

Relationship Of Knowledge With Parents' Perceptions About Covid-19 Vaccination In Children In The UPTD Puskesmas Area Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Year 2022

Fitriani Fadillah

Faculty Of Health Sciences North Sumatra Haji University

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Knowledge,
Parents' perception

ABSTRACT

Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions. With this knowledge, people will understand how to act to prevent COVID-19. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and parents' perceptions of covid 19 vaccination in children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022. This research method used descriptive design (cross sectional), the population in this study were children who were vaccinated at the Sri Padang Cliff Health Center and the sampling technique used the accedental sampling technique, the number of samples was 36 people. The data analysis used was univariate analysis. and bivariate using chi-square test. The results obtained from 36 respondents showed that the majority had good knowledge while Pparent's perception of COVID-19 vaccination in children is positive. Bivariately the results of the study showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and parents' perceptions of COVID-19 vaccination in children in the uptd area of the Sri Padang Cliff Public Health Center in 2022 which was marked by the statistical test results obtained p-value $0.000 < 0.05$. The conclusion in this study is that there is a statistically significant relationship between knowledge and parents' perceptions of covid 19 vaccination in children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022.

E-mail:

fitrifadillahdillah@gmail.com

Copyright © 2022 Science Midwifery.

1. Introduction

Health is an important thing in life, maintaining health is an effort to prevent disease. The world is currently wary of the spread of a disease known as the corona virus or Covid-19. Covid-19 or Corona Virus Disease-19 is a new virus that attacks the human respiratory system, after being first discovered in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019, quickly spread throughout the world. Unlike other infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, SARS, bird flu or Avian Influenza, and MERS, Covid-19 can spread quickly through direct interaction (in crowds, spread through sneezing, and touching). (Aslan et al., 2020)

Based on data from WHO, ECDC, CDC-US NHC-PRC Worldometers gov.dst, the number of COVID-19 infections worldwide has reached 433.96 million cases, and 5.96 million people died, 66,113,175 people are still being treated (positive) active), and 361,888,491 patients were declared cured. The Indonesian Pediatrician Association (IDAI) explained that until January 1, 2021, out of a total of 743,198 positive cases, 2.7% of them were children aged 0 to 5 years, and 8.8% were dominated by children aged 6 to 18 years even until February 2021. Child mortality in Indonesia due to Covid 19 is included in the highest number in Asia Pacific. Parents always expect their children to always be in good health during the Covid-19 pandemic, in an effort to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19

requires good knowledge to take action and direct children to behave based on their knowledge. (Purnamasari & Raharyani, 2020)

Meanwhile, Covid cases in children in the city of Medan are still increasing. January 2022 to February 4, 2022, There were 1,305 active cases of COVID-19. Where, 20 percent was donated from positive confirmed cases by 20 percent. "Usually, child cases only contribute 10 percent, but currently the contribution of children is more than 20 percent, maybe because of the PTM," said Inke Nadia D Lubis, from the North Sumatra branch of the Indonesian Pediatrician Association (IDAI), to reporters at the North Sumatra Governor's official residence in North Sumatra. Medan City, Monday afternoon, February 7, 2022 (Yuliaty et al., 2021).

Suffering child COVID-19 tend to experience milder or even asymptomatic symptoms. This is thought to occur because in children, thymus gland as the body's immune system is still working optimally (Padila et al., 2021). Symptoms of Corona virus infection that can appear in children. Although very rare, symptoms of indigestion, such as vomiting and diarrhea, can also be experienced by children who suffer from COVID-19. Not only that, the symptoms of Corona virus infection in children can also develop into: septic shock and acute respiratory distress syndrome or severe acute respiratory failure (KAMILA, 2020). After being declared cured, children are also at risk for long-haul COVID-19 which can sometimes cause more serious health problems, namely: multi-system inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C) or organ damage due to inflammation caused by Corona virus infection. (Akbar & Aidha, 2020)

Prevention of covid 19 Currently, Indonesia is running a program COVID-19 vaccination gradually. As of January 11, 2022, more than 170 million people have received the first dose of vaccine and 117 million people have received the second dose of vaccine. The COVID-19 vaccination aims to build immunity against the Corona virus. In addition, vaccination also aims to form herd immunity. That way, people who cannot get the vaccine because they have certain conditions, such as a severe allergic reaction to the vaccine, can be protected. To achieve the above goals, the COVID-19 vaccine can now be given to children aged 6-18 years, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers. Meanwhile, for people who have a history of disease or suffer from certain conditions, vaccination can be done, but must have permission from a doctor.

