

PENGARUH EDUKASI KESEHATAN TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN MOTIVASI IBU HAMIL DALAM PENERIMAAN VAKSIN COVID-19 DI PUSKESMAS CADASARI

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Pandemi COVID-19 adalah krisis global disebabkan oleh sindrom pernafasan akut yang parah coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) yang berdampak pada kehidupan. Ibu hamil merupakan kelompok yang berisiko tinggi tertular COVID-19. Beberapa negara mengembangkan vaksin untuk memperlambat dampak pandemi. Pemberian edukasi dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan motivasi tentang vaksin COVID-19. Beberapa faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 antara lain pengetahuan, sikap, dan motivasi mengenai vaksin. **Tujuan** : Untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh pemberian edukasi terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan motivasi ibu hamil dalam penerimaan vaksin COVID-19. **Metode** : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian *quasi-experimental* menggunakan *Uji Wilcoxon*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Consecutive Sampling* sebanyak 60 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan *Knowledge COVID-19 Vaccine*, *attitudes COVID-19 Vaccine*, dan *Motivation of Vaccine Questionnaire*. **Hasil** : Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh edukasi kesehatan terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan motivasi dalam penerimaan vaksin (p value 0.000) sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi. **Kesimpulan** : Terdapat pengaruh edukasi kesehatan terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan motivasi dalam penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada ibu hamil. Namun terdapat 15 responden dari 60 responden mengatakan ingin melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19, jika layanan vaksinasi tersedia. Peneliti berharap agar penelitian terkait pengaruh edukasi dengan vaksinasi COVID-19 pada ibu hamil dapat dikembangkan lagi serta menambahkan variabel lainnya.

Kata Kunci : Edukasi, Ibu Hamil, Motivasi, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Vaksin COVID-19

**THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON THE KNOWLEDGE,
ATTITUDE, AND MOTIVATION OF PREGNANT MOTHERS IN
ACCEPTANCE OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE AT PUSKESMAS
CADASARI**

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Abstract

Background: *The COVID-19 pandemic is a global crisis by the life-threatening severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Pregnant women are at high risk of contracting COVID-19. Several countries are developing vaccines to slow the impact of the pandemic. Providing education can improve knowledge, attitudes and motivation about COVID-19 vaccines. Several factors influence the acceptability of a COVID-19 vaccine are vaccine knowledge, attitudes, and motivation. Objective:* *To determine the impact of education on knowledge, attitudes, and motivation to vaccinate against COVID-19 in pregnant women. Methods:* *This study used a quasi-experimental research design the Wilcoxon test. The sampling technique Consecutive Sampling of up to 60 respondents. This research tool uses the Knowledge COVID-19 Vaccine, Attitudes towards COVID-19 Vaccine and Vaccine Motivation Questionnaire. Results:* *Results showed that health education had an effect on knowledge, attitudes and motivation to vaccinate before and after education (p-value 0.000). Conclusions:* *Health education has an impact on knowledge, attitudes, and motivation to vaccinate against COVID-19 in pregnant women. However, 15 of the 60 respondents said they would be vaccinated against COVID-19 if vaccination services were available. The researchers hope to further develop studies related to the impact of COVID-19 vaccination education on pregnant women, adding more variables.*

Keywords : *Attitude, COVID-19 Vaccine, Education, Knowledge, Motivation, Pregnant Women*