

Knowledge Analysis Of Pregnant Women On Prevention The Transmission Covid 19

Sri Wahyuni Bahrum^{1*}, Irma Sri Rejeki², Fadlyatul Fajri³, Nurnainah⁴, Rahil Atika⁵, Cengiz Kayacilar⁶

^{1,2,3} Lecturer Of Three Midwifery Diploma., STIKES Gunung Sari, Indonesia

⁴ Lecturer Of Bachelor Health Nursing, STIKES Gunung Sari, Indonesia

⁵ Nurse, Public Health Bonto Mate'ne Jeneponto District, Indonesia

⁶ Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, Turkey

*Corresponding author:

E-mail : swbahrun@gmail.com

Abstract.

Pregnant women are people with a high risk of contracting COVID 19, this is because pregnant women have a low immune system, making them more susceptible to disease or infection. Analysis of Knowledge Pregnant Women to the Prevention of Covid 19 Transmission in the Work Area of the Public Health Bontomate'ne, District Jeneponto. The type of research used is quantitative with a descriptive research design using a cross sectional approach. To determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable by using joint measurements, the total population is 30 people, the sampling of this study uses purposive sampling technique so that the results are 30 respondents, the data measurement tool uses a questionnaire. Chi-square test obtained p-Value = 0.01, which means it is smaller than <0.05. There is a relationship between. knowledge and prevention of Covid-19 transmission to pregnant women at the Bontomate'ne Health Center, Jeneponto Regency.

Keywords: covid-19, corona virus, pregnant women, knowledge, preparation for childbirth.

I. INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, a new respiratory disease called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) was detected in China. COVID 19 is caused by a virus (SARS-CoV-2) that is part of a large family of viruses called coronaviruses. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters Spreading Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a National Disaster. Non-natural disasters caused by COVID-19 have had an impact on increasing the number of victims and property losses, expanding the coverage area affected by the disaster, as well as having implications for broad socio-economic aspects in Indonesia (Ministry of Health, 2020). In normal situations, maternal and neonatal mortality in Indonesia is still a big challenge, especially during a disaster situation. Currently, Indonesia is facing a non-natural COVID-19 national disaster so that maternal and neonatal health services are one of the services affected both in terms of access and quality. It is feared that this will lead to an increase in maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality (Ministry of Health, 2020). The situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, many restrictions on almost all routine services including maternal and neonatal health services. For example, pregnant women are reluctant to go to the puskesmas or other health service facilities for fear of being infected, there are recommendations for postponing pregnancy check-ups and classes for pregnant women, as well as the unpreparedness of services in terms of personnel and infrastructure including Personal Protective Equipment (Ministry of Health, 2020). Pregnant women are people with a high risk of contracting COVID 19, this is because pregnant women have a low immune system, making them more susceptible to disease or infection. Corona virus in pregnant women will show the same symptoms as positive people with COVID 19 in general.

With a low immune system, COVID 19 can infect at any time. Although the general symptoms experienced will be the same as other sufferers, pregnant women who already have a congenital disease, such as lung, asthma or liver damage, will have severe symptoms. Corona virus in pregnant women will make a number of existing diseases cause severe symptoms, even leading to complications from each disease. This raises excessive concern, considering that pregnant women and fetuses will find it more

difficult to recover due to weak immunity. So far, the main transmission of the corona virus is through saliva splashes. There is no clear data regarding the transmission of the corona virus from mother to fetus during pregnancy or during childbirth. According to the United States Academy of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG), until now there is still no fact that the corona virus is able to cross the placenta. However, in a real incident a mother infected with the corona virus was able to give birth to a healthy and normal baby without being infected with COVID 19 (Ministry of Health, 2020). Data on COVID 19 patients in Indonesia increased by 1,893 cases from August 8, 2020, so that on August 9, 2020, positive cases of COVID 19 became 125,396, 5,723 people died and 80,952 people recovered (Judge, RN. 2020). According to Aziz, MA (2020) some prevention efforts that can be done by pregnant women are washing hands with soap and running water for 20 seconds, if water and soap are not available, using a hand sanitizer containing 70% alcohol, avoiding touching the eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands, avoiding contact with people who are sick, wearing a mask, staying at home, not doing much outside the home, applying proper coughing and sneezing etiquette, routinely disinfecting surfaces and objects that are frequently touched, consultation with obstetrics specialists and related specialists to conduct antenatal screening, delivery planning in preventing the transmission of COVID 19, avoiding contact with animals such as bats, rats, ferrets or going to the animal market, diligently seeking information related to COVID 19.