COVID-19 vaccination for children not only protects children from infection with the Covid-19 virus, but is also important to prevent children from transmitting it to susceptible adults. (Zulaikha, 2021). That way, the chain of transmission of the Corona virus can be broken. Coronavirus infection in children also often occurs in addition to occur in adults. Symptoms experienced by children can be mild, but can also be fatal. To reduce the risk of children being infected with the Corona virus and break the chain of transmission, it is necessary to administer the COVID-19 vaccine to children (Isad & Retnowulandari, 2022). Giving children the COVID-19 vaccine can provide medical benefits and can overcome community transmission. However, not all pediatric populations can be given the Sinovac vaccine. Some contraindications are in children with autoimmune diseases, children with cancer undergoing chemotherapy/radiotherapy, on immunosuppressant treatment, and chronic uncontrolled disease. However, children with comorbidities are reported to have a higher risk of mortality and risk of infection when exposed to COVID-19 (Sutari et al., 2022).

The government officially kicks off the COVID-19 vaccination for children aged 6-11 years on Tuesday, December 14, 2021. Vaccination for children aged 6-11 years is planned to be carried out in stages. In the first stage, vaccination will be carried out in provinces and districts/cities with the criteria for vaccination coverage of dose 1 above 70% and vaccination coverage for the elderly above 60%.

Immunity in children who have not been formed causes children to be more susceptible to diseases and unhealthy conditions compared to adults. This causes children to be very easily infected by a disease (MEOK, nd). Preventive efforts carried out by the government in the form of vaccination are an effort from the government to prevent children from being infected with infectious diseases, so that the incidence of infection will decrease, and reduce disability and death rates in children. (Wahidah et al., 2020)

Vaccination is one of the prevention of infectious diseases, especially diseases that can be prevented by vaccination. The way vaccination works is by giving certain bacterial or viral antigens that have been weakened or killed with the aim of stimulating the body's immune system to form antibodies (Kemenkes RI, 2016).

The role of parents is very important in vaccinating children. Therefore, it is necessary to cooperate with parents in supporting the administration of vaccines. "This is a form of cooperation with parents in supporting the administration of vaccines. The role of parents is very important, especially to accompany children because parents know and know their child's health history better, "

Parental knowledge is very important in the success of vaccination for children aged 6-11 years. The active participation of parents in inviting children aged 6-11 years to get vaccinated against COVID-19 can help speed up vaccination coverage. in all regions in Indonesia. (health office, bali 2022)

Previous research by (Dina Fakhrina, 2021) with the title. The relationship between the level of knowledge of Covid-19 and the public's perception of child vaccination in the work area of the Lampulo Health Center. This type of research is an analytic observational with a cross sectional design. This study involved 51 respondents who were determined by simple random sampling technique. The results of this study indicate that respondents have a high level of knowledge of COVID-19 (26 (51%) and a good perception of child vaccination 40 (78.4%). analysis with the spearman test obtained p value is 0.031 (p value < 0.05) and correlation coefficient (r = 0.303), it is concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge of covid-19 and perceptions about child vaccination(Hardiansyah et al., 2021).

Pros and cons occurred in a number of parents who were asked to respond to vaccinations for ages 6 to 11 years. Previously, the Covid-19 vaccine, especially Sinovac, had obtained a BPOM permit to be injected into children aged 6-11 years. The purpose of giving vaccines to children aged 6-11 years is that along with the implementation of vaccines for adults, communal immunity can be formed. With the vaccine, the child will have antibodies so that the possibility of transmitting or transmitting the virus both in the school and home environment becomes less risky, because the child has been vaccinated, which makes the child immune and more protected. If you have been vaccinated and one day the child is exposed to Covid-19, the benefits are: the child will not get sick or only experience pain with mild symptoms due to the effects of having been vaccinated. (Indonesian media, 2021).

The initial survey conducted by researchers from the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center of 10 parents at the puskesmas said that some agreed and some did not, 7 people said that they did not agree with being vaccinated because they were worried about their child's condition. while the other 3 agreed due to the face-to-face process at school.

2. Research methods

2.1 Research Type and Design

This type of research used is descriptive correlation which is to explain the relationship between variables. Measurement of research data (independent and dependent variables) was carried out once and simultaneously. In this study, we will analyze the covid 19 vaccination in children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022.

This research design uses a cross sectional approach by emphasizing the time of measurement and data observation between the dependent and independent variables and is carried out once at a time (Point time approach) (Nursalam, 2011).

