

Relationship Of Characteristics Of Pregnant Women With Tetanus Toxoid Immunization In Mangga Village

Dwi Ris Hasanah¹, Helena Fransysca², Nurdiana Manurung³

¹Darmo midwifery academy, Jl. Tali Air No. 231 LK.III Mangga, Kec, Medan Tuntungan, Medan City

²Darmo midwifery academy, Jl. Tali Air No. 231 LK.III Mangga, Kec, Medan Tuntungan, Medan City

³Darmo midwifery academy, Jl. Tali Air No. 231 LK.III Mangga, Kec, Medan Tuntungan, Medan City

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Relationship,
Pregnant Women,
Toxoid Immunization

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a time when a woman carries an embryo or fetus in her body. Tetanus toxoid immunization (tetanus toxoid vaccine) is one of the efforts to prevent tetanus. Tetanus is a serious disease caused by bacteria. The report on Analysis of Trials in Indonesia in 2014 compiled by WHO (World Health Organization) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 9.8% (18,032) of 184 thousand births faced death due to low coverage of tetanus immunization. This study aims to determine the relationship between the characteristics of pregnant women and the completeness of tetanus toxoid immunization. The research methodology in this study used observational analytic with incidental sampling approach. The sample in this study were 30 pregnant women who used TT immunization. Based on the results of the chi-square test obtained p value = 0.000. This means that the p value is smaller than (0.05) thus H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, namely the characteristics of postpartum mothers with complete tetanus toxoid immunization. So from the results of this study found a gap between the results of the study and the theory that has been stated above.

E-mail: dwiris24@gmail.com

Copyright © 2021 Science Midwifery.

1. Introduction

Pregnant women whom did not get Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization can cause the baby to be susceptible to Tetanus Neonatorum disease. At the time that the mother checked their pregnancy, pregnant women are given tetanus toxoid immunization shots. Administration of tetanus toxoid vaccine by injection is necessary to protect the mother and baby against tetanus neonatorum (www.bappenas.go.id/). In addition to reducing the infant mortality rate due to Tetanus, Tetanus Toxoid TT immunization are able to prevent maternal death caused by Tetanus. Tetanus disease in mothers usually occurs due to unsterilized delivery, while in infants caused by improper care of the baby, such as cord cutting with unsterilized tools or incorrect umbilical cord care (Astuti, 2014).

The type of immunization given is Tetanus Toxoid (TT) which can prevent tetanus. TT immunization in pregnant women must first be determined by the status of immunity (Kuswanti, 2014). Tetanus toxoid immunization is needed to protect the baby against tetanus neonatorum disease, immunization can be done in the 1st trimester or 2nd trimester in pregnancy during the 3-5 months with intervals of at least 4 weeks. (Walyani, 2015). The low scope of Tetanus Toxoid immunization can be seen through the lack of public awareness, especially pregnant women to perform Tetanus Toxoid Immunization. Based on the 2014 Trial Analysis in Indonesia compiled by WHO (World Health Organization), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 9.8% (18,032) of 184 thousand faced infant birth deaths due to low tetanus immunization coverage. (www.bappenas.go.id)

One of the extraordinary increases in cases / events (KLB) is due to the failure of immunization programs that can result to an outbreak caused by diseases that can be prevented through immunization there are cases of Tetanus Neonatorum in some parts of Indonesia, in 2013 there were reported 119 cases of tetanus neonatorum, a total of 83 cases of neonatorum with immunization status were not immunized TT (www.bappenas.go.id/). Based on the initial survey that has been conducted in Mangga Village of 7 pregnant women who inquired about tetanus toxoid only 3 individuals answered knowingly about tetanus toxoid and 4 people did not know any information regarding tetanus toxoid. Based on the above description it intrigues upon the researchers to be conducting a study entitled "Relationship of Characteristics of Pregnant Women with Completeness of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization at Mangga Village in 2021".

2. Method

The type of research used is observational analysis with the method of accidental sampling. approach, namely independent and dependent variable measurements will be carried out at the same time. The population in this study are pregnant women composed of 30 people who got administered TT immunization in Mangga Village in 2021, namely pregnant women who use TT immunization in Mangga Village in 2021 which were done in April 2021 to August 2021. The sample in this study is by sampling technique of Accidental Sampling which is a way of sampling by chance of meeting (Notoatmodjo, 2012). The sample in this study are all pregnant women as many as 30 people who use TT immunization in Mangga Village in 2021.

3. Results and Analysis

TABLE 1.
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERISTICS OF PREGNANT WOMEN BY AGE AT MANGGA VILLAGE IN 2021

Age	Amount (Individual)	Percentage (%)
20-25	8	26,7
26-30	20	66,7
>31	2	6,6
Total	30	100

The characteristics of pregnant women based on age can be seen that of the 30 pregnant women the majority based on the age of 26-30 as many as 20 people (66.7%).

TABLE 2.
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON GRAVIDA AT MANGGA VILLAGE IN 2021

Gravida	Amount (Individual)	Percentage (%)
Primigravida	5	16,7
Scundigravida	1	3,3
Multigravida	24	80
Total	30	100

Based on the table above it can be derived that of the 30 respondents the majority are categorized as multigravida as many as 24 people (80%).

