

# The Effect of Maternal Knowledge on the Prevention of Covid-19 Transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital

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## ARTICLE INFO

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## ABSTRACT

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### Keywords:

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On January 30, 2020, WHO designated COVID-19 as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Pregnant women are made a vulnerable group at risk of being infected with COVID-19 due to physiological changes during pregnancy (Liang, 2020). This study uses a pre-experimental type of research, with a One Group pre-test and post-test design. The population in this study were all pregnant women who were at the Kota Pinang General Hospital, the data collected in April-August were 20 people, The sample in this study was Purposive Sampling Technique, with the research technique using the Chi Square test. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence before being given knowledge of maternity mothers on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 as many as 10 (50%) respondents fall into the poor category and after being given knowledge, there are 3 (15%) respondents. Meanwhile, before being given knowledge about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 to maternity mothers at the Kota Pinang General Hospital, 7 (35%) respondents were in the good category, and 12 (60%) respondents were in the good category after being given knowledge of maternity mothers on prevention of transmission. COVID-19. Based on the results of statistical tests using the Wilcoxon test, it is known that the p value  $(0.001) < (0.05)$  means that  $H_0$  is rejected, so it can be said that there is a significant influence regarding the effect of knowledge given to maternity mothers on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020. It is recommended to health workers, especially midwives, to provide counseling to maternity mothers regarding the prevention of COVID-19 transmission.

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## 1. Introduction

Information from the World Health Organization (WHO) stated that there was a cluster case of pneumonia with an unclear etiology in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China on December 31, 2019. This case continued to grow until it was finally discovered that the cause of this cluster was Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus- 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (Zhong et al., 2020).

On January 30, 2020, WHO designated COVID-19 as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with a fluctuating number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 (new cases) (Purnamasari, 2020).

*Updates* Data on COVID-19 sufferers as of February 13, 2020 from 223 countries in the world reported a death rate from COVID-19 of 2,368,571, while in Indonesia, 32,936 people died from 1,210,703 patients who were confirmed positive (Central COVID-19 Task Force, 2020). The province of Bali occupies the 7th position for data on the most cases in Indonesia as of February 13, 2020, with 801 people dying from 30,286 confirmed positive cases, 26,553 cases recovering, and 2,932 people being treated.

Denpasar City occupies the first position in the number of confirmed cases. 903 cases, 922 people were treated, 7944 people recovered and 168 people died (Bali COVID-19 Task Force, 2020).

The COVID-19 outbreak has hit Indonesia since March 2020. COVID-19 is a group of viruses that can cause disease in animals or humans. In humans, the corona virus causes respiratory tract infections that are generally mild, such as runny nose, high fever, cough with phlegm, shortness of breath, sore throat, common cold, pneumonia (infection of the lungs) and feeling tired easily (Asmara, 2020; Fajar, 2020).

The COVID-19 outbreak has caused various negative impacts for the community, both in cities and rural areas, one of which is in the field of education. Where the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture (Mendikbud) makes policies related to studying at home that aim to reduce the occurrence of physical interactions so that it will minimize the possibility of transmission of the COVID-19 virus and even the Minister of Education and Culture cancels the 2020 national exam.

The Minister hopes that with the implementation of online or distance learning, students also get new experiences in the learning process (Asmara, 2020; Fajar, 2020).

Pregnant women are made a vulnerable group at risk of being infected with COVID-19 due to physiological changes during pregnancy (Liang, 2020). Physiological and immunological changes that occur as a normal component of pregnancy can have systemic effects that increase the risk of obstetric complications, respiratory infections in pregnant women, decreased lung capacity and the cardiovascular system. This can encourage the occurrence of respiratory failure in pregnant women (Khan et al, 2020).

From several cases of COVID-19, it is believed that side effects on the fetus in the form of preterm delivery have also been reported in pregnant women with COVID19 infection. However, this information is very limited and it is not clear whether these complications are associated with infection in the mother. In two reports describing 18 pregnancies with COVID-19, all were infected in the third trimester and the clinical findings in pregnant women were similar to those of non-pregnant adults (POGI, 2020).

