

Perception Analysis of Breastfeeding Mother Behavior in Implementing the Covid-19 Vaccine at the Campurejo Health Center

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ABSTRACT

Perception is a model of individual health beliefs in determining whether or not to carry out health behavior. This could be one of the reasons why breastfeeding mothers do not want to be vaccinated. In addition, the lack of understanding of breastfeeding mothers regarding the purpose and benefits of vaccination will cause breastfeeding mothers not to want to be vaccinated. The aim of the study was to determine the effect of Perception on the Behavior of Breastfeeding Mothers in implementing the Covid-19 Vaccine. The research design used was analytical observational with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all breastfeeding mothers at Campurejo health centers. The sample size is 30 respondents. Sample selected using purposive sampling technique. Then analyzed using the ordinal regression test with $\alpha \leq 0.05$. The results showed that 21 people (70.0%) had negative perceptions of breastfeeding mothers and 9 people (30.0%) had positive perceptions. The behavior of breastfeeding mothers who had not been vaccinated was 21 people (70.0%) and the behavior There were 9 breastfeeding mothers who had been vaccinated (30.0%). The results of the ordinal regression test show that there is an influence between perception of behavior of breastfeeding mothers in carrying out the Covid-19 vaccine at the Campurejo Health Center. The researcher concluded that the behavior of breastfeeding mothers at the Campurejo Health Center was influenced by the perceptions of breastfeeding mothers. This is due to mothers' lack of knowledge about the bad covid-19 vaccine.

Keywords: behavior, breastfeeding mothers, covid-19 vaccine, perception

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BACKGROUND

Vaccination is the provision of vaccines that are specifically given in order to actively cause or increase a person's immunity to a disease, so that if one day they are exposed to the disease they will not get sick or only experience mild illness and not become a source of transmission (Ministry of Health, 2021). However, currently the understanding of the COVID vaccine is still ambiguous for the public, and understanding the COVID-19 vaccine is very important to explore the creation of an effective vaccine. Seeing people's activities on social media, there are still several groups that reject the Covid-19 vaccine. (Kusumaningtyas, 2021). The spread of misinformation will influence breastfeeding mothers' perceptions of the covid-19 vaccine and thus affect breastfeeding mothers' behavior.

Currently, there is still a lot of confusing news circulating about the Covid-19 vaccine in the community. This can be one of the reasons people don't want to get vaccinated. Apart from that, the public's lack of understanding regarding the purpose, benefits of vaccination, and what effects will result if they do not vaccinate can be another reason why people do not want to be vaccinated. A preliminary study conducted by researchers on 10 respondents showed that people did not know the benefits of Covid-19 vaccination, stated that there was no socialization regarding Covid-19 vaccination in their environment, felt worried about the halal status of the vaccine, felt afraid of being vaccinated because of the many hoax news circulating about it. Covid-19 vaccine.

Individual perceptions in choosing to do something related to their health are studied in the Health Belief Model (HBM) theory. This theory is a model of individual health beliefs in determining the attitude of carrying out or not carrying out health behavior and behavior according to Notoatmodjo (2012) is the reaction or response of someone who is still closed to a stimulus or object

METHODS

The type of research used is analytical observational with a cross-sectional approach where measurements of the variables are carried out simultaneously. In this study, the population was all breastfeeding mothers at the Campurejo health center and the number of samples in the study was selected using purposive sampling, amounting to 30 respondents. Collecting data in this research uses a questionnaire that is given offline. Analysis of the data used in the research uses an ordinal regression test with a significance of 0.000 or less than 0.05, so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. In this study the independent variable is perception. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is behavior.

RESULTS

Questionnaires were given offline and distributed to breastfeeding mothers specifically. The total subjects of this research were 30 people. The questionnaire was filled out independently by the respondent without being directed by the researcher. The characteristics of the 30 respondents involved were then analyzed based on age and education (Table 1). In this study, respondents were aged 25-35 years (63.3%), and the education category was dominated by semesters at elementary school level (50.0%).

