

MOTHER'S ANXIETY WITH MEASLES IMMUNIZATION FOR 12 MONTHS CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN GUMAYUN VILLAGE DUKUHWARU DISTRICT

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ABSTRAK

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Abstract:

Immunization does not go smoothly during this pandemic due to anxiety and fear of taking the baby or toddler out of the house vaccination. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal stress and the immunization of measles children aged 12 months during the Covid-19 pandemic 30 respondent in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru Subdistrict. The data collection tools used in this study were questionnaires and checklist sheets. The results of data analysis using a chi-square statistical test showed p value of $0.002 < 0.05$ and a confidence interval of 95%, which means H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. So it is concluded that there is a link between maternal anxiety and measles immunization of children aged 12 months during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru Subdistrict.

Abstrak:

Imunisasi tidak berjalan lancar di masa pandemi ini akibat kecemasan dan ketakutan membawa bayi atau balita keluar rumah vaksinasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan stres ibu dengan imunisasi campak anak usia 12 bulan pada masa pandemi Covid-19 30 responden di Desa Gumayun Kecamatan Dukuhwaru. Alat pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuesioner dan lembar checklist. Hasil analisis data menggunakan uji statistik chi-square menunjukkan nilai p sebesar $0,002 < 0,05$ dan selang kepercayaan 95% yang berarti H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima. Maka disimpulkan ada hubungan ansietas ibu dengan imunisasi campak anak usia 12 bulan pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di Desa Gumayun Kecamatan Dukuhwaru.



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INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease 2019, also known as Covid-19 has become a pandemic in almost all countries in the world, one of which is Indonesia. This sudden condition makes people unprepared to deal with it psychically or physically [1]. This virus is very quickly transmitted from the sick to healthy people; psychologically, what can be seen is high anxiety in the community [2]. Mother's anxiety during the pandemic occurs because she hears and looks for excessive news about Covid-19, so she cannot choose accurate news [3]. The information of Covid-19 to the lives of mothers and children and concerns about mothers and children being infected. Mother's negative thoughts about immunization officers, feeling afraid or alert to strangers, being alert when waiting in line at the posyandu, due to crowds. This causes mothers to be scared to take their babies or toddlers immunized to hospitals, health centers or posyandu [4].

The Measles immunization program is one of the efforts to eradicate measles, namely by providing immunity that can inhibit the development of measles. Measles is a contagious infectious disease that attacks children and adults caused by a virus. Measles is spread by direct contact through coughing and sneezing. Some of the complications experienced by people with measles include pneumonia, ear infections, diarrhea and inflammation of the brain. Measles is the main cause of child mortality among diseases that can be prevented by immunization (PD3I) [5]. The coverage of measles immunization in Indonesia before the Covid-19 pandemic was 84% and it was a country in the category of Medium [6]. During the pandemic, the discovery of suspected measles cases in January to May 2020 compared to 2019 was 50.4% in contrast, the national coverage indicator is at least 90%. By looking at the high-risk status, it is essential to strengthening routine immunization and PD3I surveillance based on the recommendation of the National

Immunization Expert Advisory Committee (ITAGI) [7].

Implementation of Immunization There are several concerns and anxieties felt by the mothers of children participating in immunization; the most significant anxiety is the fear of the child and himself being infected by Covid-19 [8]. Because immunization is very important to protect children from viral attacks or other infectious diseases, especially diseases that can be pre-vaccination unitization, immunization is highly recommended for children. In Gumayun Village, some mothers are anxious to take their children away for immunization. Mother feels threatened by the situation that more and more people are infected with the virus, hearing of the deaths caused by the Corona-19 virus. Mothers who have feelings of anxiety, and worry, fear of interacting with people outside the home have an impact on giving immunizations to children. Immunization is very important to increase children's immunity, precisely during the Covid-19 pandemic. To prevent measles outbreaks.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used is a quantitative research method because this study presents the measurement results of the independent and dependent variables. Data collection using research instruments and data analysis is quantitative or statistical to test the established hypothesis. This research method uses descriptive correlation research. A cross-sectional because it aims to identify the relationship between maternal anxiety and measles immunization for children aged 12 months during the Covid-19 pandemic 30 responden in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District at the same time.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The results of research on mother's anxiety with immunization measures for 12 months children during the covid-19

pandemic in gumayun village, dukuhwaru district, are as follow:

Table 1.
Distribution of the Frequency of Mother's Anxiety During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District

Variable	Frecuency (n)	Percentage (%)
Mother's anxiety		
No Worries	7	23.3
Mild Anxiety	9	30.3
Moderate Anxiety	13	43.3
Severe Anxiety	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0
Administration of Measles		
Immunization measles	22	73.3
Not Immunization measles	8	26.7
Total	30	100.0

Based on table 1, the results of the analysis of maternal anxiety from 30 respondents in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District, it was found that the most anxiety was moderate anxiety, with a total of 13 respondents (43.3%). Distribution of the Frequency of Measles Immunization during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District. The results of the analysis of giving measles immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gumayun village, Dukuhwaru sub-district, were given the most measles immunization with a total of 22 respondents (73.3%). Results of Analysis of the Relationship of Mother's Anxiety with Measles Immunization for 12 Months Old Children during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru Distric.

