

Research Article



The Relationship Of Family Support and Maternal Anxiety With Basic Immunization Compliance During The COVID-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background: To protect children from diseases that can be prevented by immunization during the COVID-19 pandemic, which is still serious, immunizations must still be completed on schedule. This study's goal was to determine how basic immunization compliance at the Angalomelai and Petoaha Villages in Kendari City related to maternal anxiety during the pandemic and family support.

Methods: Descriptive-analytical research methods using a cross-sectional study design are used. Mothers with 72 children under five make up the population. The samples were determined based on the table by Krejci and Mogan and obtained as many as 63 respondents using the random sampling technique.

Results: a p-value of $0.042 < 0.05$ and a correlation coefficient value of 0.787, respectively, suggest a high positive correlation in both directions. A positive correlation direction with a very good correlation strength, with a p-value of 0.005 and a correlation coefficient of 0.994.

Conclusion: there is a strong correlation between family support, maternal anxiety, and immunization compliance.

Keywords : *Child, Anxiety, Family Support, Immunization, COVID-19.*

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 outbreak began in March 2020 and continues has give quite an impact big for system Indonesia's health and economy, such as as in other countries in the world (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia et al., 2020). Immunization is very important in field health. Immunization must done appropriate time For protect child from possible disease _ prevented with immunization during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic worrying (Yazia et al., 2020). Health is an ongoing process leads to creativity, constructiveness, and productivity. According to a number of expert nursing, with thereby health is something that doesn't can considered trivial its existence in form source Power superior human (Israeli et al., 2020). Individual and society will protected from danger transmission possible disease prevented with immunization If immunization given appropriate time. Prevent spread disease immunization No only save life but also need more A little source Power than react to outbreak, reduce pressure on the system current health _ This face COVID-19 pandemic. Countries are expected implement respectful strategies principle No detrimental and limiting transmission of COVID-19 while giving vaccine, regardless from commitment they for guard system immunization (World Health Organization, 2020).

Immunity group, also known as Herd Immunity, that is A draft in immunization. Only if scope targeted immunization is robust and widespread evenly distributed throughout the region then immunity group This can appeared. Mostly immunity target the in a way No direct will protect group age else, so if happen One or more case Disease Can Be Prevented with Immunization (PD3I)

in the community so disease the No will fast spread and Extraordinary Events can avoided. Approach This show how success and efficiency of the immunization program, because only with target vulnerable population, all community can protected (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020).

Service Immunization unit closed Because COVID-19 outbreak for reduce impact immunization for child in the city of Kendari, however has activated return starting July 2020 because importance giving immunization complete for baby (Telisik Indonesia, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic became a very worrying moment for mothers who have toddler. Meanwhile, immunization is very important for toddlers to protect them from various diseases. During the COVID-19 pandemic, health workers continued to provide immunization outreach to parents, although since 2019 the number of people receiving immunizations has dropped drastically (R et al., 2020).

One of the most important factors in comprehensive immunization is family involvement, because family support will motivate parents to provide immunizations that can protect children and adults from dangerous infectious diseases (Santoso, 2021). The role of a mother in the immunization program is very important, the lack of socialization from health workers causes the problem of low understanding, understanding and compliance of mothers in the immunization program (Triana, 2017). During the COVID-19 pandemic, immunization must still be completed according to schedule to protect children from VPD. Immunization services are carried out according to the principles of Infection Prevention and Control and maintaining a safe distance of 1-2 meters.

The health service must coordinate and advocate with the local government regarding immunization services during the COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from that, health workers are expected to be able to monitor the immunization status of each target in their work area (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020).

