

Pregnant Mother's Knowledge Determinant About Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

Corona Virus is attacking all parts of the world. This virus gives up the whole body system especially the respiratory system. Pregnant women are one of the populations that are vulnerable to this virus attack. Pregnant women who suffer from COVID-19 have a high risk of bleeding, miscarriage and even death. Knowledge of pregnant women is one of the basics of prevention so that COVID-19 does not threaten the mother and fetus. Knowledge of pregnant women is influenced by many factors including age, parity, education level, economic level and occupation. This study aims to see what factors have a significant influence on the knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19. This research was conducted using quantitative research methods with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study were 50 pregnant women with total sampling method. The data of this study were collected through questionnaires filled out by pregnant women. The questionnaire contains 15 questions related to COVID-19. The results of this study indicate that as many as 18% of pregnant women have less knowledge and 10% of pregnant women have sufficient knowledge about COVID-19. This study also found that the level of education was a factor that influenced the knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 with a p-value of 0.039. Health education still needs to be carried out so that all pregnant women during the pandemic have good knowledge of COVID-19 so that they can prevent maternal and fetal deaths caused by COVID-19. The data of this study were collected through questionnaires filled out by pregnant women. The questionnaire contains 15 questions related to COVID-19. The results of this study indicate that as many as 18% of pregnant women have less knowledge and 10% of pregnant women have sufficient knowledge about COVID-19. This study also found that the level of education was a factor that influenced the knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 with a p-value of 0.039. Health education still needs to be carried out so that all pregnant women during the pandemic have good knowledge of COVID-19 so that they can prevent maternal and fetal deaths caused by COVID-19. The data of this study were collected through questionnaires filled out by pregnant women. The questionnaire contains 15 questions related to COVID-19. The results of this study indicate that as many as 18% of pregnant women have less knowledge and 10% of pregnant women have sufficient knowledge about COVID-19. This study also found that the level of education was a factor that influenced the knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 with a p-value of 0.039. Health education still needs to be carried out so that all pregnant women during the pandemic have

good knowledge of COVID-19 so that they can prevent maternal and fetal deaths caused by COVID-19. The results of this study indicate that as many as 18% of pregnant women have less knowledge and 10% of pregnant women have sufficient knowledge about COVID-19. This study also found that the level of education was a factor that influenced the knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 with a p-value of 0.039. Health education still needs to be carried out so that all pregnant women during the pandemic have good knowledge of COVID-19 so that they can prevent maternal and fetal deaths caused by COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, pregnant women

Background

Corona virus is actually not a new virus, the corona virus was first discovered in the 1960s. In that year, chickens were the first animals to be infected. In 2019, a new variant of the corona virus emerged, namely Covid-19. The emergence of this virus was first reported in China. This disease occurs in all parts of the world, including Indonesia. WHO noted that until October 17, 2020, corona infected more than 39 million people and more than 1 million of them died (WHO, 2020). Indonesia itself until October recorded more than 350,000 people infected (Ministry of Health, 2020). There is a serious threat from this disease, so the government has determined the spread of Covid-19 to be a national disaster, this is as stated in Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020. Corona infection, especially in susceptible patients, can cause respiratory complications and even death. One of the vulnerable populations is pregnant women. Research has found that pregnancy puts women at high risk for complications from the corona virus (Rasmussen, 2020). Research in Iran says, out of 9 pregnant women infected with the corona virus, 7 of them died, 1 of them was critical and had to use a ventilator. while the other 1 survived (Lim, 2020). The Center for Disease Control and Prevention said that of the 26,000 pregnant women infected with the corona virus, 45 of them died (Center for Disease Control and Prevention). The threat of death for pregnant women infected with the corona can also make other pregnant women afraid to check their pregnancies at health facilities. This can also increase the mortality rate of pregnant women, one example is the case of maternal mortality in Tegal Regency. Cases of death in this district during the first semester of 2020 reached 14 cases, even though during 2019 the mortality rate for pregnant women only amounted to 12 cases (Latest Information News, 2020).

Method

This study uses quantitative research methods with a cross sectional approach. The sample of this study amounted to 50 pregnant women, the sampling technique used a total sampling technique, namely all mothers who checked their pregnancies at private practice midwives within one month. The criteria for taking samples in this study were pregnant women, willing to be respondents and filling out the questionnaire completely. The questionnaire contains 15 questions related to COVID-19 and questions about the respondent's personal data. The questionnaire has been tested for validity and reliability using the Pearson product moment formula and is declared valid and reliable. Data retrieval is done by giving questionnaires to the respondents, after the questionnaires are filled the authors examine again whether the respondents have filled out all the required data.

