ABSTRAK

Ibu hamil merupakan kelompok rentan tertular COVID-19 karena harus berkunjung ke fasilitas kesehatan untuk memeriksakan kehamilannya. Selain ini, ibu hamil juga rentan mengalami depresi dan gangguan kecemasan yang lebih tinggi. Oleh karena itu penerapan pencegahan COVID-19 menjadi sangat penting pada ibu hamil. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 pada ibu hamil di RSIA Stella Maris. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah penelitian non-eksperimen deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Peneliti membagikan kuesioner kepada responden yakni ibu hamil yang datang ke RSIA Stella Maris. Sampel diambil menggunakan metode *accidental sampling* (n=102). Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dan regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan mengenai COVID-19 (p=0,000: PR=3,286), sikap terhadap COVID-19 (p=0,000: PR=2,747), ketakutan pada COVID-19 (p=0,041: PR=1,801) dan kepercayaan pada informasi COVID-19 (p=0,019: PR=1,900) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap perilaku pencegahan COVID-19. Setelah dilakukan uji regresi logistik disimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan mengenai COVID-19 merupakan variabel yang paling memengaruhi perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 (p=0,000). Dengan nilai Exp(B) sebesar 16,101 (95% CI 4,643-55,831) maka responden yang berpengetahuan kurang memiliki peluang berisiko sebesar 16,101 kali berperilaku kurang baik dalam pencegahan COVID-19 dibanding mereka yang berpengetahuan baik.

Kata kunci: perilaku pencegahan, COVID-19, ibu hamil

ABSTRACT

Pregnant women are a vulnerable group for contracting COVID-19 because they must visit health facilities to check their pregnancy. Apart from this, pregnant women are also more prone to depression and anxiety disorders. Therefore, the implementation of COVID-19 prevention is crucial for pregnant women. This study analyzes the factors that influence the behavior of preventing COVID-19 in pregnant women at RSIA Stella Maris. The research design used in this study was a descriptive analytic non-experimental study with a cross-sectional approach. Researchers distributed questionnaires to respondents, namely pregnant women who came to RSIA Stella Maris. Samples were taken using the accidental sampling method (n=102). Data were analyzed using Chi-square test and logistic regression. The results showed that knowledge about COVID-19 (p=0.000: PR=3.286), attitudes toward COVID-19 (p=0.000: PR=2.747), fear of COVID-19 (p=0.041: PR=1.801) and beliefs on COVID-19 information (p=0.019: PR=1.900) had a significant effect on COVID-19 prevention behavior. After the logistic regression test was conducted, it was concluded that knowledge about COVID-19 was the variable that most influenced COVID-19 prevention behavior (p = 0.000). With an Exp(B) value of 16,101 (95% CI 4,643-55,831), respondents who have less knowledge have a risk of 16,101 times less good behavior in preventing COVID-19 than those with good knowledge.

Keywords: preventive behavior, COVID-19, pregnant women