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The Relationship Between Knowledge And Attitude Towards The Preventive Behaviors For The Covid-19 Transmission In Pregnant Mothers At "Rini K" Independent Midwifery Practice (PMB), Jagakarsa, South Jakarta, 2021

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ABSTRACT

In 2020, the world was shocked by the coronavirus outbreak that infected nearly all countries in the world. The Covid-19 pandemic threatens all people, including pregnant mothers. Even though most of the multicenter data had mentioned that the case in pregnant mothers was categorized mild and moderate, it still can result in mortality. The pregnant mothers' knowledge and attitude towards Covid-19 transmission prevention are still categorized as poor so pregnant mothers need to know about preventing Covid-19 transmission.

This study aimed to know the relationship between knowledge and attitude towards the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission in pregnant mothers.

This study used a cross-sectional approach. The samples were 73 1st trimester pregnant mothers as the respondents. The data collection was done using a questionnaire that passed the validity and reliability test.

Respondents who behaved well 51 (69.9%), had good knowledge 40 (54.8%) and who had a positive attitude 30 (41.1%) and a p value of 0.05 on the knowledge and attitude variables

There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards the behavior of preventing the transmission of Covid-19 in pregnant women, it is hoped that pregnant women can increase knowledge and have a positive attitude to maintain health protocols to avoid transmission of Covid-19.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Covid-19

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BACKGROUND

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the coronavirus outbreak (Covid-19) that infected nearly all countries in the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that, regarding this virus, the world has entered a global emergency. The pandemic threatens all people, with no exception for pregnant mothers. Several studies showed that pregnant mothers have a quite high risk of being infected with the Covid-19, including mild symptoms. Even though most of the multicenter data had mentioned that most cases in pregnant mothers were categorized in the mild and moderate categories, at a moderate and critical condition, it can cause mortality in pregnant mothers. of 13 critical patients in the intensive care unit with a ventilator at 10 hospitals in New York, 2 (15%) of them experienced death and the remaining 11 people (85%) could be discharged from the Intensive Care Unit (CDC, 2020).

Until February 1, 2021, the total Covid-19cases worldwide reached 103 million cases: the total recovered patient was 57.3 million, and the total death of 2.24 million (WHO, 2020). Based on the Chinese Clinical Guidance for the Covid-19 Pneumonia Diagnosis and Treatment, out of 118 cases that had been found, 84 (71%) pregnant mothers were found with a positive result in the PCR test and 34 (29%) of the showed an infiltrate image in their lungs. The data showed that the total pregnant mother with Covid-19 contributed 0.24% for the Covid-19 case and 75 (64%) pregnant mothers with Covid-19 were at the third trimester. Another study stated that from 116 cases, there were 8 cases with moderate Pneumonia (trimester I, II, and III) without mortality. Only 1 out of 8 moderate pneumonia cases experienced spontaneous abortion. The result of the PCR test in 100 neonates, 86 of them had a negative result for Covid-19 (CDC, 2020). The percentage of mortality due to Covid-19 in Indonesia was 8.9%; this number is the highest in Southeast Asia (WHO, 2020).

Indonesia reported the first Covid-19 on March 2, 2020, of 2 cases. According to the data taken from the Indonesian Association for Obstetrics and Gynaecology (POGI), 13.7% of pregnant mothers are easily infected with Covid-19 compared to those who are not pregnant. The highest case in Indonesia still happened in Jabodetabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) areas. The data taken on February 1, 2021, showed that the total case in DKI Jakarta was 280.000 cases; the recovered patient of 250,000 people, and 4,400 deaths (DKI Jakarta, 2021).[3] POGI reported 68 Covid-19 patients gave birth by cesarean section, 3 abortion cases, 2 cases of Ectopic pregnancy, 14 premature pregnancies (POGI, 2020). A result of the survey on February 1, 2021, Jagakarsa urban village became one of the areas in South Jakarta with the positive cases for Covid-19 reaching 232 people (DKI Jakarta, 2021). The “Rini. K” PMB is in the Covid-19 red zone area. The Rini K Independent Midwifery Practice (PMB) in January 2021, was visited by 2 (two) inpartu patients that were confirmed for being reactive to Covid-19, and they were successfully referred. Based on the result of observation, some pregnant mothers were found ignoring the health protocol when having antenatal care that had been prepared by the PMB. Covid-19 is extremely scary for pregnant mothers; however, up until now, the knowledge of Covid-19 transmission prevention is still poor so that many pregnant mothers have not known transmission prevention well and accurately. The result of the analysis in several studies proved that, at the moment, the pregnant mothers’ knowledge and attitude towards the prevention of the Covid-19 transmission are categorized as poor. It becomes crucial for pregnant mothers to have a good understanding and knowledge of how to protect them

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from being infected with the Covid-19. Good knowledge in pregnant mothers is strongly related to a good attitude and behavior in dealing with daily activities.