2.2 Research Location and Research Time

This research was conducted in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center. The reason for choosing the research location is that there are patients to be studied and the sample is sufficient and research has never been carried out in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022

This research was conducted in February-April 2022 when the time was calculated from the pre-survey and continued with preliminary study activities, submission of titles, preparation of research proposals, proposal seminars, instrument testing, questionnaire distribution and trial results.

2.3 Population And Sample

The population is the total number consisting of objects or subjects that have certain characteristics and qualities determined by the researcher to be studied and then draw conclusions (Notoadmojo, 2016). The population in this study from January to March 2022 were 89 children who

were vaccinated.

The sample is part of a number of characteristics possessed by the population used for research (Notoadmojo, 2016). The sample in this study were mothers whose children were vaccinated. The sampling method in this study was using the accidental method *sampling* that is a technique of collecting data sources by determining the sample by chance, namely children who were vaccinated at the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi health center. With a study time of 1 week, the number of samples was 36 people.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Univariate Results

1. Characteristics of Respondents

Based on the results of research at the Sri Padang Health Center, it is known that the data on the characteristics of respondents based on gender, age of respondents, and marital status are 71 people. The results of the respondent's characteristic data are presented in the form of a table below:

TABLE 1
DATA CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON GENDER AND AGE AT THE UPTD SRI PADANG TEBING HIGH HEALTH HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Man	21	58.3
2	Woman	15	41.7
	Total	36	100.0
NO	Age		
1	22 years	10	27.7
2	25 years	7	19.4
3	30 years	19	52.7
	Total	36	100.0

From the table of characteristics of respondents based on gender, it is known that the majority of respondents with male sex are 21 people (58.3%), while the table of characteristics of respondents based on the age of respondents is known. The majority of respondents with the age of 30 years are 19 people (52.7%).

2. Distribution of Knowledge with Parents' Perceptions of Covid 19 Vaccination in Children in the UPTD Area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022.

Frequency distribution of Knowledge data with Parents' Perceptions about Covid 19 Vaccination for children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022. In the following table:

TABLE 2
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE WITH PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINATION IN CHILDREN IN THE UPTD AREA OF PUSKESMAS SRI PADANG TEBING HIGH

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Well	27	75
2	Enough	6	16.7
3	Not enough	3	8.4
	Total	36	100.0
Parents' perception			
1	Positive	21	58.3
2	Negative	15	41.7
	Total	36	100.0

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of knowledge has good knowledge as many as 27 people (75%). Meanwhile, Parents' Perceptions about Vaccination in children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center were majority positive 21 (58.3).

3.2 Univariate Discussion

TABLE 3
CROSS-TABULATION OF KNOWLEDGE RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT COVID 19 VACCINATION IN CHILDREN IN THE UPTD AREA OF SRI PUSKESMAS PADANG TEBING HIGH IN 2022

No	Covid-19 Knowledge	Parents' Perception		Total	<i>p-value</i>
		Positive	Negative		
1	Well	21	6	27	
		0.0%	16.6%	75%	
2	Enough	0	6	6	0.000
		0	16.6%	16.6%	
3	Not enough	0	3	3	
		0	8.4	8.4%	
	Total	21	15	36	
		54.6%	41.7%	100.0%	

Based on the data in the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have "good" knowledge results with a value of 27 respondents (75%) with Parental Perceptions About Vaccination in children "Posiiff" with 21 respondents (54.6%). This knowledge includes the material being studied or the stimulus received (Mukhammad Aminudin Bagus Febriyanto, 2016). Furthermore, based on data processing, it is known that the p-value is significant, namely 0.000 or p-value <0.05 then H_0 rejected and H_a accepted so that in this study there was a relationship between knowledge and parents' perceptions of covid 19 vaccination in children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022.

3.3 Discussion

1. Knowledge with Parents' Perceptions About Vaccination in Children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022

Based on table 4.3 above, it is known that parents' knowledge about Covid at the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center is good, namely as many as 21 people (75. Therefore, the majority of parents' knowledge about Covid-19 is "Good." This discussion is in line with Willy's research (2021) The relationship between attitude and behavior to prevent covid-19 with a good attitude is 68.9%.

