

Relationship of Knowledge of Breastfeeding Mothers with Attitude to the Provision of the Covid-19 Vaccine at Puskesmas Bintang Aceh Central Regency Year 2022

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ABSTRACT

The consideration of giving the Covid-19 vaccine to breastfeeding mothers was also influenced by input from the Indonesian Breastfeeding Mothers Association. On February 10, 2021, AIMI sent a letter to the Ministry of Health to convey its considerations regarding breastfeeding mothers who are excluded from giving the Covid-19 vaccine. There are 3 possibilities that can happen if a breastfeeding mother does not get the Covid-19 vaccine, namely that a breastfeeding mother will only be vaccinated 2-3 years later after weaning her child, a nursing mother is forced to wean early because she feels this vaccine is not safe for herself and her baby, and breastfeeding mothers those who are informed and know the real facts that the Covid-19 vaccine is safe for breastfeeding, will carry out the vaccine secretly as if the decision to be vaccinated is illegal, breast milk is the best food for babies to achieve optimal growth, development and health. WHO recommends exclusive breastfeeding for up to 6 months, even infants with LBW and LBW are strongly recommended to continue to be exclusively breastfed. The main food/drink given is only breast milk (ASI) and should be given for a minimum of 6 months (exclusive breastfeeding) and continued for up to 2 years with additional food. The general purpose of this study was to analyze "The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitude of Breastfeeding Mothers With Attitudes Towards Giving the Covid-19 Vaccine at the Bintang Health Center, Central Aceh Regency in 2022. This type of research is an observational analytic using a cross sectional approach. The population of this study was all breastfeeding in the Bintang Puskesmas, Central Aceh Regency in 2022 as many as 30 people. The results of the study concluded that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and the administration of the covid-19 vaccine to breastfeeding mothers with a p value of 0.821. There is a significant relationship between attitudes and the administration of the covid-19 vaccine with a p value of 0.02 (<0.05).

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INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the emergence of the Covid-19 vaccine, breastfeeding mothers were among the many categories who needed to wait to receive the vaccine due to limited data. But the good news came last week, which made it official that the Covid-19 vaccine is now safe and can be given to breastfeeding mothers. Science that continues to develop provides good news for breastfeeding mothers. On February 11, 2021, based on a circular from the Ministry of Health, it was stated that breastfeeding mothers can be given the Covid-19 vaccine, along with other groups, such as the elderly, people with comorbidities, and survivors. Based on previous experience, vaccines with the same platform as the Covid-19 vaccine, namely the inactivated virus, are relatively safe for breastfeeding mothers because they do not cause defects in the baby, do not make the baby sick, and do not have a bad effect on the mother. From this, experts consider that the risk of the Covid-19 vaccine itself is not as big as the risk when a breastfeeding mother is infected with Covid-19, whose symptoms cannot be predicted whether it will be mild, moderate, or severe.

The consideration of giving the Covid-19 vaccine to breastfeeding mothers was also influenced by input from the Indonesian Breastfeeding Mothers Association. On February 10, 2021, AIMI sent a letter to the Ministry of Health to convey its considerations regarding breastfeeding mothers who are excluded from giving the Covid-19 vaccine. There are 3 possibilities that can happen if a breastfeeding mother does not get the Covid-19 vaccine, namely that a breastfeeding mother will only be vaccinated 2-3 years later after weaning her child, a nursing mother is forced to wean early because she feels this vaccine is not safe for herself and her baby, and breastfeeding mothers those who are informed and know the real facts that the Covid-19 vaccine is safe for breastfeeding, will carry out the vaccine secretly as if the decision to be vaccinated is illegal, breast milk is the best food for babies to achieve optimal growth, development and health. WHO recommends exclusive breastfeeding for up to 6 months, even infants with LBW and LBW are strongly recommended to continue to be exclusively breastfed. The main food/drink given is only breast milk (ASI) and should be given for a minimum of 6 months (exclusive breastfeeding) and continued for up to 2 years with additional food.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia also supports efforts to promote exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). However, exclusive breastfeeding coverage in Indonesia is still low, between 15.3%-74.2% of the national coverage target of 80% (Santi, 2017; Widodo, 2011). Exclusive breastfeeding coverage in Kalanganyar Village, Banten, in 2019 is also still low. The results of a previous study conducted by a research team in Kalanganyar Village in 2019 reported that only about 43% of mothers gave exclusive breastfeeding to their babies (Samaria & Florence, 2019a). Several factors have contributed to the low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding in the region, including knowledge, attitudes, motivation, work, education, breastfeeding experience, education, and breastfeeding facilities (Samaria & Florence, 2019a, 2019b). One of the most dominant factors causing the low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding is the lack of knowledge of mothers about breastfeeding (Samaria & Florence, 2019a). This can cause mothers to give additional food to babies before the age of 6 months, thus failing to maintain exclusive breastfeeding (Aprilina & Linggardini, 2015).