METHODS

This study used a descriptive quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The investigated variables included the independent variables (knowledge and attitude), confounding variables (age, education, employment status, parity, and source of information), and the dependent variables (the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19transmission in pregnant mothers). The type of this design had several strong points, namely easy, simple and economic from the aspect of time and cost.

RESULT

Table 1. The Frequency Distribution of the Covid-19 Preventive Behaviors in Pregnant Mothers based on Knowledge, Attitude, Characteristics (Age, Education, Employment Status, and Parity), and Source of Information at the Rini. K PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta, 2021

Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Behavior:		
1. Poor	22	30.1
2. Good	51	69.9
	73	100
Age:		
1. Not Reproductive	18	24.7
2. Reproductive	55	75.3
	73	100
Education:		
1. Low	3	4.1
2. High	70	95.9
	73	100
Employment Status:		
1. Unemployed	44	60.3
2. Employed	29	39.7
	73	100
Parity:		
1. Primigravida	14	19.2
2. Multigravida	59	80.8
	73	100
Source of Information :		
1. Non-Media	20	27.4
2. Media	53	72.2
	73	100
Knowledge :		
1. Poor	33	45.2
2. Good	40	54.8
	73	100
Attitude:		
1. Negative	43	58.9
2. Positive	30	41.1

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			73			100	

Based on Table 1, it can be known that out of 73 respondents involved in this study, the majority of the respondents had good behavior, good knowledge, negative attitude, high education and were at reproductive age and unemployed; they also obtained information from media.

Table 2. The Relationship between Age, Education, Employment Status, Parity, Source o Information, Knowledge, and Attitude towards the Preventive Behaviors for the Covid-19 Transmission in Pregnant Mothers at the "Rini K" *PMB*, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta, 2021

Variables	Covid-19 Preventive Behaviors				Total		P-Value
	Poor		Good				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Age							
Non-Reproductive	4	22.2	14	77.8	18	100	
Reproductive	18	32.7	37	67.3	55	100	0.39
Total	22	30.1	51	69.9	73	100	
Education							
Low	3	100	0	0.0	3	100	
High	19	27.1	51	72.9	70	100	0.01
Total	22	30.1	51	69.9	73	100	
Employment Status							
Unemployed	14	31.8	30	68.2	44	100	
Employed	8	27.6	21	72.4	29	100	0.70
Total	22	30.1	51	69.9	73	100	
Parity							
Primigravida	4	28.6	10	71.4	14	100	
Multigravida	18	30.5	41	69.5	59	100	0.88
Total	22	30.1	51	69.9	73	100	
Source of Information							
Non-Media	4	20.0	16	80.0	14	100	
Media	18	34.0	35	66.0	59	100	0.24
Total	22	30.1	51	69.9	73	100	
Knowledge							
Poor	17	51.5	16	48.5	33	100	
Good	5	12.5	35	87.5	40	100	0.01
Total	22	30.1	51	69.9	73	100	
Attitude							
Negative	19	44.2	24	55.8	43	100	
Positive	3	10.0	27	90.0	30	100	0.01
Total	22	30.1	51	69.9	73	100	

Based on table 2, it can be seen that age, employment status, parity, and source of information do not correlate with the preventive behaviors for the COVID-19 transmission at the"Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021 since the p-value was > 0.05. Meanwhile, education, knowledge, and attitude had a p-value of < 0.05,

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indicating that there is a relationship between those variables and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors at the "Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021.

DISCUSSION

Someone's age can affect the person's mindset. Healthy and productive age pregnant women can think more rationale and have enthusiasm and motivation in pregnancy examination as well as lessen the anxiety against the risk of being exposed to the Covid-19infection (Qomar, 2020). This study showed that there was no relationship between age and the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission at the "Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021. This study is in line with a study conducted by Sari, et al (2020), stating that there is no relationship between age and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. Nonetheless, this study is not in line with a study conducted by Afrianti (2021), in which the p-value of 0.00 or < 0.05 indicates the relationship between age and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors.

