. The research subjects were 41 pregnant women who were divided into two groups, namely the experimental group and the control group using questionnaire as the research instrument. Univariate data analysis used Frequency distribution method and Bivariate data is analyzed using Wilcoxon.

**Research Results:** The results of the Knowledge Level hypothesis test showed a p-value of 0.001 which means that the p-value is less than 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a difference in the average knowledge of mothers about COVID-19 vaccination in pregnant women in the experimental group and the control group during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Naioni Public Health Center. The results of the Attitude hypothesis test showed a p-value of 0.008 which means that the p-value is less than 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a difference in the average attitude of mothers about the COVID-19 vaccination in pregnant women in the experimental group and the control group during the COVID-19 at the Naioni Public Health Center.

**Conclusion:** There is an effect of covid 19 vaccination education through video media on increasing knowledge of pregnant women.

**Keywords:** Effect, Video, Knowledge, Attitude, Covid19 Vaccination, Pregnant women

