

Determinan Penerimaan Vaksin Covid-19 pada Ibu Hamil: Scoping Review

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Abstrak

Ibu hamil merupakan kelompok yang rentan terinfeksi Covid-19. Tren Angka Kematian Ibu akibat Covid-19 terus meningkat setiap tahun. Vaksin Covid-19 sebagai tindakan preventif yang terbukti aman untuk menghindari risiko penyakit Covid-19. Penerimaan vaksin Covid-19 pada ibu hamil masih tergolong rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apa saja determinan yang memengaruhi penerimaan vaksin Covid-19 pada ibu hamil di berbagai negara. Metode digunakan yaitu panduan PRISMA Extension untuk scoping review (PRISMA-ScR) yaitu mengidentifikasi literatur secara komprehensif tentang topik penelitian dari berbagai sumber. Database online berasal dari PubMed, Google Scholar, Springelink, dan Science Direct. Literasi dibatasi pada artikel yang meneliti setelah vaksin Covid-19 direkomendasikan bagi ibu hamil. Data diekstraksi disintesis dengan pendekatan naratif dan hasilnya direpresentasikan secara grafis dengan gambar dan angka yang sesuai tabel. Pencarian artikel didapatkan 38 artikel yang terpilih. Terdapat 17 determinan penerimaan vaksin Covid-19 pada ibu hamil di berbagai negara antara lain: pengetahuan, pendidikan, pekerjaan, informasi yang beredar mengenai vaksin, keamanan dan efektivitas vaksin, efek samping vaksin, minggu kehamilan, ras, usia, telah mendapatkan vaksin sebelumnya, riwayat penyakit, risiko kehamilan, pendapatan, daerah tempat tinggal, rekomendasi tenaga kesehatan, kepercayaan terhadap pemerintah serta tenaga kesehatan dan dukungan pasangan atau keluarga atau teman. Beberapa keterbatasan penelitian pada artikel yang dipilih yaitu pemilihan besar sampel, bias seleksi, pengambilan data secara online, instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner yang dikelola sendiri yang rentan terhadap bias respon, survei menggunakan survei anonim. Faktor yang mendasari penerimaan vaksin Covid-19 pada ibu hamil sangat kompleks dan spesifik konteks, bervariasi sepanjang waktu, variabel sosio-demografis sangat berperan didalamnya. Pemerintah bisa menggunakan strategi yang disesuaikan dengan budaya dan sosio-psikologis untuk meningkatkan penerimaan cakupan vaksinasi Covid-19 pada ibu hamil.

Pregnant women are a vulnerable group to Covid-19 infection. The trend of maternal mortality due to Covid-19 continues to increase every year. The Covid-19 vaccine is a preventive measure that has been proven safe to avoid the risk of Covid-19 disease. Acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine in pregnant women is still relatively low. This study aims to find out what are the determinants that affect the acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine in pregnant women in various countries. The method used is the PRISMA Extension guide for scoping review (PRISMA-ScR), which is to comprehensively identify literature on research topics from various sources. Online databases came from PubMed, Google Scholar, Springelink, and Science Direct. Literacy was limited to articles that examined after the Covid-19 vaccine was recommended for pregnant women. Extracted data were synthesized with a narrative approach and the

results were represented graphically with figures and numbers corresponding to the table. The article search obtained 38 selected articles. There are 17 determinants of Covid-19 vaccine acceptance in pregnant women in various countries including: knowledge, education, occupation, information circulating about vaccines, vaccine safety and effectiveness, vaccine side effects, weeks of pregnancy, race, age, having received a previous vaccine, disease history, pregnancy risk, income, area of residence, health worker recommendations, trust in government and health workers and support from spouses or family or friends. Some research limitations in the selected articles are the selection of sample size, selection bias, online data collection, research instruments using self-administered questionnaires that are prone to response bias, surveys using anonymous surveys. The factors underlying the acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine in pregnant women are complex and context-specific, varying over time, socio-demographic variables play a role. The government can use culturally and socio-psychologically tailored strategies to increase acceptance of Covid-19 vaccination coverage in pregnant women. </div>