

# Description of mother's knowledge and attitude towards providing hepatitis b immunization to babies aged 0-7 days at Kayuagung Oki City Health Center 2022

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the description of mothers' knowledge and attitudes towards providing hepatitis B immunization to babies aged 0-7 days at the Kayuagung City Health Center. This research is research *Descriptive* using a cross-sectional approach to determine the description of mothers' knowledge and attitudes towards providing hepatitis B immunization at the Kayuagung City Health Center in 2021. The population in this study were all mothers with babies 0-7 days old who made immunization visits in the working area of the Kayuagung City Health Center in 2023. 636 babies. The research sampling technique used the Accidental Sampling Technique with the number of samples or sample size taken from the total population of babies who received hepatitis B immunization at the age of 0 - 7 days in the Kayuagung City Health Center Working Area, totaling 41 respondents. This research was carried out on January 19 - February 19 2022. The research results showed that as many as 16 respondents had poor knowledge (39.0%) and 25 respondents who had good knowledge (61.0%) and 17 respondents who had a negative attitude (41.5%) and 24 respondents who had a positive attitude (58.5%) For puskesmas in the future to continue to improve the quality of services in particular for pregnant women and mothers who have babies aged < 7 days. And for health workers or posyandu cadres to provide information and counseling about the importance of Hepatitis B immunization.

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## INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis B disease is a public health problem in developing countries in the world, including in Indonesia (Koeswara et al., 2020)(JANTIKO, 2020)(Wijaya, 2022). Hepatitis B disease (VHB) has infected some 2 billion people in the world and about 240 million are chronic Hepatitis B virus sufferers, Indonesia is the country with the second largest Hepatitis B sufferers after Myanmar

among the WHO SEAR (South East Asian Region) member countries. (WHO, 2012) About 23 million Indonesians have been infected with Hepatitis B and 2 million people are infected with Hepatitis C. Based on the WHO Report, 87 countries out of 192 members have a high incidence of chronic hepatitis B ( $\geq 8\%$ ). In 2006, 50% of the world's 135 million newborns were at risk of hepatitis B infection, potentially leading to chronic hepatitis B which can result in liver cancer (Francisca Romana & Nur'aini, n.d.) (Rahmadayanti et al., 2023) (NAZIMAH, 2023).

Hepatitis B disease (VHB) causes at least one million deaths per year. Currently worldwide there are 350 million chronic sufferers with 4 million new cases per year (Shely, 2020) (Jamal & SKM, 2023). Infection in children is generally asymptomatic but 80 - 95% will become chronic and within 10 - 20 years will become sironis or hepatocellular carcinoma (KHS) in edemis countries, 80% of KHS is caused by VHB. The risk of KHS is particularly high if the infection occurs at an early age. On the other hand, antiviral therapy has not been satisfactory, especially in patients who are infected vertically or at an early age (Muhammad & Wulandari, 2020) (Susilawati, 2021) (Setyoboedi et al., 2023).

In Indonesia, Hepatitis B virus is found in 0.7 - 2.1% of pregnant women (Gozali, 2020) (LO & Widyarni, 2021) (Denando & Cahyati, 2022). Transmission of Hepatitis B to newborns during labor when the mother has Hepatitis B disease is at high risk (up to 90%) and then the baby will become chronic Hepatitis B and may suffer from liver cancer later (JANTIKO, 2020) (Maheswari, 2020). Infection in infants generally shows no noticeable symptoms, but 80 - 95% will become chronic and within 10 - 20 years will become so in infancy. Therefore, the best prevention is to give hepatitis B vaccine 12 hours after the newborn.

Based on the results of RISKESDAS 2013, the proportion of patients with Hepatitis A, B, C, and other Hepatitis diseases in provinces in Indonesia in 2013, especially Jambi Province, were patients with Hepatitis A 10.9%, Hepatitis B 9.3%, Hepatitis C 4.6% and other Hepatitis 2.0% (RISKESDAS, 2013: 75). Hepatitis B immunization is an immunization given to generate active immunity against Hepatitis B disease, an infectious disease that can damage the liver (D. Wulandari & Dwidiyanti, 2017) (Sulifah, 2022) (NAZIMAH, 2023). Hepatitis B immunization is used to prevent the occurrence of Hepatitis disease whose content is HbsAg in liquid form (SAHIR, 2019) (SIDHARTA et al., 2021).

Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB) should be given immediately after birth, because Hepatitis B vaccination is a very effective preventive effort to break the chain of transmission from mother to baby immediately after birth (Desimbriana, 2021) (Dwi Anggraini, 2022). And based on the results of an initial survey conducted on January 10, 2015 on 9 mothers of babies who came to Puskesmas Simpang Wire to do immunization, there were 6 mothers who did not know about Hepatitis B immunization and 3 people already knew about Hepatitis B immunization and the attitude of mothers who did not want to immunize their babies for fear of getting sick (Simanjuntak & Nurnisa, 2019) (N. Wulandari, 2021) (Nasution, 2022) (Hasibuan & Ginting, 2023).

Based on the background that has been described above, the problem formulation of this study is how the description of the mother's knowledge and attitude towards giving Hepatitis B immunization to infants aged 0-7. This study aims to determine the description of maternal knowledge and attitudes towards giving Hepatitis B immunization to infants aged 0-7 days. The results of this study can provide information and input in improving the quality of services, especially those related to Hepatitis b immunization in infants aged 0-7 days and can be used as a consideration in planning and evaluating in improving immunization programs, especially Hepatitis B immunization in infants aged 0-7 days.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a descriptive study with a Cross Sectional approach, which aims to determine the description of maternal knowledge and attitudes towards the provision of hepatitis B immunization in infants aged 0-7 days at the Kayuagung City Health Center in 2022. The

instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. this research was conducted on babies who had babies aged 7 days - 6 months who made immunization visits at the Puskesmas Kota Kayuagung in 2021. The population in this study were all mothers who had babies aged 0-6 months who made immunization visits in the working area of the Kayuagung City Health Center in 2021. Numbered 636 babies. The research sampling technique is to use the Accidental Sampling Technique with a sample size or sample size taken from the total population of infants who received hepatitis B immunization at the age of 0-7 days in the work area.

This study uses a questionnaire, with a trial that will be conducted at the Kayu Agung City Health Center which has the same characteristics and in the Kayu Agung City Area. The data that has been collected will then be edited, namely the results of interviews, questionnaires, or observations from the field must be edited first. In general, editing is an activity to check and correct the contents of the form or questionnaire. Furthermore, coding is after all questionnaires have been edited or edited, then the "code" or "coding" is carried out, namely converting data in the form of sentences or letters into numerical data or numbers. For the Hepatitis B immunization variable, code "0" = if the baby has not received Hepatitis B immunization at the age of 0 - 7 days, and code "1" = if the baby has received Hepatitis B immunization at the age of 0 - 7 days. For the Knowledge variable, code "0" is given if the respondent's answer is wrong (not good) and code "1" is given if the respondent's answer is correct (good). For the Attitude variable, code "0" if the respondent's answer is not good and code "1" if the respondent's answer is good. Third, scoring is carried out to clarify the "code" for the attitude variable given a score of 4 = strongly agree, 3 = Agree, 2 = Disagree, 1 = Strongly Disagree. Fourth, Data Entry, namely data that has been checked and coded and then analyzed is processed using a data processing program. Fifth, cleaning, which is when all data from each data source or respondent has been entered, needs to be checked again to see the possibility of code errors, incompleteness, and so on, then formation or correction is made (Notoatmodjo, 2012: 176-178).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Univariate analysis was carried out to determine the frequency distribution and presentation of the independent variables (level of knowledge and attitude) and dependent variable (hepatitis B immunization).

**Table 1.** Frequency distribution of attitudes of mothers of babies at the OKI Kayuagung City health center in 2022

No	Baby's mother's attitude	N	%
1	Negative attitude	17	41.5
2	Positive attitude	24	58.5
	Total	41	100.0

Based on Table 1, it is known that there were 24 respondents whose results were positive for Hepatitis B immunization (58.5) and there were 17 respondents whose results were negative for Hepatitis B immunization (41.5).

### Hepatitis immunization

From the results of research on 41 respondents, they were divided into 2 categories, namely Yes (have received hepatitis B immunization for 0-7 days) and no (have not received hepatitis B immunization (0-7 days).

**Table 2.** Frequency Distribution of Hepatitis B Immunization for Babies Aged 0-7 Days at OKI Kayuagung City Health Center in 2021

No	Providing hepatitis B immunization to babies aged 0-7 days at the Kayuagung OKI City Health Center in 2022	N	%
1	No	-	-

2	Yes	41	100.0
	Total	41	100.0

Based on Table 2, there were 41 respondents (100%) out of the total number of 41 respondents who had visited Hepatitis B immunization for their babies. This influences the mother's good knowledge and the mother's attitude which is also on average good. Naming of the 41 respondents who visited their babies for Hepatitis B immunization, not all babies were given hepatitis B immunization on the first day of birth. There were 2 babies who received hepatitis B immunization on the 2nd day after birth.