As many as 80 million children aged less than 1 year are at risk of suffering from polio and diphtheria because routine immunization services during the COVID-19 pandemic were disrupted or there was a delay in the implementation of vaccination services. Based on data obtained from GAVI, WHO and UNICEF, it was recorded that 68 countries had postponed immunization campaigns, especially for measles and polio. This can trigger an Extraordinary PD3I Event (Ratna Indahsari, 2021). Based on this situation analysis, research is needed to determine the relationship between family support and maternal anxiety with immunization compliance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODS

Research conducted is type descriptive analytical research with approach cross-sectional study. Variables studied is Support family, anxiety motherhood and obedience Mother in giving immunization basis during the COVID-19 pandemic. Research was carried out in Anggalomelai and Petoaha sub-districts, Abeli District, Kendari City in July 2022. The population is mothers who have children under five in Anggalomelai and Petoaha sub-districts, Abeli District, Kendari City, totaling 72 children. Amount sample in study This determined based on tables Kercji and Mogan and got it as many as 63 respondents with use random sampling technique. Instruments used is questionnaire for measure support consisting of families of 20 questions with Gutman scale, for variable Mother's Anxiety with use HARS questionnaire consisting of 14 questions, and Compliance giving immunization with amount question as many as 10 questions Gutman scale. Study done with correlative statistical tests with using the Gamma test.

RESULTS

Study This implemented in July 2021 with the aim of for know connection support family and anxiety Mother to obedience Mother bring immunization the baby to posyandu . The results obtained depicted in the following table:

Characteristics of Respondent

Distribution results respondents based on characteristics can outlined in table 1 which shows that age Mother more many at age >30 years, ie as many as 33 respondents (52.4%) with level education Mother most at the high school level, namely as many as 42 respondents (66.7%), and for type sex baby most of the types sex women, as many as 37 respondents (58.7%).

Table 1. Distribution respondents based on Characteristics Respondent

Variables	n	%
Mother's Age		
> 30	33	52.4
≤ 30	30	47.6
Total	63	100
Mother's Education		
Elementary School	2	3,2
Junior High School	12	9
Senior High School	42	66.7
PT	7	11.1
Total	63	100
Gender Baby		
Boy	26	41.3
Woman	37	58.7
Total	63	100

The Relationship between Family Support and Compliance with Basic Immunization during the Pandemic

From the results of statistical tests using the gamma test, it can be seen in table 2 that a *p value* of 0.042 is obtained, which shows that there is a relationship between family support and immunization

compliance. The correlation coefficient value of 0.787 shows a positive correlation direction with strong correlation strength, where the better the family support for the mother, the more obedient the mother will be in taking the baby or toddler to the Primary Health Care.

Table 2. Relationship between Support Family with Obedience Basic Immunization

Family support	Immunization Compliance				Total	Coef. Correlation (r)	P value
	Obedient n %	Not obey n %					
Good	28	96.6	1	3, 4	29	100	0.787 0.042
Enough	28	96.6	1	3, 4	29	100	
Not enough	1	20	4	80	5	100	
Total	57	90.5	6	9.5	63	100	

The Relationship between Maternal Anxiety and Compliance with Basic Immunization during the Pandemic

Based on table 3, statistical test results with using the gamma test was obtained mark *p* 0.005 which shows that there is

connection between worry Mother with obedience immunization. Coefficient value correlation of 0.994 shows direction correlation positive with strength very strong correlation, where the more light level worry

mother so mother will the more obedient for bring baby or toddler to posyandu.

Table 3. Relationship between maternal anxiety and basic immunization compliance

Worry Mother	Immunization Compliance				Total	Coef. Correlation (r)	P value
	Obedient n %	Not obey n %					
Light	31	100	0	0	31	100	
Currently	25	96,2	1	3,8	26	100	0.994
Heavy	1	16,7	5	83,3	6	100	
Total	57	90,5	6	9,5	63	100	

DISCUSSION

a. Relationship between Family Support and Compliance with Basic Immunization

p value of 0.042 < 0.05 and a correlation coefficient value of 0.787, indicating a positive correlation direction with strong correlation strength, where the better the family support for the mother, the more obedient the mother will be in taking the baby or toddler to the primary Health Care (Posyandu) in Anggalomelai and Petoaha sub-districts. Abeli District, Kendari City. It is possible that the age of respondents is more mature in making decisions for family health, namely more than 30 years old, which is also supported by high school and tertiary education. This research is in line with research by Utami (2015) that almost half of complete basic immunization for babies aged 0-12 months in Nyabakan Barat Village received good family support (Utami,