According to Motoatmodjo, knowledge is the result of knowing something and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions. Knowledge is defined as remembering a material. Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after someone has sensed an object. Sensing occurs through the human five senses, namely, the senses of hearing, sight, smell, feeling and touch. Some human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. through the five senses, namely, the senses of hearing, sight, smell,

A person's level of knowledge can be influenced by the age factor, where the level of maturity and the ability to think and work will be more mature and better if a person is old enough (Wawan, 2011). The level of knowledge is influenced by various factors. According to Mubarak, there are seven factors that influence knowledge, namely, level of education, occupation, age, interests, experience, environment, and information.

The measuring tool of knowledge is to test the relationship between knowledge and community compliance using masks with the Chi-Square test using fisher exact. This means that there is a relationship between community knowledge and compliance with using masks. There is a significant relationship between knowledge and community behavior about COVID-19. What is meant is COVID-19 prevention behavior including washing hands with soap and hand sanitizer, maintaining distance, implementing appeals to stay at home, avoiding crowds and physical and social distancing (Purnamasari & Raharyani, 2020). The assumption about the knowledge of the majority of the community is "good". This is due to the public's intelligence in knowing knowledge about covid-19, people know about the early spread of covid-19 through communication media, transmission of covid-19 and the effects caused by covid-19, the time required for symptoms of covid-19 after appearing from 1-14 days, the impact of stabilizing the economy of citizens due to covid-19, the increase in covid-19 in Indonesia, risk factors for being affected by covid -19 and how to find out if you have the Covid-19 virus through a swab test or rapid test.

Based on table 4.3 above, obtained from a sample of 36 people, it shows that the majority of respondents have a positive perception of the majority of positive child vaccinations, with a value of 21 people (75%), Experts are still researching facts related to the spread of COVID-19 through the

air or through the air. airborne. They are also still investigating how far the virus can travel in free air (aerosol). Social distancing from other people in public is the best prevention for now. Try to keep a distance of at least 2 meters from other people when you are outside. Avoid physical contact and always wear a mask. Try to stay at home and only go out if necessary or urgent. A person is suspected of having been exposed to COVID-19 if typical symptoms such as fever, body temperature above 36, 5 degrees, dry cough that does not go away, headache, loss of the ability to taste or feel, tightness in the chest, diarrhea, and shortness of breath. The doctor will ask about these symptoms when the patient visits health centers. As a first step, patients are advised to self-isolate for 14 days because symptoms of COVID-19 infection appear within 14 days of the body being exposed. If the condition worsens, immediately go to the nearest health center for treatment (Diyan Yulianto, 2020: 12).

This can also be seen from the results of the questionnaire. Parents' perceptions of covid 19 vaccination in children can be found to be "Positive", because the public knows knowledge about covid-19 and then applies it in overcoming the prevention of covid-19. Both in their efforts to break the chain of covid-19 spread, provide psychological efforts so as not to panic easily in the face of covid-19, apply a healthy lifestyle, follow every policy from the government regarding the spread of covid-19, as well as conduct rapid tests and swab tests to find out positive or negative for covid-19.

The results of this study also showed that parents' perceptions of the child's covid 19 vaccination were positive with a total of 36 respondents. So from these results, the researcher assumes that parents' perceptions of covid 19 vaccination in children with the majority of the respondents are in good condition, because the value obtained after comparing the values on the questionnaire shows the higher value obtained is "Positive".

2. Relationship between Knowledge and Parents' perceptions of COVID-19 vaccination in children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in 2022.

Based on table 4.4 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have "good" knowledge about covid 19 with a value of 27 respondents (75%) with parents' perceptions of vaccination in children Positive with 21 respondents (58.6%).

Furthermore, based on data processing, it is known that the p-value is significant, namely 0.000 or p-value <0.05, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted so that in this study there is a relationship between knowledge and parents' perceptions of COVID-19 vaccination in children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Health Center. High Cliffs of 2022

In this study, most of the parents' perceptions about vaccination of children in the community were positive and public knowledge about covid-19 was in the good category (75%). Society in general understands how to act on the prevention of covid-19, this is because people have knowledge about covid-19 itself. For example, people carry out swab tests or rapid tests to find out the symptoms of covid-19.

According to Motoatmodjo Knowledge is the result of knowing something and this happens after people sense a certain object. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions. Knowledge is defined as remembering a material that has been studied previously. Which includes knowledge this is the material being studied or the stimulus received (Mukhammad Aminudin Bagus Febriyanto, 2016). In terms of preventing covid-19, experts are still researching facts related to the spread of COVID-19 through the air or airborne. They are also still investigating how far the virus can travel in free air (aerosol). Maintaining social distance from other people in public is the best prevention for now. Try to keep a distance of at least 2 meters from other people when you are outside. Avoid physical contact and always wear a mask. Try to stay at home and only go out if necessary or urgent. The factor that influences the prevention of COVID-19 is the knowledge of the community.