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents (n=30)

Characteristics	F	(%)
Age:		
<25Year	11	36,7
25-35 Years	19	63.3
Education:	F	(%)

SD		
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	11	36,7
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	19	63.3

Table 2. Characteristics of the perception of breastfeeding mothers

Characteristics		
Perception of breastfeeding mothers:	F	(%)
Negative Perception	21	70.0
Positive Perception	9	30.0

Table 2 Shows that the perception of breastfeeding mothers is in the negative category (70.0%).

Table 3. Characteristics of social interaction

Characteristics		
Breastfeeding Mother's Behavior:	F	(%)
Already	9	30.0
Not yet	21	70.0

Table 3 shows the behavior of breastfeeding mothers in the unvaccinated category (70.0%).

Table 4. Cross-tabulation between perception variables and behavior variables at the Campurejo Health Center

Perception	Behavior		Total
	Already	Not yet	
Positive	9	0	9
	30.0%	0.0%	30.0%
Negative	0.0%	21	21
	9	70.0%	70.0%
Total	9	21	30
	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%

Table 4 Shows that the majority of respondents (70.0%) are in the negative category and the behavior of breastfeeding mothers is in the unvaccinated category.

The results of the ordinal regression statistical test on the perception and behavior of breastfeeding mothers towards the Covid-19 vaccine at the Campurejo Health Center.

Table 5. Cross-tabulation between perception variables and behavior variables at the Campurejo Health Center

Case Processig Summary		N	Marginal Percentage
Perception	negative	21	70.0%
	perception		
	positive	9	30.0%
	perception		
Behavior	Already	9	30.0%
	Not yet	21	70.0%
	Valid	30	100.0%

	Missing	0		
	Total	30		
Model Fitting Information				
Model	-2 Log Likelihoods	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	36,652			
Finals	.000	36,652	1	.000

In table 5 the results of the ordinal regression statistical test obtained that the p value is 0.000, thus that, so that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This shows that there is a perceived influence on the behavior of breastfeeding mothers in implementing the Covid-19 vaccine at the Campurejo Health Center $(0,000) \leq (0,05)$.

DISCUSSION

Identifying the perceptions of breastfeeding mothers in carrying out the covid19 vaccine

The results of the research conducted at the Campurejo Health Center found that most of the perception variables (70.0%), in negative perceptions at the Campurejo Health Center, namely 21 respondents out of a total of 30 respondents. Perception is the final process of observation which begins with the sensing process, namely the process of receiving a stimulus by the senses, then the individual has attention, then it is passed on to the brain, then the individual is aware of something called perception. With the individual's perception, he is aware that he can understand the environmental conditions around him and about the things that exist within the individual concerned (Hasibuan, 2019).

Wrong perceptions of breastfeeding mothers about Covid-19 vaccination activities are caused by a lack of understanding. It was found that this wrong perception arose due to a lack of good communication from the authorities such as health workers to convince the public about the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine. The impact that arises if breastfeeding mothers accumulate doubts and do not allow themselves to be vaccinated, there will be maternal and child deaths, breastfeeding that is not optimal, limitations in the provision and use of health services as well as a supportive environment and limited skilled health workers. The results of the study show that perceptions about Covid-19 influence the behavior of breastfeeding mothers in carrying out the covid-19 vaccine (Purba and Ricky, 2019).

Based on the results of research conducted at the Campurejo Health Center, the researchers obtained that 30.0% of breastfeeding mothers who have a positive perception of the Covid-19 vaccine and 70.0% of breastfeeding mothers who have a negative perception of the Covid-19 vaccine at the Campurejo Health Center. After conducting an ordinal regression test the results show that the perception of breastfeeding mothers in implementing the covid-19 vaccine is very negative. Therefore, adequate public health education efforts are needed about the role of safety and efficacy of vaccines in overcoming the covid-19 pandemic. Due to poor knowledge, negative perceptions and direct rejection by breastfeeding mothers of the covid vaccine -19 can cause covid-19 disease to continue to increase. For this reason, it is necessary to continue to be able to trace false rumors about the covid-19 vaccine in the hope of limiting the spread of incorrect information.