2015). Likewise, the results of research conducted by Yazia *et al.* (2020) that of 77 respondents, 58.4% of respondents had family support and 41.6% of family respondents did not support it and 54.5% of parents were not compliant in providing basic immunizations during the pandemic (Yazia *et al.*, 2020). Family support is one of the supporting factors

for a person to take certain actions. Someone who has support from their family will feel comfortable both physically and psychologically in acting. Support can form information, attention, help, or award with form expression. Support good family will make it easier somebody in making decisions, for one decision for fulfil immunization child.

Very influential role every member family in give argumentation to something action that will done in look for health especially when it comes to giving immunization. Good support will health is very necessary in completeness

giving immunization to toddler, with exists support family expected level egoistic to obedience in giving immunization will decrease so that the impact will Can avoided or minimized. Application function good family expected intertwined especially good communication about health so that awakened in family in respond positive enhancement quality health especially giving immunization for toddlers (Santoso, 2021).

The low scope immunization and measurement grow flower baby toddleris problems that arise in the middle the COVID- 19 pandemic caused lack of liveliness mother and family bring the babies to Integrated Healthcare Center (Aritonang et al., 2020). So that other research concludes that one _ influencing factors _ behavior Mother in fulfillment immunization base children in the Work Area Public health center Sumobito is support family, therefore that can done intervention for Mother with increase role family in give support to Mother with give education so that toddler get immunization appropriate time (Dwi Ghunayanti Noviana & Mochammad Bagus, 2020).

b. Relationship between Maternal Anxiety and Compliance with Basic Immunization

p value of $0.005 < 0.05$ which shows that there is a relationship between maternal anxiety and immunization compliance and a correlation coefficient value of 0.994 shows a positive correlation direction with very strong correlation strength, where the lighter the mother's anxiety level, the more obedient the mother will be. bring a baby or toddler

to the posyandu. Anxiety is worry due to a perceived threat to health. The pandemic period causes health worries and anxiety which have a significant psychological impact (such as stress, disturbing negative thoughts, avoidance), which can be associated with ineffective preventive behavior. (Akbar et al., 2022) This shows that due to maternal anxiety during the pandemic, preventive behavior by providing immunizations in children it can cause disobedience. Based on table 3, as many as 83.3% of respondents with a tertiary level of education are experiencing severe anxiety due to non-compliance with immunization, who are more likely to understand updated information on COVID-19 both from the media and from the local government, so that they have knowledge about how easy it is to spread. Covid-19 has actually become a form of alertness or a form of avoiding contact with other people by not bringing children to be given immunizations. Several studies have begun to investigate anxiety and other emotional symptoms during the current COVID-19 pandemic (Jungmann & Witthöft, 2020). This research is in line with previous research which showed the results that of the 77 respondents there were 51.9% of parents who had a moderate level of anxiety and 54.5% of parents were disobedient in providing basic immunization during the pandemic, this was because parents and caregivers were worried and worried about safety during the pandemic. immunization services (Yazia et al., 2020). In accordance with the results of other research which shows that posyandu services, especially the provision of immunizations, did not run smoothly

during the pandemic, this was due to feelings of anxiety, fear of bringing their babies/toddlers to the posyandu, as well as health workers who felt hesitant in carrying out the service. posyandu (Aritonang et al., 2020).

CONCLUSIONS

During the COVID-19 pandemic, immunization must still be completed according to schedule to protect children from VPD. Immunization services during the COVID-19 pandemic were carried out in accordance with local government policy, based on an analysis of the epidemiological situation of the spread of COVID-19, routine immunization coverage, and the PD3I epidemiological situation. For this reason, it should not dampen the enthusiasm of health workers to continue to promote the importance of immunization and take important steps to ensure that every child who is a vulnerable group is protected from dangerous diseases by immunization. Likewise, parents should continue to make the best decisions to continue to fulfil their child's immunization requirements.

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