

**Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi S1 Keperawatan
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“Hubungan Antara Tingkat Pengetahuan dengan Pelaksanaan Vaksin Covid-19 pada Ibu Menyusui di masa Pandemi Desa Karanggondang Kecamatan Mlonggo, Kabupaten Jepara”.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Antibodi ibu menyusui yang divaksin Covid-19 dapat disalurkan melalui ASI sehingga bermanfaat bagi bayi yaitu meningkatkan kekebalan tubuh. Namun demikian masih banyak ibu menyusui yang tidak bersedia untuk di vaksin. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi ibu menyusui tidak mau vaksinasi adalah pengetahuan. Semakin baik pengetahuan ibu yang menyusui tentang vaksin covid-19 maka semakin baik sikap mereka sehingga meningkat praktik pelaksanaan vaksin. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan pelaksanaan vaksin covid-19 pada ibu menyusui di masa pandemi.

Metode : Desain penelitian ini deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu menyusui di Desa Karanggondang Kecamatan Mlonggo Kabupaten Jepara sebanyak 137 orang dengan sampel sebanyak 92 orang yang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi square*.

Hasil : Tingkat pengetahuan tentang vaksin covid-19 pada ibu menyusui di masa pandemi hampir setengah dari responden kategori cukup (44,6%). Praktik pelaksanaan vaksin covid-19 pada ibu menyusui di masa pandemi sebagian besar sudah melaksanakan vaksin covid-19 (51,1%). Ada hubungan yang bermakna tingkat pengetahuan dengan pelaksanaan vaksin covid-19 pada ibu menyusui di masa pandemi, didapatkan *p value* ($0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$).

Saran : Sebaiknya ibu menyusui aktif menggali informasi terkait vaksin covid-19 yaitu berkonsultasi dengan tenaga kesehatan atau sumber informasi lainnya. Ibu menyusui sebaiknya melaksanakan pemberian vaksin covid-19 jika sudah memenuhi kriteria yang ditetapkan.

Kata Kunci : pengetahuan, pelaksanaan vaksin covid-19, ibu menyusui

Kepustakaan : 59 (2016-2020)

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"The Relationship between Knowledge Level and of Implementing the Covid-19 Vaccine for Breastfeeding Mothers during a Pandemic in Karanggondang Village, Mlonggo District, Jepara Regency".

ABSTRACT

Background : Antibodies for breastfeeding mothers who are vaccinated against Covid-19 can be channeled through breast milk so that it is beneficial for babies so that they have immunity. However, there are still many breastfeeding mothers who are not willing to be vaccinated. One of the factors that influence breastfeeding mothers not to be vaccinated is knowledge. The better the knowledge, the more practical the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccine for breastfeeding mothers will be. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and practice of implementing the COVID-19 vaccine in breastfeeding mothers during the pandemic.

Methods: The design of this research is correlational descriptive with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were breastfeeding mothers in Karanggondang Village, Mlonggo District, Jepara Regency as many as 137 people with a sample of 92 people taken by purposive sampling technique.

Results: The level of knowledge about the covid-19 vaccine in breastfeeding mothers during the pandemic was mostly sufficient (44,6%). The practice of implementing the COVID-19 vaccine for breastfeeding mothers during the pandemic has mostly implemented the Covid-19 vaccine (51,1%). There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and practice of implementing the COVID-19 vaccine for breastfeeding mothers during the pandemic, with p value (0,000) < (0,05).

Suggestion: Breastfeeding mothers should actively explore information related to the COVID-19 vaccine by consulting with health workers or other sources of information.

Keywords : Knowledge, Of Implementing the Covid-19 Vaccine, Breastfeeding

Literature : 59 (2016-2020)