

Analysis of Covid 19 Vaccination Education on Interest in Implementing Vaccines for Pregnant Women

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 vaccine education program to increase public knowledge and interest, especially pregnant women, considering that pregnant women have a vulnerable immune system and are at high risk of being infected with COVID-19. This research was conducted in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of Covid-19 Vaccination Education on the Interest in Implementing Vaccines in Pregnant Women in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022. This study used a one group pre test post test design. The population in this study amounted to 34 pregnant women. Total sample of 30 respondents used the Accidental Sampling Technique. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test. The research instrument used a questionnaire and an extension program unit. Most of the respondents before education had interest in the less category, which was 18 people (60%). The Effect of Covid 19 Vaccination Education on Interest in Implementing Vaccines for Pregnant Women in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022 with a P-Value of 0.000 There is an Effect of Covid 19 Vaccination Education on Interest in Implementing Vaccines for Pregnant Women in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022.

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INTRODUCTION

Pregnant women are one of the vulnerable groups experiencing viral infections. Changes in body physiology during pregnancy cause changes in the immune response mechanism in the body so that it can increase a person's susceptibility to infection. (Rohmah and Nurdianto 2020). A decreased immune system and hormonal changes that occur during pregnancy. Pregnant women who are declared pregnant must be aware of the transmission of the Covid 19 virus (Y. Etri; Irman Veolina; Harmawati 2020). One of the government's efforts to reduce the risk of exposure to the Covid-19 virus in pregnant women (vulnerable group) is to vaccinate. (Surat Edaran No.12 2022)

COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage in Indonesia The 1st dose was 92.78%, the 2nd dose was 72.39% while the 3rd dose was 6.89%. (Kementrian Kesehatan 2020) (Ministry of Health RI). Data

on COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage in the general and vulnerable population in Central Sulawesi. The 1st dose was 78.92%, the 2nd dose was 44.30%. (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah 2021) While the COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage in the general and vulnerable population in Morowali district, the 1st dose was 56.04%, the 2nd dose was 35.41% of the provincial target (Surat Edaran No.12 2022). Then pregnant women in Bahomohoni village, Morowali district, in 2022, out of 35 pregnant women, 7 people did the 1st vaccine, while 3 people had done the 2nd vaccine. These data show that there is still a lack of coverage of Covid-19 vaccination in pregnant women. (Dinas Kesehatan Morwali 2022).

The factor of the lack of interest of pregnant women in carrying out the covid 19 vaccination is influenced by several factors including knowledge about the covid 19 vaccination. The factors that influence interest are knowledge, experience and information. The lack of knowledge of pregnant women about the importance of carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination will affect their interest in carrying out the vaccine. In order to increase knowledge about the importance of vaccination, it is necessary to educate pregnant women so that it is hoped that this will increase the awareness and interest of pregnant women to vaccinate covid 19. (Lellyawaty, Rizky Vaira, and Merlin Karinda 2022).

Health education or health counseling is an educational activity carried out by spreading messages, instilling beliefs, so that people are not only aware, know and understand, but are also willing and able to make recommendations related to health. (A.Wawan 2020). Based on a preliminary study conducted in March 2022 in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency, it was found that out of 10 pregnant women, 7 of them were not interested in getting the vaccine for various reasons, including lack of knowledge about the importance of vaccination, fear of something happening to their pregnancy if they did. the covid 19 vaccine and pregnant women feel they don't need to do the vaccine. Based on the above descriptions and phenomena, the researchers are interested in conducting research on the Analysis of Covid-19 Vaccination Education Against Interests in Implementing Vaccines in Pregnant Women in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a one group pre test post test design, sampling using the Accidental Sampling technique. The research instrument used questionnaires and SAP. The number of samples was 30 respondents. The variable being analyzed is Education (education) of covid vaccination on Interest in Vaccines, data analysis using the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 1. Characteristics of Pregnant Woment

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Frequensy (f)</i>	<i>Persentage (%)</i>
Age		
< 20 years	10	33,3
20-35 years	19	63,3
> 35 years	1	3,3
Education		
Primary Scool	6	20,0
Elementary School	9	30,0
Middle School	10	33,3
High School	5	16,7
Occupation		
Housewife	17	56,7
Private	4	13,3
Enterpriser	6	20,0
Civil Servants	3	10,0

<i>Total</i>	20	100
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Table. 1 It shows that almost all of the 33 respondents (48%) are >35 years old, most (61%) mothers have high school education and almost all (94%) are housewives.