Table 2.
Relation of Mother's Anxiety With Measles Immunization For 12 Months Children During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru Distric.

Mother's Anxiety	Measles immunization			X ²	P-value
	Yes	No	%		
No Anxiety	23.3	0.0	23.3	12.345	0.002
Mild Anxiety	30.0	0.0	30.0		
Moderate Anxiety	20.0	23.3	43.3		
Severe Anxiety	0.0	3.3	3.30		
Total	73.3	26.7	100.0		

Table 2 of the calculation results above show that the respondents who had no anxiety were given measles immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic, as many as seven respondents (23.3%). Those with mild anxiety were given measles immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic. There were as many as nine respondents (30.0%). Those who had moderate anxiety were given measles immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic; as many as six respondents (20.0%), seven respondents were not given measles immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic (23.3%), and 1 (3.3%) of respondents experienced severe anxiety. They were not given measles immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the results of the Chi-square statistical test, the value of 0.002 (p value <0.05) indicates H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is a significant relationship between maternal anxiety and giving measles immunization to children aged 12 months during the Covid-19.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on maternal anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District, it showed that most respondents had moderate anxiety as many as 13 respondents (43.3%). This is indicated by the results of the HARS standard anxiety questionnaire filled out by mothers who are respondents in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District, obtained from anxiety symptoms that appears as feelings of anxiety, tension, fear, sleep disturbances, intelligence disorders, feelings of depression (mood), physical and sensory symptoms, and systemic symptoms due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Mother's anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic is characterized by anxiety when taking children to health facilities for immunization or checkups, having negative thoughts about health workers, having feelings of anxiety when meeting directly with health workers will be one of the causes of contracting the virus, can choose right and wrong news, afraid to meet new people, afraid to leave the house, and afraid to interact with neighbors. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers giving measles immunization, it showed that most of the mothers gave measles immunization to their children as many as 22 respondents were given measles immunization (73.3%). This is indicated by the results of the measles immunization checklist sheet; most of the respondents answered "Yes, given" that respondents who gave immunizations to their children had to pay attention to their children's immunity by immunization. And to respondents who did not give their children immunizations, it was necessary to provide health education about immunization and health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The role of immunization officers is needed to remind the immunization schedule for mothers who have children aged 0-12 months. The provision of measles immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic must continue according to the immunization program so that children continue to receive complete basic immunizations, including measles, to form antibodies, which help minimize the incidence of disease outbreaks that can be prevented by immunization, severe illness, or child death. As well as the need for health education for mothers to understand the function of immunization and the benefits of immunization.

Based on the analysis of the relationship between maternal anxiety and giving measles immunization to children age 12 months during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District, six respondents were anxious about giving measles immunization to children during the Covid-19 pandemic. Although mothers

experience anxiety, mothers who have positive thoughts are able to consider their anxiety with the health of their children. This is enough to encourage mothers to keep taking their children out of the immunization house, besides that there is also 1 respondent who has severe anxiety and does not give measles immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic. This happens because the mother's anxiety is high but still adheres to the health protocols recommended by the government and dissolves in her anxiety level, ignoring her child's health by giving immunizations.

The first step in overcoming anxiety coping three steps can be taken to overcome anxiety due to the Covid-19 pandemic. First, it is advisable to equip yourself with sufficient knowledge about Covid-19. Second, find out about your health condition through self-screening. Third, determine attitudes and steps according to current health conditions. Managing anxiety and fear due to the pandemic by conducting self-screening; if the mother has never been in contact with any Covid-19 patient, get used to the PHBS pattern to increase endurance and maintain sufficient distance from it, other people. Limiting exposure to information that causes fear and anxiety [9]. Immunization services during a pandemic need to pay attention to the safety principle for officers, babies, and mothers. What must be done is to separate it from the service of sick children. Two, limiting the number of deliverers, parents or drivers must wear masks. Perform triage (grouping of patients based on the severity or severity of illness) through screening for fever > 37.5 , history taking: history of fever, cough, and cold, history of contact with Covid-19 sufferers, living or traveling to endemic areas. Pay attention to the condition of the room and apply physical distancing by immunizing children by appointment, not piling up, and only accompanied by one introduction.

The room is spacious with good circulation, applying the principle of 1-2 meters apart between visitors, providing a place to wash hands or hand sanitizer. After vaccination, wait 30 minutes. The condition

of excellent officers is that they are in good health, wearing the appropriate PPE, and washing their hands properly [10]. Mothers have an essential role in meeting the needs of children, especially children aged 0-5 years. At that age, the child is very dependent on the mother [11].

CONCLUSION

Mother's anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District, majority had moderate anxiety. Most of the mothers during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District, gave measles immunization to their children. There is a significant relationship between maternal anxiety and giving measles immunization to children aged 12 months during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gumayun Village, Dukuhwaru District.

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