

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERSEPSI DENGAN SIKAP PENERIMAAN VAKSIN COVID-19 PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS BANGKONOL PANDEGLANG

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Abstrak

Latar belakang : COVID-19 dinyatakan sebagai pandemi global oleh WHO. Populasi rentan yang berisiko terkena COVID-19 salah satunya adalah ibu hamil. Vaksin dipertimbangkan sebagai salah satu cara mempertahankan sistem imun. Namun dalam pemberian vaksin terdapat pro dan kontra. Terdapat beberapa faktor yang memengaruhi penerimaan vaksin diantaranya, persepsi risiko penyakit, kepercayaan sistem perawatan kesehatan, Pengetahuan dan persepsi tentang keamanan dan kemanjuran vaksin. **Tujuan :** Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan persepsi tentang vaksinasi COVID-19 dengan sikap penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19 pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Bangkonol Pandeglang. **Metode :** Desain penelitian menggunakan analitik deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Uji analisis menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *consecutive sampling* sebanyak 126 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan *Knowledge COVID-19 Vaccine*, *Perception COVID-19 Vaccine* dan *Attitudes toward COVID-19 Vaccine*. **Hasil :** Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 (*p value* 0,806) dan ada hubungan antara persepsi dengan sikap penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 (*p value* 0,005). **Kesimpulan :** Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 namun terdapat hubungan antara persepsi dengan sikap penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada ibu hamil. **Saran :** Diharapkan pihak puskesmas membuat program intervensi seperti *peer group support* agar dapat mengubah persepsi ibu hamil mengenai vaksin COVID-19.

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

**RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS ON ATTITUDE
TO ACCEPTANCE OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE IN PREGNANT WOMEN
IN PUSKESMAS BANGKONOL PANDEGLANG**

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Abstract

Background : COVID-19 was declared global pandemic by WHO. One of the vulnerable populations at risk of contracting COVID-19 is pregnant women. Vaccines are considered as way to maintain the immune system. But in giving vaccines there are pros and cons. Several factors can influence vaccine acceptance include perceptions of disease risk, trust the health care system, knowledge and perceptions about vaccine safety and efficacy. **Purpose :** Determine the relationship between knowledge and perceptions about COVID-19 vaccination with the attitude receiving COVID-19 vaccine in pregnant women at Puskesmas Bangkonol Pandeglang. **Method :** Descriptive analytic with a cross sectional design. The sampling technique used consecutive sampling with 126 samples. The research instrument used the Knowledge COVID-19 Vaccine, Perception COVID-19 Vaccine and Attitudes COVID-19 Vaccine. **Result :** There is no relationship between knowledge and attitude receiving COVID-19 vaccine (p value 0,806) and there was a relationship between perception and attitude receiving COVID-19 vaccine (p value 0,005). **Conclusion :** There is no relationship between knowledge and attitude receiving COVID-19 vaccine, but there is relationship between perception and attitude receiving COVID-19 vaccine. **Suggestion :** The puskesmas can make programs such as peer group support to change the perception pregnant women about COVID-19 vaccine.

Keywords: Attitude, COVID-19, Knowledge, Perception, Pregnancy