This knowledge will have an impact on the community to find out about covid-19 at the Sri Padang Tebing Tinggi Health Center in the future it is very good, so that it is easier for people to provide knowledge to their families because people have started to get used to things related to covid-19. Then, Public knowledge will provide the community with knowledge about preventive measures for COVID-19. Both in their efforts to break the chain of Covid-19 spread, provide psychological efforts so as not to panic easily in the face of Covid-19, apply a healthy lifestyle, follow every policy from the government regarding the spread of Covid-19, as well as conduct rapid tests and swab tests to find out positive or negative for covid-19.

Because there are many areas that are not disciplined in handling Covid-19. Although from the observations of researchers in the field, there are still people who still do not comply with the health

Science Midwifery

journal homepage: www.midwifery.ioscpublisher.org

protocol that has been appealed by the village head in Tebing Tinggi to provide hand washing using drums and Hand Sanitizers and reduce all activities, such as crowds and gatherings that occur in the village. afternoon. However, large-scale crowds such as (Party) no longer occur during this covid, because it is to comply with health protocols in order to reduce the transmission of covid-19. So that researchers are very interested in doing research so that it can be used as a comparison for other regions that have very high cases of Covid-19, and serve as guidelines for reducing Covid-19 cases.

4. Conclusion

From the results of research and analysis that has been carried out, the authors conclude as follows, Knowledge of parents at the Sri Padang Cliff Public Health Center based on the calculation of the results of the questionnaire is in the Good category, which is 75%. Parent's Perception About Covid-19 Vaccination for children based on the calculation of the results of the questionnaire in the Positive category, which is 58.4%. Based on data processing, it is known that the p-value is significant, i.e. 0.000 or p-value <0.05, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so that in this study there is a relationship between knowledge and parents' perceptions of COVID-19 vaccinations in children in the UPTD area of the Sri Padang Tebing Health Center. 2022 High

References

- Akbar, DM, & Aidha, Z. (2020). The behavior of implementing balanced nutrition for the people of Binjai City during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. *Menara Medika*, 3(1).
- Aslan, A., Silvia, S., Nugroho, BS, Ramli, M., & Russiadi, R. (2020). Teacher's leadership teaching strategy supporting student learning during the covid-19 disruption. *Nidhomul Haq: Journal of Islamic Education Management*, 5(3), 321–333.
- Hardiansyah, H., Hakim, L., & Bangun, HA (2021). Implementation of the Health Belief Model on the implementation of vaccinations for the prevention of the Corona Virus Diseases-19 (Covid-19) pandemic for health workers in Nagan Raya Regency. *SAGO Journal of Nutrition and Health*, 3(1), 95–108.
- Isad, ED, & Retnowulandari, W. (2022). PROTECTION OF CHILD HEALTH FROM THE DANGERS OF COVID-19 ACCORDING TO THE CHILD WELFARE LAW. *Trisakti Law Reform*, 4(4), 959–974.
- Kamila, A. (2020). *Infectious Diseases and Corona Virus Papers*.
- MEOK, PD (nd). *MOTIVATION OF PARENTS ON THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN*.
- Padila, P., Ningrum, DS, Andri, J., Sartika, A., & Andrianto, MB (2021). Parents' Anxiety When Children Interact Socially during the Covid-19 Pandemic *Silampari Journal of Nursing*, 5(1), 168–177.
- Purnamasari, I., & Raharyani, AE (2020). The level of knowledge and behavior of the people of Wonosobo Regency about Covid-19. *Scientific Journal of Health*, 10(1), 33–42.
- Sutari, S., Idris, H., & Misnaniarti, M. (2022). Implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Indonesia: a narrative review. *Health Information Research*, 11(1), 71–81.
- Wahidah, I., Athallah, R., Hartono, NFS, Rafqie, MCA, & Septiadi, MA (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic: Analysis of government and community planning in various prevention efforts. *Journal of Management and Organization*, 11(3), 179–188.
- Yuliaty, T., Rambe, A., Zulfendri, Z., & Satria, B. (2021). Health Quarantine Policy in an Effort to Prevent the Transmission of Corona Virus 19 in Medan City. *Journal of Urban Development*, 9(1), 1–8.
- Zulaikha, LI (2021). Giving Sinovac Vaccines to the Community to Prevent the Spread of Covid 19. *Journal of Community Service*, 2(2), 34–37.