Confirmed cases of COVID 19 in Indonesia are found in various ages and groups, including groups of pregnant women. As in Surabaya City on July 29, 2020, 11 pregnant women were found positive for COVID 19 and previously on June 30, 2020, as many as 35 pregnant women who were positive for COVID 19 gave birth at RSUD Dr. Soetomo. In the Riau Islands Province, on July 22, 2020, there was a pregnant woman who was positive for COVID 19. In the Province of West Sumatra, on April 9, 2020, one pregnant woman who was positive for COVID 19 died. In Riau Province, cases of pregnant women who were confirmed to have COVID 19 until September 2020, there were 2 cases of pregnant women who were positive for COVID 19. In Rokan Hilir Regency until October 19, 2020 there was only one case of pregnant women who were positive for COVID 19 in the working area of the Pedamaran Health Center. 28-year-old pregnant woman with 28 weeks of gestation (Pokja Reproductive Tract Infections, Indonesian Obstetrics and Gynecology Association. 2020). Based on a preliminary survey conducted in the Antenatal Care Room of the Bontomate'ne Health Center with interviews with pregnant women, it is known that 4 pregnant women still do not know about efforts to prevent COVID 19, such as still not wearing masks when outside the house, not washing their hands often using soap and from interviews, it is known that pregnant women do not know what the impact of COVID 19 on pregnant women is. Meanwhile, the 3 pregnant women interviewed have taken preventive measures in accordance with health protocols, not leaving the house if it is too important, reducing physical contact with other people and avoiding crowded crowds including never going to the market during the COVID-19 pandemic (Antenatal Care Bontomatene. 2021).

II. METHODS

The research design used a quantitative approach with a cross sectional. The population in this study were all pregnant women who came to check themselves at the Bontomate'ne Health Center as many as 94. With purposive sampling method. The variable in this study is the dependent variable Prevention of Covid-19 transmission in pregnancy and the independent variable is knowledge of prevention of pregnant women. Before conducting the research, the instrument was tested for validation first.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 40 respondents, the response with the highest age category was at 25-34 years as many as 20 (66.7%), the highest education category was in Bachelor/Diploma and High School which were the same amount, namely 10 (33.3%).

Distribution According To The Knowledge Of Pregnant Women At Bontomate'ne Public Health

Knowledge	Frequency	%
Decent	14	46.7

Deficient	16	53.3
Amount	30	100.0

Distribution According to Prevention of Covid-19 Transmission to Pregnant Women at Bontomate'ne Public Health

Pencegahan Covid-19	Frequency	%
Decent	16	53.3
Deficient	14	46.7
Amount	30	100.0

Sumber : *Data Primer*

The Relationship of Pregnant Women's Knowledge on Prevention of Covid-19 Transmission at the Bontomate'ne Public Health

Knowledge of Childbirth	Prevention				Amount		P value
	Decent		Deficient		f	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Deficient	12	40	2	6,7	14	46,7	0,001
Decent	4	13,3	12	40	16	53,3	
Amount	16	53,3	14	46,7	30	100,0	

Based on the table above shows good knowledge of mothers as much as 14 (46.7%) and the most in mothers with poor knowledge as many as 16 (53.3%). Meanwhile, according to good knowledge of preventing transmission of COVID-19, mothers are the most, namely 16 (53.3%) while those who are lacking are 14 (46.7%). After the statistical test using the Chi-square test was carried out, the p-value = 0.01, which means it was smaller than <0.05 . This shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and prevention of COVID-19 transmission to pregnant women at the Bontomate'ne Public Health, Jeneponto Regency. This proves the importance of good knowledge about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 which has become a problem during this pandemic. This study is in line with research conducted by Willy (2021) who looked at the relationship between public knowledge and prevention of the corona virus outbreak, namely that there was also a significant relationship between perception and behavior to prevent the corona virus outbreak (COVID-19) and there was a significant relationship between attitudes with the behavior to prevent the outbreak of the corona virus (COVID19).

According to Notoatmodjo, knowledge is a cognitive domain that is very influential in shaping one's actions. Acceptance of new behavior will be easier if it is based on knowledge, while the behavior will not last long without being based on knowledge (Moudy & Syakurah, 2020). The results of this study are in line with Zhong, et al (2020) research which conducted knowledge research on Chinese society. The study found that good knowledge results showed good preventive behavior where in the study there were only 3.6% who remained in crowded places and 2% who did not use masks when leaving the house. The results of this study are also in line with Nurul Aula's research (2020) which states that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and community behavior about COVID19, where in the study, of the 144 respondents obtained there were 126 people (96.9%) with a high level of knowledge. both have good preventive behavior as well (Nurul Aula, 2020). This supports the adaptation theory which states that a good level of knowledge can encourage a person to have good actions as well (Moudy & Syakurah, 2020). Although COVID-19 does not transmit from the mother to the fetus through the placenta, the decrease in the mother's immunity results in a lack of nutritional intake that can harm the fetus and worsen to death. Close contact from the mother as well as after birth is something that must be avoided. Therefore, preventing the spread of COVID-19, especially to pregnant women, is very important.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the p-Value = 0.001 ($\alpha < 0.05$) can be concluded that there is a "relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and prevention of Covid-19 transmission at the Bontomate'ne Health Center, Jeneponto Regency.

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