Education is one of the internal factors affecting someone's knowledge level; the higher someone's education level, the higher his/her knowledge level. The high education level of someone will ease him/her to access information on a certain issue (Afriati, 2021). The result of the study showed that there was a relationship between education and the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission at the "Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021. This study is in line with a study conducted by Afrianti (2021), stating that there is a relationship between education level and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. However, this result is not in line with a study conducted by Wulandari (2020), stating that there is no relationship between education and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors.

Working is the activity performed by the respondents to get income in fulfilling the necessities of life. Occupation is an important social aspect and one of the best indicators to know someone's lifestyle. The risky occupation that tends to gather with other people allows the Covid-19 transmission to happen(Suharmanto, 2020). The result of this study stated that there was no relationship between employment status and the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission at the "Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021. This study is in line with a study conducted by Sari, et al., (2020), stating that there is no relationship between employment status and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. Supporting the statement, Afrianti (2021) also proved that there is no relationship between employment status and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. However, this study is not in line with a study conducted by Suharmanto (2020), stating that there is a significant relationship between employment status and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors.

Both primigravida and multigravida tend to cause a drastic change in both physical and psychological matters. Pregnant mothers with poor knowledge in a pandemic situation will feel worried about the fetal condition and themselves. Besides, pregnant mothers have additional dilemmatic conditions regarding the Covid-19 infection transmission in healthcare services in both hospitals and Independent Midwifery Practices so that it requires professional ANC services (Qomar, 2020). The result of this study stated that there was no relationship between parity and the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission at the "Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021. This study is in line with a study conducted by Qomar (2020), stating that there is no relationship between parity and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors.5 According to researchers, both primigravida and multigravida did not affect the pregnant mothers' behavior in preventing the Covid-19 transmission.

The information collected from several sources will affect someone's knowledge

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level; if someone gains much information, she/he tends to have a broad knowledge. A good source of information that is relevant to the pregnant mothers' expectations can increase the pregnant mothers' decision-making directly and indirectly, and vice versa (Amelia, 2017). This study showed that there is no relationship between the source of information and the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission at the "Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021. This result is in line with a study conducted by Amelia (2017), stating that there is no relationship between the source of information and the pregnant mothers behavior.10 However, this result is not consistent with the study conducted by Ghiffari (2020), proving that there is a relationship between the source of information and compliance with health protocols.

Knowledge is the essential factor that can affect behavioral changes. Good knowledge can be supported by the acceptance of the information spread in society about the Covid-19 Someone that has known certain information will be able to determine and make decisions of what to do. In other words, when someone has information, he/she will be able to determine how to behave towards the Covid-19 The result of this study stated that there was a relationship between knowledge and the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission at the "Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021. This study is in line with a study conducted by Purnamasari (2020), stating that there is a relationship between knowledge and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. In the study by Afrianti (2021), it was proved that there is a relationship between knowledge and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. Supporting the statement, the study by Hardianti also proved that there was a relationship between knowledge and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors in pregnant mothers. Nevertheless, this result is not in line with a study conducted by Tazkiah (2020), stating that there is no relationship between knowledge and the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission.

Attitude is a predisposing factor in someone to do a certain behavior. In preventing a disease, attitude is one of the factors affecting someone in preventing the transmission of a disease because the disease preventive efforts are certainly correlated with attitude; hence attitude becomes of one the supporting factors in disease preventive behavior (Hendra, 2008) In this study, it was known that there was a relationship between attitude and the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission at the "Rini K" PMB, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta in 2021. Supporting the statement, Afrianti (2021) also proved that there was a relationship between attitude and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. However, this study is not in line with a study conducted by Sari, et al., (2020), that the study collected a result showing that there was no relationship between attitude and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. This study is also not in line with a study conducted by Dewi, et al., (2020), stating that there is no relationship between attitude and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors. Similarly, a study by Tazkiah (2020) proved that there was no relationship between attitude and the Covid-19 preventive behaviors.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of this study, the majority of the respondents have good behavior and knowledge, but most of them have a negative attitude. Besides, out of 7 investigated variables, 3 of them (knowledge, attitude, and education) are correlated with the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission, and 4 variables (age, employment status, parity, and source of information) are not correlated with the preventive behaviors for the Covid-19 transmission in pregnant mothers at the "Rini K" PMB.

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