### Discussion

This research is a descriptive study with the aim of knowing the description of mothers' knowledge and attitudes towards providing hepatitis B immunization to babies aged 0-7 days at the Kayuagung City Health Center.

Data collection was carried out on 05 March - 05 April 2015. The data was collected by filling out questionnaires directly with a total of 41 respondents. When filling out a questionnaire, the quality of the data is very dependent on the respondent's ability, accuracy and ability to answer questions. The ability of researchers here to invite respondents cannot be done optimally due to limited time and unsupportive space.

### Univariate Research

#### Description of Mother's Level of Knowledge Regarding Giving Hepatitis B Immunization to Babies 0 - 7 Days at OKI Kayuagung City Health Center in 2022

Based on the results of univariate analysis, it shows that mothers who have poor knowledge of giving Hepatitis B immunization to babies aged 0-7 days are 39.0%, and mothers who have good knowledge are 61.0%. The results of this study are in contrast to the results of the study. research conducted by Hartati (2009) on the knowledge variable, with the title description of mothers' knowledge and attitudes in providing Hepatitis B (HB1) immunization to babies aged 0 - 12 months in Solok Sipin sub-district, Putri Ayu Public Health Center working area, Jambi City in 2009. With results Of the 40 respondents who had good knowledge, 1 respondent (2.5%), and 39 respondents who had poor knowledge (97.5%). Sri Hartati (2009). Says respondents don't know when early HB1 immunization should be given to babies.

According to Notoadmoj, (2012:138) knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people sense a particular object. Sensation occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, smell, taste and touch, most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears.

Based on the results of research at the Kayuagung City Community Health Center in 2014, it shows that there are still mothers who have poor knowledge of giving hepatitis B immunization, because the knowledge they have influences the mother's perspective on giving hepatitis immunization, because the knowledge they have influences the mother's perspective on giving hepatitis B immunization. , from the answers to the questionnaire, there are still some respondents who do not know about the purpose and benefits of providing hepatitis B immunization for babies, so in this case the role of officers really needs to be optimized in providing health education and education, especially the purpose of providing hepatitis B immunization and the benefits of providing hepatitis B immunization B.

For this reason, it is hoped that the Kayuagung City Health Center can further improve its immunization program, especially hepatitis B immunization, if necessary, by providing education, especially regarding the impact of not providing hepatitis B immunization. Counseling can be carried out correctly and in formal and informal situations, the material provided should be as interesting as possible. so as not to make mothers feel bored and confused with the information provided, apart from that, the puskesmas also collaborates with BPJS and posyandu cadres in the

puskesmas work area to provide leaflets about giving hepatitis B immunization to pregnant women and mothers. who have a baby less than 7 days old

### **Description of Mother's Attitude towards Giving Hepatitis B Immunization to Babies 0 - 7 Days at OKI Kayuagung City Health Center in 2022**

Based on the results of univariate analysis, it shows that 41.5% of mothers have a poor attitude towards giving hepatitis B immunization to babies aged 0-7 days and 58.5% of mothers have a good attitude.

The results of this research are also in accordance with research conducted by Hartati(2009) in the attitude variable, with the title description of mothers' knowledge and attitudes in providing hepatitis B (HB1) immunization to babies aged 0-12 months in Kayuagung City in 2021. With the results of 40 respondents who had positive characteristics, 21 respondents (52.0 %), and those who had negative traits were 19 respondents (48.0%).

According to Notoadmojo (2012:140). Attitude is a person's reaction or response that is still closed to a stimulus or object. Newcomb, a psychologist, stated that attitude is a readiness or willingness to act, and is not an action or activity, but is a predisposition to a behavior.

Based on the results of research at the Kayuagung City Community Health Center, it shows that there are still some mothers who have a negative attitude towards Hepatitis B immunization, but this attitude does not influence mothers not to make hepatitis B immunization visits, thus the role of community health center officers is expected to be able to periodically provide education about immunization in particular. hepatitis B immunization and also always motivate mothers to want to immunize their babies.

## **CONCLUSION**

The research concluded that most of the mothers of babies who visited the Kayuagung OKI City Health Center had undergone hepatitis B immunization visits when their babies were aged 0 - 7 days (100%), most of the respondents already had good knowledge, namely 25 respondents (61.0) and 16 respondents who had poor knowledge (39.0%) and most respondents already had a positive attitude, namely 24 respondents (58.5%) and mothers who had a negative attitude, namely 17 respondents (41.5%). It is hoped that community health center officers can regularly provide education about hepatitis B immunization and also always motivate mothers to want to immunize their babies.

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