Interest in implementing the vaccine before the COVID-19 Vaccination Education

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Respondents' Interest in Implementing the Vaccine before the COVID-19 Vaccination Education

No.	<i>Interest in implementing the covid 19 vaccine</i>	<i>Frequency (f)</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
1	Less	18	60,0
2	Enough	5	16,7
3	Well	7	23,3
<i>Total</i>		30	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2022)

Based on Table 2, it is known that most of the respondents before education had less interest in the category of 18 people (60%). The factor of the lack of interest of pregnant women in carrying out the covid 19 vaccination is influenced by several factors including knowledge about the covid 19 vaccination. (Lellyawaty, Rizky Vaira, and Merlin Karinda 2022) In the opinion of the researchers that most respondents have a lack of interest in carrying out the covid 19 vaccine. Most mothers still do not know the uses and benefits vaccinate pregnant women. Many pregnant women are still afraid of contracting the Covid-19 vaccine because they still doubt the safety of the vaccine, they are afraid of the side effects they are experiencing, they are afraid that something bad will happen to the condition of their pregnancy. In addition, some mothers also felt that there was a lack of information provided by health workers about the covid-19 vaccination. These things show that the mother's lack of knowledge about the covid-19 vaccination. The mother's lack of knowledge about the covid-19 vaccination affects the mother's interest in carrying out the covid-19 vaccination. (Hamil et al. 2022).

This opinion was corroborated by research conducted by Lellyawaty which stated that there was a relationship between knowledge and willingness to receive the Covid-19 vaccine. (Fahriani 2022) In line with the results of Urzula et al.'s research, respondents who were interested in getting the Covid-19 vaccine had or planned to receive the vaccine in pregnancy, have received a seasonal influenza vaccine in the current year or within the past year and understand the benefits of Covid-19 vaccination for pregnancy and infants (Nowacka 2022)

Interest in implementing the vaccine After the COVID-19 Vaccination Education

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Respondents' Interest in implementing the vaccine After the COVID-19 Vaccination Education

No.	<i>Interest in implementing the covid 19 vaccine</i>	<i>Frequency (f)</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
1	Less	3	10,0
3	Enough	10	33,3
2	Well	17	56,7
	<i>Total</i>	30	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2022)

Based on Table 3, it is known that the results of the study after being given education found that the interest in the covid vaccine was that the majority of respondents had good category interest, namely 17 people (56.7%). Knowledge can be obtained through formal education in schools but can also be obtained from non-formal education outside of schools and through experience. Even though the majority of respondents have a low level of final education, it does not

mean that their knowledge is also low. Education does not affect their knowledge because respondents with good knowledge can obtain information from experience or other people or other mass media (A.Wawan 2020) This is in line with Pertiwi's research, based on the data that has been collected, 93% of the sample has good knowledge, 7% has sufficient knowledge, and no one has insufficient knowledge. Pertiwi, R. D., & Ayubi, D. (2022).

