

# The Level of Knowledge of Pregnant Women About COVID19 Pandemic in Ngumpul District, Jogoroto, Jombang

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## The Level of Knowledge of Pregnant Women About COVID-19 Pandemic in Ngumpul District, Jogoroto, Jombang

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Corona virus spreads through droplet transmission from person to person and contact of surface contaminated with mucous membranes. Current data suggest that pregnant women require more intensive care and mechanical ventilation compared to the normal population. Explain the research background broadly and highlight the research objective. This study aimed to describe pregnant women of knowledge level about COVID-19 pandemic in Ngumpul district Jogoroto Jombang.

**Methods:** This was a descriptive study. A total sample of 72 pregnant women in Ngumpul District, Jogoroto, Jombang. Univariate analysis data to describe the level of knowledge of pregnant women.

**Results:** the result of this study indicates that the characteristics of pregnant women are mostly between the ages of 20-30 years 58 (80,55%), less than half of pregnant women are included in the 3rd trimester as much as 28 (38,89%), less than half of pregnant women as housewives 35 (48,62%), and most the last education of pregnant women is high school as much as 57 (79,1%). The result of the frequency distribution shows the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the covid-19 pandemic, namely pregnant women in the good knowledge category as much as 63 (87,5%).

**Conclusion:** That more than half of the respondents have good knowledge, there are still some pregnant women who have less and moderate knowledge. As a health worker to provide education this can be improved.

**Keywords:** Knowledge Level, Pregnant Women, COVID-19

# Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil Tentang Pandemi COVID-19 Di Desa Ngumpul jogoroto Jombang

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## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Corona virus dapat menyebar dari orang ke orang melalui transmisi tetesan virus corona dan kontak permukaan yang terkontaminasi dengan selaput lendir. Ibu hamil mempunyai risiko tinggi terhadap virus corona. Data saat ini menunjukkan bahwa bahwa ibu hamil lebih membutuhkan perawatan yang intensif dibandingkan populasi pada umumnya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang pandemi covid-19 di Desa Ngumpul Jogoroto Jombang.

**Metode:** Jenis Penelitian deskriptif. Populasi yaitu seluruh ibu hamil dengan teknik sampling total sampling yang berjumlah 72 ibu hamil Desa Ngumpul Jogoroto Jombang. Data analisis univariat untuk mendeskripsikan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil.

**Hasil:** Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik ibu hamil sebagian besar berusia antara 20-30 tahun sebanyak 58 (80,55%), kurang dari setengah ibu hamil termasuk dalam trimester III sebanyak 28 (38,89%), kurang dari setengah ibu hamil sebagai ibu rumah tangga sebanyak 35 (48,62%), dan sebagian besar pendidikan terakhir ibu hamil yaitu sekolah menengah atas (SMA) sebanyak 57 (79,1%). Hasil dari distribusi frekuensi menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang pandemi covid-19 yaitu ibu hamil dengan pengetahuan baik sebanyak 63 (87,5%).

**Kesimpulan:** Lebih dari setengah responden berpengetahuan baik, dan masih ada beberapa ibu hamil dengan pengetahuan cukup dan kurang. Sebagai petugas kesehatan adalah meningkatkan edukasi kepada ibu hamil.

**Kata Kunci:** Tingkat Pengetahuan, Ibu Hamil, COVID-19

## I. INTRODUCTION

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is a public health problem of global concern caused by the human coronavirus (SARS-COV-2) (1). This virus has spread all over the world and caused chaos (2). Corona virus can spread from person to person through transmission of coronavirus droplets and contact of contaminated surfaces with mucous membranes (3). Symptoms of COVID-19 range from mild (or asymptomatic) to severe illness and are primarily characterized by fever, dry cough, dyspnea, headache, sore throat, and rhinorrhea, and sometimes hemoptysis. The main route of transmission is close contact (about 6 feet or two arms long) with someone who has respiratory droplets of COVID-19 when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks and touches a surface or object with the virus and then touches their mouth, nose, or eyes (4).

Everyone is at risk of infection, including pregnancy, pregnant women have an increased risk of being infected with COVID-19 compared to the general population. Current data indicate that pregnant women require more intensive care than the general population (5).