Results

The following is a table of the characteristics of the respondents in this study

Table. 1

Characteristics of Respondents

Variable	Category	n	%
Age	Late Adolescence (17-25 years)	16	32
	Early Adults (26-35 years)	29	58
	Late Adults (36-45 years)	5	10
Profession	Housewife	30	60
	Government employees	12	24
	Private employees	6	12
	entrepreneur	2	4
Level of education	junior high school	1	2
	senior High School	34	68
	College	15	30
Total		50	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

In the table above, we can see that the majority of respondents are at a safe age in pregnancy, which is 86% of the total respondents. In the work variable, it can be seen that most of the respondents, namely 30 people work as housewives. Respondents in this study also have incomes below the regional minimum wage, which is 80% of the 50 respondents. The most recent education owned by the respondents was Senior High School, which was 68%. This study also found that the number of pregnancies or the parity of respondents between primigravida or first pregnancy and multigravida was the same, namely 50%.

Table 2

Level of knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19

Knowledge level	n	%
Not enough	9	18
Enough	5	10
Well	36	72
Total	50	100

In the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have a good level of knowledge, as many as 30 respondents or 72% of the total respondents.

Table 3

Bivariate Test Results

Determinant knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19

	P-value
Age	0.206
Knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19	Level of education 0.039
	Profession 1,000

Source: Primary Data, 2021

In the table above, it can be seen that the variable that has a significant relationship with the level of knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 is the education level variable, with a significance value of <0.05 .

Discussion

Level of Knowledge of Pregnant Women about COVID-19

Knowledge is defined by understanding the information we receive. Knowledge itself we get through experience or learning that we do (www.dictionary.cambridge.org). Knowledge is one of the basis for the application of action. Knowledge of pregnant women about issues related to pregnancy and childbirth has an important influence on the health of the mother and fetus. We can see this from the research conducted by Yanti, 2014 which found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and maternal antenatal care visits, if the mother had regular prenatal check-ups it would avoid maternal and fetal death. Mother's knowledge is not only needed to improve antenatal care but also at this time where the Corona Virus Disease pandemic has occurred.

Corona virus is a virus that attacks the body system, especially the respiratory system. Based on a systematic review and meta analysis, it was found that the corona virus can cause pregnant women to experience premature pregnancy, vaginal bleeding, postpartum hemorrhage and even cause many deaths. This study also found that pregnant women with COVID-19 had a 19 times higher risk of being admitted to the ICU compared to pregnant women who did not have COVID-19.(Alotey et al., 2020). Knowledge is the basic thing for pregnant women to keep pregnancy safe during the pandemic. In this study, it was found that the level of knowledge of pregnant women was good as much as 72%, but there were still mothers who had sufficient and less knowledge. The lack of knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 was also found in a study conducted by Nurhasanah, et al in 2021, namely as many as 80% of 40 pregnant women had poor knowledge of COVID-19. This study also found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and behavior of pregnant women about COVID-19.

Whether or not the knowledge of pregnant women is influenced by many factors, among others, is influenced by age, education level, economic level, income, amount of parity and sources of information obtained.

The relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 with age

The study found that there was no relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 and age, this can be seen from the p-value of 0.477. This is also in line with research that was conducted in 2016, namely research that looked at the relationship between the age of pregnant women and the mother's knowledge of the danger signs of pregnancy.(Dewi et al., 2016). In the study, the majority of respondents were in their early adulthood or ranged from 26-35 years. Theoretically, it is stated that as one ages, one's knowledge will increase, this is because over time, more experience will be gained so that from these experiences one's knowledge will increase (Dharmawati & Wiranata, 2016). The discrepancy between the results of this study and the theory of knowledge could be due to the fact that COVID-19 is a new thing, so the experience of dealing with this disease is also not sufficient.

The relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 and Education Level

In this study, it was found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and education level with a p-value of 0.039. This is in line with the research of Dewi et al., 2016 which found a relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and the danger signs of pregnancy. According to Suwaryo & Yuwono, 2017 states that someone who has taken a higher education level will have better experience and insight so that it will have an impact on one's cognitive abilities. Still according to Suwaryo and Yuwono who stated that education is an important factor where someone who has a high level of education will have a high level of reasoning.

The relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 with work

This study found that there was no relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 and work, this was evidenced by a p-value of 1,000. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Yustiana & Herliani in 2016 which found that there was no significant relationship between work status and mother's knowledge of the danger signs of pregnancy. In this study, most of the respondents worked as housewives, namely 60%. The results which found that there was no relationship between work and mother's level of knowledge were possible because information about COVID-19 was widely disseminated through mass media so that mothers who worked at home also had good knowledge about COVID-19. The results of this study are the same as the results of research conducted on pregnant women regarding knowledge of high-risk pregnancies. This study found that there is a significant relationship between the level of education and knowledge of mothers(Corneles & Losu, 2015)

Conclusion

There are still pregnant women who have sufficient knowledge and lack of knowledge so that health education for pregnant women related to COVID-19 still needs to be carried out by health workers such as midwives and nurses. The government should also be able to create a mentoring program aimed at pregnant women during the pandemic so as to avoid maternal and fetal deaths due to COVID-19.

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