Based on the description of the background above, the researcher will do further research on: "The Relationship between Knowledge of Breastfeeding Mothers and Attitudes towards Giving the Covid-19 Vaccine at the Bintang Health Center, Central Aceh Regency in 2022".

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is an analytic observational using a cross sectional approach. The population of this study was all breastfeeding at the Bintang Health Center, Central Aceh Regency in 2022 as many as 30 people. The number of samples as many as 30 breastfeeding mothers were taken by using the accidental sampling technique. Inclusion criteria are: mothers who are willing to be interviewed become respondents. The study exclusion criteria were mothers who had a history of being infected with Covid-19. Primary data is the collection of data obtained directly from respondents through questionnaires conducted by direct interviews with respondents. Secondary data is data obtained through searching documents on the amount of data on breastfeeding mothers at the Bintang Puskesmas, Central Aceh Regency in 2022. Bivariate analysis to see the relationship of independent variables, namely the relationship of knowledge and attitudes with the administration of the covid-19 vaccine to breastfeeding mothers using the chi square statistical test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

From the results of research that most of the respondents aged 20-35 years amounted to 15 (50%), multipara parity status 18 (60%) and high school education background 21 (70%). It is known that the mother's knowledge about the covid-19 vaccine is 19 people (63.3%). In general, someone with higher education will have broader knowledge and the easier the process of receiving information. However, it does not mean that someone with low education has absolutely low knowledge. Someone with low education can receive information widely if they are active in socializing.

It is known that the attitude of respondents towards the use of the covid-19 vaccine tool is the majority of negative attitudes as many as 22 people (73.3%). Attitude is the reaction or response of a person who is still closed to a stimulus or object. Attitudes are not directly seen but can only be interpreted beforehand from closed behavior. Attitudes clearly show the connotation of a suitability of reactions to certain stimuli which in everyday life are emotional reactions to social stimuli (Notoatmodjo, 2017)

It is known that the Distribution of Postpartum Mothers Based on the Use of Covid-19 Vaccine Equipment at the Bintang Health Center, Central Aceh Regency in 2022, is as many as 12 people (40%). The results of bivariate analysis showed that 16 people (84.2%) had not received the vaccine. p value 0.821 means that there is no relationship between mother's knowledge and the administration of the covid-19 vaccine. The results of the study showed that a negative attitude of 16 people (72.7%) had not received the covid-19 vaccine. Based on the results of the analysis using the Chi-Square test, a p value of 0.002 (< 0.05) was obtained, which means H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between the mother's attitude and the administration of the Covid-19 vaccine at the Bintang Health Center, Central Aceh Regency in 2022. According to the researcher's assumption, good knowledge is not always meaningful in the implementation of the covid-19 vaccine, the availability of materials and access to health facilities is one of the determinants in the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine delivery activity. Furthermore, a positive attitude will influence decisions that have an impact on health, including decisions to accept or reject the COVID-19 vaccine.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study concluded that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and the administration of the covid-19 vaccine to breastfeeding mothers with a p value of 0.821. There is a significant relationship between attitudes and the administration of the covid-19 vaccine with a p value of 0.02 (< 0.05). Suggestions for respondents to be more active in finding the right source related to the covid-19 vaccine, and for researchers so that this research can be used as input and a source of information for puskesmas and can conduct health education in determining the right strategy to optimize the delivery of the covid -19 vaccine.

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