A number of recent studies show that most pregnant women with COVID-19 virus infection only have mild symptoms. One of the studies on this subject was carried out by the Priority Study of the University of California, San Francisco. The study involved about 30 pregnant women in China who were exposed to COVID-19. The results showed that symptoms were relatively mild, that all of the women survived, they did not seem likely to have severe disease, and that there was no evidence of transmission to the baby during pregnancy. Another study in March 2020 stated that there is no concrete evidence to suggest that pregnant women are more susceptible to COVID-19 (Febryansyah, 2020).

Although most of the multicenter data state that the majority of COVID-19 cases in pregnant women are of mild and moderate degrees. during pregnancy. Another study in March 2020 stated that there is no concrete evidence to suggest that pregnant women are more susceptible to COVID-19 (Febryansyah, 2020).

Labor is the process of expulsion of the baby, placenta and amniotic membranes from the uterus. Labor normally occurs after 37-40 weeks of gestation without any complications or disturbances (Fauziah, 2015). The process of labor and birth is a sign of the end of pregnancy and as the beginning of the baby's life outside the mother's body. Labor occurs from the moment the mother first feels regular uterine contractions and ends when the bond between mother, family and baby is established (Bobak, Lowdermilk & Jensen, 2018).

The control strategy implemented in Indonesia involves all parties, both from the government itself and from the community. Efforts made by the government are 3T (test, treat and trace), the community by implementing health protocols and providing vaccinations for the formation of group immunity or herd immunity (Ministry of Health, 2020)

screening for risk factors including the risk of COVID-19 and immediately referring to the Puskesmas / Hospital according to standards and plans, services for pregnant women, maternity, postpartum, BBL, Toddlers, Family Planning and Kespro according to standards referring to the Ministry of Health, POGI, IDAI and IBI, conducting consultations, KIE and online counseling include monitoring, family planning counseling, exclusive breastfeeding, PHBS and the application of the MCH handbook. The ANC service standard which was originally 4 times during the pandemic was increased to 6 times.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia reported a decline in the age of menarche in Indonesia. Based on the 2010 RISKESDAS results quoted from Laadjim (2017) there are 5.2% of children in 17 provinces of Indonesia who have entered the age of menarche under the age of 12 years.

Knowledge results from knowing, and this happens after people avoid certain objects. This avoidance occurs through the five human senses, namely: the senses of sight, smell, taste, and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (Notoadmodjo, 2011)

Based on the initial survey conducted on June 28, 2020 through interviews, out of 10 mothers who gave birth, 7 mothers did not receive health education, 3 mothers who gave birth did not know about preventing the transmission of COVID 19.

## 2. Research methods

### 2.1 Types of research

The type of research used in this study is a type of pre-experimental design research, which is a research that carries out activities because this is not yet a real experiment, because there are still external variables that influence the formation of the dependent variable, not solely influenced by the independent variable. This can happen, because there is no control variable, and the sample is not chosen at random (Sugiyono, 2014).

### 2.2 Research design

The design of this research is all from planning to answer research questions and anticipate some possible difficulties that arise during the research. This study used a One Group pre-test and post-test design without a control group, the subject group was observed before the intervention, then observed again after the intervention. One group before being given a certain treatment was given a pretest, then after being given treatment, another measurement was carried out to determine the cause and effect of the treatment. Cause and effect testing is done by comparing the results of the pretest with the posttest.

### 2.3 Research sites

The location of the research was carried out at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020. The reason the researchers chose this location was that there were problems, namely the number of interviews, from 10 mothers who gave birth, 7 mothers did not receive health education, 3 mothers who gave birth did not know how to prevent the transmission of COVID-19, there had never been a researcher who did research. The effect of maternal health education on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission in Indonesia. Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 and sufficient respondents.

### 2.4 Research Population

The population is the entire research subject which includes all elements in the research area (Arikunto, 2017). The population in this study were all third trimester mothers who will give birth at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 as many as 20 mothers.

### 2.5 Research Sample

The sample is part or representative of the population under study. It is called sample research if we intend to generalize the results of sample research (Arikunto, 2017).