Identifying the behavior of breastfeeding mothers in administering the Covid-19 vaccine

The results of the research conducted at the Campurejo Health Center found that most of the behavior variables in breastfeeding mothers (70.0%) were unvaccinated at the Campurejo Health Center, namely 21 respondents out of a total of 30 respondents. Behavior is a person's reaction or response that is still closed to a stimulus or object. A person's behavior is an important component in carrying out daily prevention, and health in his family,

then it is assumed that there is a direct relationship between behavior and carrying out daily prevention.

The behavior of nursing mothers in carrying out the covid-19 vaccine, most of them found that breastfeeding mothers had a lack of knowledge about the covid19 vaccine. Motherbreastfeeding, who are almost in their daily lives at home, of course, will only get a little information about the importance of the covid-19 vaccine to prevent infection with the covid-19 virus. Mothers only know information from neighbors, family and social media without knowing the truth of the information directly from the doctor or midwife concerned, because of fears of mothers contracting Covid-19 during pregnancy and breastfeeding so mothers prefer not to do the Covid-19 vaccine.

In this study, the behavior of COVID-19 vaccination in breastfeeding mothers was a lack of confidence and trust in responding to obstacles related to the safety of COVID-19 vaccination in breastfeeding mothers. So that makes the majority of breastfeeding mothers hesitate in making the decision to vaccinate COVID-19. In this research, subjective norms refer to a person's behavior regarding self-decision making in making decisions about COVID-19 vaccination for breastfeeding mothers. So that in this study the behavior in making COVID-19 vaccination decisions was not good.

Identifying the influence of breastfeeding mothers' perceptions and behavior on the Covid-19 vaccine

Based on the results of the cross tabulation between perception and behavior variables, it was found that there were 21 respondents with a percentage (70.0%) with negative perception criteria from a total of 30 respondents at the Campurejo Health Center. So based on this it can be explained that negative perceptions influence the behavior of breastfeeding mothers.

Mother's low knowledge about covid 19 because most of the mother's education is only the end of basic education. Low education can cause mothers to have difficulty understanding new things, especially those related to Covid-19, so mothers have high anxiety, fear of contracting Covid-19 from health facilities, so they choose not to do the Covid-19 vaccine for nursing mothers. One of the factors that have knowledge according to Notoatmodjo in Pujiati (2019) is education. Education means guidance given by someone to the development of others towards a certain ideal. So the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge they have.

From the data and facts above, researchers concluded that the behavior of breastfeeding mothers at Campurejo health centers is influenced by the perceptions of breastfeeding mothers. This is due to the mother's lack of knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine which is poor. So it is in accordance with the research hypothesis and research objectives where "if $p \text{ value } (0.000) < \alpha (0.005)$, it means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, which means that the perception of breastfeeding mothers influences behavior of breastfeeding mothers in administering the Covid-19 vaccine at Campurejo health centers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that there is an influence between perceptions of the behavior of breastfeeding mothers in implementing the Covid-19 vaccine at the Campurejo health center. Where the majority of respondents have more negative perceptions than positive perceptions. Apart from that, the behavior of breastfeeding mothers who have not there are also more people vaccinated than those who have been vaccinated. From the data and facts above, researchers concluded that the behavior of breastfeeding mothers at Campurejo health centers is influenced by the perceptions of breastfeeding mothers. This is due to the mother's lack of knowledge about the bad Covid-19

vaccine. So it is in accordance with the research hypothesis and research objectives where "if $p \text{ value } (0.000) < \alpha (0.005)$.

SUGGESTION

1. For breastfeeding mothers

For breastfeeding mothers, the results of this research are expected to be a source of information and knowledge that can increase insight into perceptions of breastfeeding mothers' behavior regarding the Covid-19 vaccine so that the Covid-19 pandemic can be controlled and reduce the incidence of Covid-19.

2. For research sites

For research sites to be able to increase public insight, especially breastfeeding mothers, that it is important to do the Covid-19 vaccine to increase immunity to avoid the Covid-19 virus

3. For future researchers

This research can be a reference and reference data for further research on similar problems or other research related to the perceptions and behavior of breastfeeding mothers regarding the Covid-19 vaccine as well as producing information that is useful for science, especially in midwifery.

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