Most of the respondents showed an increase in knowledge or information about Covid 19. Respondents already knew the use of vaccines. Respondents also already know that vaccination will not interfere with the health of the fetus they contain. In the opinion of the researchers, these results indicate an increase in the interest of pregnant women in carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination after education. The increased interest in vaccination can be assumed that the information provided is well conveyed to the respondents, resulting in an increase in the respondents' knowledge after education. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Windiyati which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and willingness to receive the Covid-19 vaccine.(Fahriani 2022) Lack of knowledge tends to refuse or be hesitant to receive the Covid-19 vaccine and vice versa. Other supporting research was also stated by Citty that Knowledge has a significant relationship with the status of covid 19 vaccination. (Citu et al. 2022) Pregnant women who have low knowledge have a risk of not getting vaccinated by 7.062 times compared to pregnant women who have high knowledge after controlling for income variable. Increasing knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine can answer pregnant women's doubts about getting vaccinated.(Elshafeey 2020)

The Effect of Covid-19 Vaccination Education on Interest in Vaccination in Pregnant Women

Table 4. Cross-tabulation of the effect of education on interest in implementing vaccines in pregnant women before and after education on the covid-19 vaccination

No	Vaccination Education	Interest in implementing the covid 19 vaccine						Total	
		Less		Enough		Well		F	%
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	Before	18	60	5	16,7	7	23,3	30	100
2	After	3	10	10	33,3	17	56.7	30	100

Based on Table 4, it is known that the results of the analysis of Interest in Implementing Vaccines in Pregnant Women before and after the Covid-19 vaccination education in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022 using the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test, it is known that the P-Value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Thus statistically it can be stated that there is an influence of Covid-19 Vaccination Education on the Interest in Implementing Vaccines for Pregnant Women in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022

Table 5 : results of an analysis of the Interest in Implementing Vaccines in Pregnant Women before and after the Covid-19 vaccination education

Test Statistics ^a	
Minat_Sesudah - Minat_Sebelum	
Z	-4,420 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

b. Based on negative ranks.

Based on Table 5, the results of an analysis of the Interest in Implementing Vaccines in Pregnant Women before and after the Covid-19 vaccination education in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022 using the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test it is known that the P-Value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Thus statistically it can be stated that there is an effect of Covid 19 Vaccination Education on

the Interest in Implementing Vaccines for Pregnant Women in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022. These results indicate that the information provided was conveyed properly to respondents, resulting in an increase in respondents' knowledge after education.

Health education or health counseling is an educational activity carried out by spreading messages, instilling beliefs, so that people are not only aware, know and understand, but are also willing and able to make suggestions related to health. (Herawati, Indragiri, and Wahyuni 2022) In the opinion of educational researchers, it will increase pregnant women's knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination. Increased knowledge of pregnant women about Covid-19 will also directly increase pregnant women's interest in getting the Covid-19 vaccine. (Zaigham, M. dan Andersson 2020) Increased mother's knowledge about what the Covid-19 vaccine is, Requirements for taking the vaccine, purpose of taking Vaccines, AEFI Vaccines Vaccines and things that must be considered when taking vaccines can reduce the doubts of pregnant women about getting the Covid 19 vaccine so that mothers' interest in taking the vaccine also increases. (Rizky Dwiyanti Yunita 2022)

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Windiyatin which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and willingness to receive the Covid-19 vaccine. (Fransiska Feby 2021) Lack of knowledge tends to refuse or be hesitant to receive the Covid-19 vaccine and vice versa. Other supporting research was also stated by Citty that knowledge has a significant relationship with the status of the covid-19 vaccination. (Citu et al. 2022). Efforts to increase pregnant women's knowledge about the covid-19 vaccination can be done with counseling by health workers. With increased knowledge it is hoped that it will increase the interest of pregnant women in carrying out vaccines. So that the risk of pregnant women getting infected with the Covid 19 virus can be prevented.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it was known that before conducting education about the Covid-19 vaccine, most of the respondents had less interest, namely 18 people (60%). after being given education on the Covid 19 vaccine, there was an interest in taking part in the vaccine, most of the respondents had an interest in the good category, namely 17 people (56.7%). The results of the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test show that the P-Value is 0.000 <0.05. There is an influence of Covid-19 Vaccination Education on the Interest in Implementing Vaccines for Pregnant Women in Bahomohoni Village, Morowali Regency in 2022.

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