Cytokine storms that occur in people infected with COVID-19 are likely to predispose pregnant women with COVID-19 to increase morbidity and even mortality (6). The cumulative effect of the disease on a woman is most likely to have a detrimental effect on herself and the developing fetus. It affects the developing fetus including Intra Uterine Growth Retardation (IUGR), preterm birth, abortion, and stillbirth (7). Although vertical transmission is uncertain, the fear and anxiety associated with infection may lead to increased demand for abortion and operative delivery (8). Against the background above, it becomes important that great efforts should be made to prevent pregnant women and their fetuses from the shadow of COVID-19. This can only be achieved if a pregnant woman has knowledge of how to prevent contracting the virus and transmitting it to his family and others.

## II. METODE

The design of this research is descriptive. The research sample was 72 pregnant women. Sampling technique with total sampling. The research instrument was a questionnaire which had previously been tested for validity and reliability. The research site is in the Gathering Area of Jogoroto, Jombang. Analysis technique with frequency distribution analysis.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A woman's body undergoes immunological changes during pregnancy to avoid rejection of the fetus and placenta. In pregnancy the immune response may change in each trimester and during the postpartum period, shifting from a pro-inflammatory to an anti-inflammatory state. In table 1 it can be seen that the age of pregnant women is between 20-30 years (80.55%) in a healthy reproductive period. Younger ages have better internet access so that they will increase their level of knowledge and are more likely to take better preventive actions (9). Older age is

associated with less knowledge, possibly due to lack of access to knowledge and formal education (10).

**Tabel 1. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of Pregnant Women**

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
<20 years	5	6,95
20-30 years	58	80,55
31-35 years	5	6,95
>35 years	4	5,55
<b>Trimester</b>		
Trimester I	13	18,05
Trimester II	31	43,06
Trimester III	28	38,89
<b>Profession</b>		
Government employees	5	6,94
Privat employess	19	26,38
Entrepreneur	9	12,50
Housewife	35	48,62
Other	4	5,56
<b>Education</b>		
Primary school	1	1,38
Junior high school	6	8,34
Senior high school	57	79,17
Collage	8	11,11
<b>Level of Knowledge</b>		
Good	63	87,5%
Enough	6	8,34%
Poor	3	4,16%

In Table 1, a total of 31 (43.06%) pregnant women are included in the second trimester, gestational age is related to the psychology of pregnant women (11). The work status of the mother is mostly housewives 48.62%. Job status either directly or indirectly provides experience and knowledge for the person (12). Most of the respondents who were pregnant women had high school education, namely 57 (79.17%), the higher a person's education level, the higher the level of knowledge (13). Women with formal education, secondary education or tertiary education are 10.61 times more likely to have a good knowledge of COVID-19 compared to women without formal education(10). In a study conducted by Fikadu Y (2021) that pregnant women with adequate knowledge were more active in attending antenatal care and visiting health centers (9). Same with Bekele D (2021) who stated that the better knowledge about COVID-19 had an effect on preventive measures against COVID-19 (4). These actions are practiced by keeping a distance and washing hands frequently.

**Tabel 2. Cross tabulation of characteristics with mother's level of knowledge (n=72)**

Characteristics	Level of Knowledge					
	Good		Enough		Poor	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
<b>Age</b>						
<20 years	3	4,16	1	1,38	1	1,38
20-30 years	52	72,22	4	5,55	2	2,77
31-35 years	4	5,55	1	1,38	0	0
>35 years	4	5,55	0	0	0	0
<b>Trimester</b>						
Trimester I	13	18,05	0	0	0	0
Trimester II	26	36,11	2	2,78	3	4,16
Trimester III	24	33,34	4	5,56	0	0
<b>Profession</b>						
Government employees	4	5,56	1	1,38	0	0
Privat employess	17	23,63	2	2,78	0	0
Entrepreneur	8	11,13	1	1,38	0	0
Housewife	31	43,06	1	1,38	3	4,16
Other	3	4,16	1	1,38	0	0
<b>Education</b>						
Primary school	0	0	0	0	1	1,38
Junior high school	2	2,78	2	2,78	2	2,78
Senior high school	55	76,38	2	2,78	0	0
College	6	8,34	2	2,78	0	0

Overall it can be stated that the mother has a good level of knowledge about COVID-19. This can be seen from table 2.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In this study, it was found that the level of knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 was in the good category of 87.5%. More than half of the respondents have good knowledge, and there are still some pregnant women with sufficient and less knowledge. As a health worker, it is important to increase education for pregnant women.

#### V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who was important to the successful realization of this research. This research is still far from perfect, but it is hoped that it can be useful not only for researchers, but also for readers. For this reason, suggestions and constructive criticism are most welcome.

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