

HUBUNGAN MOTIVASI DENGAN KERAGUAN TERHADAP VAKSIN COVID-19 PADA IBU HAMIL DI KLINIK BIDAN BENING NAWANGSARI KOTA BEKASI

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Abstrak

Vaksinasi adalah salah satu tindakan paling efektif dan murah untuk mencegah COVID-19. Keraguan vaksin dapat menyebabkan penolakan atau penundaan vaksinasi serta penurunan tingkat cakupan vaksin dan mempengaruhi efektivitasnya. Wanita yang sedang hamil memiliki banyak faktor yang dapat membuatnya ragu terhadap vaksin COVID-19. Motivasi dapat memengaruhi keraguan seseorang dalam melakukan sesuatu. Tingkat motivasi yang tinggi untuk menerima vaksinasi dapat meningkatkan tingkat vaksinasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis hubungan motivasi dengan keraguan vaksin pada ibu hamil terkait vaksin COVID-19 di Klinik Bidan Bening Nawangsari Kota Bekasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian *cross sectional* dan dilakukan pada 301 sampel ibu hamil trimester 1-3 di Klinik Bidan Bening Nawangsari Kota Bekasi melalui metode *consecutive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan *Motivations of Vaccination Questionnaire* dan *Reasons of Hesitation Questionnaire*. Hasil uji statistik dengan menggunakan uji *chi-square* (p value = 0,001) menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara motivasi dengan keraguan vaksin. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara motivasi dengan keraguan vaksin pada ibu hamil terkait vaksin COVID-19 di Klinik Bidan Bening Nawangsari Kota Bekasi. Tenaga kesehatan diharapkan untuk tetap memberikan pendidikan kesehatan secara rutin kepada ibu hamil mengenai pentingnya vaksin COVID-19. Serta untuk penelitian selanjutnya dapat diperbaharui dengan menambahkan variabel lain yang dapat memberikan pengaruh terhadap keraguan vaksin lalu melakukan uji analisis multivariat agar dapat mengetahui variabel yang lebih berpengaruh.

Kata Kunci: Ibu Hamil, Keraguan Vaksin, Motivasi, Vaksin COVID-19

**RELATIONSHIP OF MOTIVATION WITH COVID-19 VACCINE
HESITANCY IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN BIDAN BENING
NAWANGSARI CLINIC, BEKASI CITY**

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Abstract

Vaccination is one of the most effective and inexpensive measures to prevent COVID-19. Vaccine hesitancy can lead to rejection or delay of vaccination as well as a decrease in vaccine coverage rates and affect their effectiveness. Women who are pregnant have many factors that can make them hesitant about the COVID-19 vaccine. Motivation can affect a person's doubts in doing something. A high level of motivation to receive vaccinations can increase vaccination rates. This study was conducted to analyze the relationship between motivation and vaccine hesitancy in pregnant women regarding the COVID-19 vaccine at the Bening Nawangsari Midwife Clinic, Bekasi City. This study used a cross sectional research design and was conducted on 301 samples of pregnant women in trimesters 1-3 at Bening Nawangsari Midwife Clinic, Bekasi City through consecutive sampling method. Collecting data using the Motivations of Vaccination Questionnaire and Reasons of Hesitation Questionnaire. The results of statistical tests using the chi-square test (p value = 0,001) showed that there was a relationship between motivation and vaccine doubt. There is a significant relationship between motivation and vaccine hesitancy in pregnant women regarding the COVID-19 vaccine at the Bening Nawangsari Midwife Clinic, Bekasi City. Health workers are expected to continue to provide regular health education to pregnant women regarding the importance of the COVID-19 vaccine. As well as for further research, it can be updated by adding other variables that can have an influence on vaccine doubts and then conducting a multivariate analysis test in order to find out which variables are more influential.

Keywords: *COVID-19 Vaccine, Motivation, Pregnant Women, Vaccine Hesitancy*