Sampling is using a total population sampling technique, namely where all breastfeeding mothers in the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 in June 2020 are as many as 20 mothers.

#### Definition of Operational Research

The operational definition is a description of the limit of the variable in question, or about what is measured by the variable in question (Notoadmodjo, 2017). A variable is something that is used as a characteristic, trait or measure that is owned or obtained by a research unit about a certain concept of understanding (Notoadmodjo, 2017).

In this study, the independent variable (X) was the provision of health education about pregnancy. The dependent variable (Y) was the prevention of COVID-19 transmission.

Bivariate analysis was used to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The Wilcoxon test was used to see the effect between two variables with a 95% confidence degree.

### 2.6 Univariate Analysis

#### a. Influence Before Giving Knowledge to Maternity Mothers About Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission

Data on the effect before giving knowledge to maternity mothers about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 can be seen in table 1 below:

**Table 1**

Influence Before Giving Knowledge to Maternity Mothers on the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020

Knowledge to Maternity Mothers About Prevention of the Spread of COVID-19 (Pre Test)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Well	7	35%
Enough	3	15%
Not enough	10	50%
<b>Amount</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on Table 1, it shows that the influence before giving knowledge to maternity mothers about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 was less than 10 people (50%).

**b. The Effect of Giving Knowledge to Maternity Mothers on the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission**

Data on the effect after being given knowledge to maternity mothers about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 can be seen in table 2 below:

**Table 2**

The Effect of Giving Knowledge to Maternity Mothers on the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission

Knowledge to Maternity Mothers About Prevention of the Spread of COVID-19 (Pre Test)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Well	7	35%
Enough	3	15%
Not enough	10	50%
<b>Amount</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3**

The Effect of Giving Knowledge to Maternity Mothers on the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020

Knowledge to Maternity Mothers About Prevention of the Spread of COVID-19 (Post Test)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Well	12	60%
Enough	5	25%
Not enough	3	15%
<b>Amount</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on Table 2, it shows that there is an effect after being given knowledge to maternity mothers about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020, the majority are good, namely 12 people (60%).

**2.7 Bivariate Analysis**

**a. The Effect of Knowledge on Maternity Mothers About Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission in General Hospitals in Kota Pinang in 2020**

The results of the statistical test of the effect of knowledge on maternity regarding the prevention of transmission of COVID-19 at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 are presented in Table 4.3 as follows:

**Table 4**

The Effect of Maternal Knowledge on Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020

The effect of maternal knowledge on the transmission of COVID-19	Treatment		p-value
	before	after	
Well	7	12	0.001
Enough	3	5	
Not enough	10	3	

Based on Table 4, the influence of maternal knowledge on preventing the transmission of COVID-19 has changed. The influence before knowledge was given to maternity mothers on preventing COVID-19 transmission as many as 10 respondents was in the less category and the effect after being given knowledge was in the less category as many as 3 respondents. While the influence before giving knowledge to mothers in childbirth on the prevention of transmission of COVID-19 was 7 respondents who were in the good category and after being given knowledge to mothers in childbirth on the prevention of transmission of COVID-19 became 12 respondents.

Based on the results of statistical tests using the Wilcoxon test, it is known that the p value  $(0.001) < (0.05)$  means  $H_0$  is rejected, so it can be said that there is a significant influence on the effect of knowledge given to maternity mothers on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission in hospitals. General of the City of Penang in 2020. These results prove that providing knowledge to maternity mothers has a good influence on preventing the transmission of COVID-19 at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020.

### 3. Discussion

#### 3.1 Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission to Maternity

This research was conducted from April 2020 to August 2020. The number of samples used was 20 people. The design of this study was One Group Pre-Test and Post-Test Design without a control group. This research was conducted in the City of Penang. Based on the data obtained, the effect before being given knowledge on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission in the less category was 10 people (50%), and based on the effect after being given knowledge on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission in the good category as many as 12 people (60%).