TABLE 3.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN BASED ON EDUCATION AT MANGGA VILLAGE IN 2021

No	Category	Amount of Individuals	Percentage
1	Elementary Middle School	3	10%
2	Highschool – University	3	10%
3		24	80%
Amount		30	100%

Based on the table above it has shown the characteristics of pregnant women based on the education of the majority of high education as many as 24 people (80%).

TABLE 4.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN BY OCCUPATION AT MANGGA VILLAGE IN 2021

Occupation	Amount (Individuals)	Percentage
Entrepreneur	18	60%
Housewives	10	33,3%
Farmer	2	6,7%
Total	30	100%

Based on the table above it shows that the characteristics of pregnant women based on the work of the majority of self-employed as many as 18 people (60%).

TABLE 5.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN BASED ON COMPLETENESS OF TETANUS TOXOID IMMUNIZATION AT MANGGA VILLAGE IN 2021

Completeness of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization	Amount (Individual)	Percentage (%)
Completed	20	66,7%
Not Completed	10	33,3%
Total	30	100%

The results of the analysis showed that of the 30 characteristics of pregnant women based on the completeness of tetanus toxoid immunization the majority of complete as many as 20 people (66.7%). The results of Heni Setyowati's research (2012) that the percentage of respondents who were fully immunized with negative attitude as many as 12 respondents (46.2%) and complete immunization with positive categories as many as 36 respondents (81%).

Science Midwifery

TABLE 6.

TABULATION OF CHARACTERISTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH COMPLETENESS OF TETANUS TOXOID IMMUNIZATION AT MANGGA VILLAGE IN 2021

Age	Completeness of TT Immunization				Total	
	Increasing		Not Increasing		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%
20-25	1	3,3	7	23,3	8	26,7
26-30	17	56,7	3	10	20	66,7
>31	2	6,7	0	0	2	6,7
Total	20	66,7	10	33,3	30	100

Judging from the results of the study conducted on 30 majority of 26-30 as many as 20 people (66.7%), the majority categorized as multigravida as many as 24 people (80%), characteristics of pregnant women based on the education of the majority of high education as many as 24 people (80%), showing the characteristics of pregnant women based on the complete majority of tetanus immunization (66.7%).

4. Discussion

The results of this study in line with Ida Wijayanti (2012) with the title of Knowledge And Attitude Relationship Towards Immunization of Pregnant Women in the health center of Semarang regency showed that the majority of respondents aged 20-35 years, namely 58 respondents (82.9%) and at least >35 years old, namely 3 respondents (4.3%). Most respondents that most respondents have a high school education, which is 52 respondents (74.3%) and at least Elementary school education is a number of 3 respondents (4.3%). Statistical tests with chi-square obtained $\chi^2 = 4.97$ with a p value = $0.026 \leq 0.05$ so that H_0 is rejected meaning that there is a significant relationship between attitudes towards tetanus toxoid immunization and tetanus toxoid immunization with tetanus toxoid immunization in pregnant women in the public health center Jambu, Semarang regency. The results of the chi-square test obtained p value = 0.000. This means that the p value is smaller than $\alpha (0.05)$ thus H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, namely the characteristics of postpartum mothers with complete tetanus toxoid immunization. Thus, it can be concluded that in this study there is a relationship between the characteristics of pregnant women and the completeness of tetanus toxoid immunization. From the results of this study found a gap between the results of the study and the theory that has been stated above.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the relationship between the characteristics of pregnant women and the completeness of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization in Mangga Village in 2021, the following conclusions can be drawn: Based on Age In table 4.1 above, it can be seen that from 30 respondents the majority 26-30 were 20 people (66.7%). That of the 30 respondents the majority were categorized as multigravida as many as 24 people (80%). There is a significant relationship between the characteristics of pregnant women and the completeness of tetanus toxoid immunization where the better the characteristics of pregnant women, the better the understanding of tetanus toxoid immunization in Mangga Village in 2021.

References

- [1] Astuti,2014.*Buku Pintar Kehamilan*.Jakarta :Kedokteran EGC.
- [2] Bartini,2012.*Asuhan Kehamilan Pada Ibu Hamil Normal*. Yogyakarta :Nuha Medika
- [3] Hackley,2014.*Pelayanan Kesehatan Primer*.Jakarta :EGC
- [4] Kriels,2014.*Pelayanan Kesehatan Primer*. Jakarta : EGC
- [5] Soekidjo, Notoatmodjo. 2012. *Metodologi Kesehatan*: Jakarta. Rineka cipta.
- [6] Kuswanti,2014.*Asuhan Kehamilan*. Yogyakarta:Pustaka Pelajaran
- [7] Rousseau,2014.*Pelayanan Kesehatan Primer*. Jakarta : EGC
- [8] Soewito, 2013. *Asuhan Kehamilan*. Yogyakarta : Indah Pustaka
- [9] Walyani,2015.*Asuhan Kebidanan Pada Kehamilan*.Yogyakarta:Pustaka Barupress.
- [10] Yusri, 2013. *Asuhan Kehamilan*. Jakarta: Pustaka Nusa Indah
- [11] <http://www.bappenas.go.id.Pdf>.Diakses pada tanggal 22 mei 2016 pukul 14.00