COVID-19 is a new type of disease that has never been identified before. The COVID-19 virus is a type of corona virus that is transmitted to humans and attacks the respiratory system. COVID-19 has become a pandemic and has become a serious world problem with cases increasing every day. COVID-19 itself is known to be a new type of virus outbreak that is attacking public health around the world with mild flu symptoms such as fever, cough, and runny nose and can cause shortness of breath and has claimed many victims from people from various countries. So that the health team created a protocol to prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 virus. However, there are still many people who do not comply with and follow directions from the government in an effort to prevent the transmission of COVID-19. Therefore, it is necessary to increase knowledge and prevention. One way is to provide health education about COVID-19 and its prevention so that people know the dangers and can behave to prevent the transmission or spread of COVID-19. One component of preventing the spread of COVID-19 is the use of masks.

Labor is the process of expulsion of the baby, placenta, and amniotic membranes from the uterus. This birth process is a sign of the end of pregnancy and the beginning of the baby's life outside the mother's body. Labor occurs from the moment the mother first feels regular uterine contractions and ends when the bond between the mother and the baby is established (Bobak, Laurence, and Jensen 2018).

Maternal knowledge of the prevention of COVID-19 is an important factor for maternity mothers because it can affect the delivery process. So that it can be expected that optimal education from health workers for maternity mothers can be carried out during their delivery safely so that mothers and babies remain healthy. COVID-19 is a disease with a fairly high level of transmission, so it is necessary to carry out comprehensive public health protection efforts. Public health protection aims to prevent the occurrence of large-scale transmission that can cause a large burden on health care facilities. The level of transmission of COVID-19 in the community is influenced by the movement of people, interaction between humans and the gathering of many people, for that protection of public health must be carried out by all elements in society, both the government, the world.

businesses, law enforcement officers and other components of society.

In line with Notoadmotjo's (2012) theory, most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Knowledge itself is influenced by formal education factors. But that doesn't mean someone with low education is absolutely low in knowledge. Given the increase

in knowledge is not absolutely obtained from formal education alone, but can be obtained through non-formal education. A person's knowledge of an object contains two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. These two aspects will determine a person's attitude and knowledge, the more positive aspects and objects that are known, the more positive attitudes will be towards the object. certain.

The danger of COVID-19 transmission is also followed by risk factors from SARS-CoV-2 infection, it is known based on existing data including comorbid diseases such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus, male sex, and active smokers. higher prevalence in males is thought to be associated with a higher prevalence of active smokers. In smokers, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus, it is suspected that there is an increase in ACE2 receptor expression. 14 The common coronavirus mainly infects older adults or children, causing the common cold. Some of its derivatives can cause diarrhea in adults. These viruses are mainly transmitted by droplets, and can also be spread by the faecal-oral route of transmission. The incidence of coronavirus infection is common in winter and spring. The incubation period for coronavirus is usually 3 to 7 days. For people with poor immune function, such as the elderly, pregnant women or people with liver or kidney disorders, the disease progresses relatively quickly and the symptoms are more severe. Children have less chance of exposure and thus a lower chance of becoming infected. However, with the same amount of exposure, elderly people, people with chronic diseases or impaired immune function are more likely to be infected with this virus. Children are less likely to be exposed and thus have a lower chance of becoming infected. However, with the same amount of exposure, elderly people, people with chronic diseases or impaired immune function are more likely to be infected with this virus. Children are less likely to be exposed and thus have a lower chance of becoming infected. However, with the same amount of exposure, elderly people, people with chronic diseases or impaired immune function are more likely to be infected with this virus.

The researcher's assumption is that it is important in order to increase the knowledge of citizens, especially mothers who are giving birth, so that the community in the context of preventing the transmission of COVID can carry out the procedures that have been set by the government, which can be carried out in earnest.

### **3.2 The Effect of Prior Knowledge to Maternity Mothers on the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020**

Based on Table 1, it shows that the influence of knowledge about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 to maternity mothers at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020 is less than 10 respondents (50%). The respondent had less knowledge because some people answered that they did not know when filling out the questionnaire regarding the prevention of COVID-19 transmission.

The lack of knowledge of maternity mothers about knowledge about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 is due to the lack of service facilities and counseling as well as the lack of mastery of material from health workers and inappropriate delivery so that the purpose of counseling is not achieved. The environment will have an influence on knowledge and experience directly or indirectly. The environment gives a person the first influence, where someone will know the good and bad things in various ways. A person's knowledge of an object contains two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. These two aspects will determine a person's attitude and knowledge, the more positive aspects and objects that are known, the more positive attitudes will be towards certain objects.

Researcher assumptions regarding the level of knowledge of maternity mothers regarding the prevention of COVID-19 transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in In 2020, it was found that most of the mothers did not know the knowledge about preventing the transmission of COVID-19. And there is a need for outreach efforts to the community, especially maternity mothers regarding knowledge of preventing the transmission of COVID-19 so that by providing counseling the lack of understanding of maternity mothers regarding the prevention of COVID-19 transmission can be reduced.

### **3.3 The Effect of Giving Knowledge to Maternity Mothers on the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020**

Based on the results of the post-test research, it showed that the effect after being given knowledge to the mother on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission at the Kota Pinang General

Hospital in 2020 the majority of the number of maternity mothers increased by 12 people (60%) with good knowledge.

The success of a health education can be influenced by the extension factor, the target and the extension process. Health education is a health education activity, which is carried out by spreading messages, instilling confidence, so that people are not only aware, know and understand, but are also willing and able to make recommendations related to health.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that there was an increase in knowledge of all respondents who took part in the counseling, although the increase was not evenly distributed because some experienced an increase, this was caused by several things such as when the research or counseling took place, there were respondents who listened carefully to what was said, There were also respondents who did not concentrate at the time of counseling and this was also a limitation for researchers where researchers could not intervene in all extension participants.

### **3.4 The Effect of Maternal Health Education on Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission at the Kota Pinang General Hospital in 2020**

Based on the results of data analysis, it shows the influence on maternity regarding the prevention of COVID-19 transmission before and after being given knowledge has changed. Before being given knowledge about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 as many as 10 respondents were in the less category, then after being given knowledge there were 3 respondents who were in the less category. Meanwhile, before being given knowledge, 7 respondents were in the good category and 12 respondents were in the good category after being given knowledge.

Based on the results of statistical tests using *Wilcoxon test* it is known that the p-value (0.001) < (0.05) means  $H_0$  is rejected, so there is a significant influence on the effect of maternal knowledge on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission in Kota Pinang in 2020. These results prove that knowledge about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 can have a good influence on mothers giving birth in Kota Pinang in 2020.

Based on these results, most of the respondents had good knowledge after being given knowledge of preventing COVID-19 transmission. There was an increase in respondent's knowledge regarding knowledge of preventing the transmission of COVID-19 as a result of receiving new information through health education that can be understood well by women wearing clothes. According to Setiawati and Dermawan (2012), health knowledge is an effort made to influence someone from individuals, groups, families and communities to carry out healthy life behaviors and have the aim of increasing knowledge.

The results of this study are in line with previous research journals conducted by Jaji (2020), that there is a significant influence on the knowledge of citizens in preventing the transmission of COVID-19. This study states that the calculation of descriptive statistics with t-dependent test. The results of univariate analysis showed that the male gender was 81.25%, age 100% was categorized as an adult (22-45 years), knowledge before being given health education using leaflet media was 56.27% categorized as lacking and knowledge after being given health education using leaflet media was 100% categorized as good. While the statistical test results obtained p value = 0.001, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference.

The researcher's assumption is that knowledge about preventing the transmission of COVID-19 is needed to provide education to maternity mothers in maintaining good health for themselves and their babies

## **4. Conclusion**

Based on the description of the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. The influence before being given knowledge of maternity mothers on the prevention of covid-19 transmission in Kota Pinang in 2020 was less than 10 respondents.
- b. The influence after being given knowledge of maternity mothers on the prevention of covid-19 transmission in Kota Pinang in 2020 was mostly good, namely 12 respondents.
- c. There is a significant influence on maternal knowledge on the prevention of covid-19 transmission in Kota Pinang in 2020, with a p value (0.001) < (0.05). These results prove that health knowledge regarding the prevention of covid-19 transmission can have a good influence on increasing maternal knowledge in Pinang City in 2020.

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