

Correlation Between Age and Education With Knowledge of Health Protocol Covid-19 Prevention Among Midwives In Bekasi Regency 2020

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ABSTRACT

Background: Covid-19 pandemic has affected countries world-wide, Indonesia is one of them. More than a hundred thousands of Indonesian citizens were infected of Covid-19, including health workers. Midwife is one of the health workers who do much frequent interactions with people in the society. Thus, it is necessary to get the update of the latest information about Covid-19 prevention in order to press down the virus spreading cases number. The aim of this research is to find out the correlation between age also educational background of Indonesian midwives, and their knowledge of Covid-19 prevention protocol. **Methods:** This research applies descriptive analysis with cross-sectional approach as the research method. The population of this research is all midwifery practices in the area of Bekasi regency, meanwhile, there are 110 midwives selected as the research sample using the purposive sampling technique. The research instrument in the form of online questionnaire sent to emails. Data were analyzed by univariate by calculate the frequency distribution and bivariate using chi square. **Results:** The research findings show 65,71% midwives in the age <46 years have good knowledge about Covid-19 prevention protocol, as much as 69,24% midwives with higher education have good knowledge of Covid-19 prevention protocol. The result of bivariate analysis show that there is no correlation between age and knowledge of Covid-19 prevention protocol ($p= 0,424$) and there is no correlation between educational level with Covid-19 prevention protocol ($p= 1,000$). **Conclusion:** This research concludes that there is no correlation between either age or education, with the midwives' knowledge about Covid-19 prevention protocol. Midwives practices in the area of Bekasi regency are suggested to dig up information about Covid-19 and preventative measures through media and means of information developing additionally in this pandemic era.

Keywords: age, education, knowledge of covid-19 prevention protocols

1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus (CoV) is a large family of viruses that cause illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). The new coronavirus (COVID-19) is a new strain that has not previously been identified in humans. Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath, and difficulty breathing. In more severe cases, infection can lead to pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death. [1]

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough and feeling tired. Other symptoms that are less common and that some patients may experience include aches and pains, nasal congestion, headache, conjunctivitis, sore throat, diarrhea, loss of taste or

smell, rash on the skin, or discoloration of fingers or toes. The symptoms experienced are usually mild and appear gradually. Some people become infected but have only mild symptoms. [2]

The covid-19 pandemic hit 216 countries in the world. On 5th August, 2020, 18.354.342 people were confirmed positive for Covid-19 with a death rate of 696.147 people. (WHO, 2020). The Covid-19 death rate in Indonesia was recorded at 5.452 people from a total of 116.871 confirmed cases (Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19, 2020). [3]

The government has made several efforts to control the rate of increase of Covid-19 infection with physical distancing, washing hands using soap/hands sanitizer frequently and wearing masks.[4]

Midwives as health workers are at the forefront of handling Covid-19, so the possibility of being exposed will be greater. Compliance with the prevention of

Covid-19 is very needed in an effort to protect midwives from the virus infection. Compliance is a behavior that will appear in line with the knowledge held. The midwives knowledge is determined of their age, education achieved, information obtained, socio-culture and economy, environment, and experience [5] The age and education can describe the maturity of a person's thinking and also making it easier to receive new information. This study aims to determine the correlation between age and education with midwife's knowledge of the covid-19 prevention protocol in Bekasi 2020.

2. METHOD

This research is a quantitative analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were midwives who practice in Bekasi district. This study use purposive sampling technique where the sample size was 110 people. The inclusion criteria in this study were midwives who had a device and the exclusion criteria were midwives who did not complete the questionnaire in the online questionnaire provided. Data were analyzed by univariate by calculate the frequency distribution and bivariate using chi square.

3. RESULTS

This study result shown in the table below

Table 1. Correlation Between Age and Knowledge of Covid-19 Prevention Protocol

Age	Knowledge				Total	P value
	Less		More			
	n	%	n	%	N	%
>46	10	25	30	75	40	100
<45	24	34,29	46	65,71	70	100
Total	34	30,9	76	69,1	110	100

This table shows that midwives who are more than 46 years have less knowledge of 25%. The results of the study stated that there was no correlation between age

and knowledge of midwives as indicated by the value of p = 0.639.

Tabel 2. Correlation Between Education and Covid-19 Prevention Protocol Knowledge

Education	Knowledge				Total	P value
	Less		More			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Diploma	18	31,04	40	68,96	58	100
Sarjana	16	30,76	36	69,24	52	100
Magister						
Total	34	30,9	76	69,1	110	100

This table shows that midwives with a diploma level of education have less knowledge of 31.04%. The results of this study stated that there was no correlation between education and knowledge of midwives regarding the covid-19 prevention protocol (p = 1,000).

knowledge of leukemia in children with a value of p = 0.041.[7]

4. DISCUSSION

4. 1. Correlation Between Age and Knowledge of Covid-19 Prevention Protocol

The results of the study stated that there was no correlation between age and knowledge of midwives as indicated by the value of p = 0.639.

As you get older, your thinking power and mindset will also develop so that the knowledge gained will also improve and increase (Budiman and Riyanto, 2013). [5]

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Suswati (2015) which states that there is no relationship between age and knowledge of midwives about HIV / AIDS transmission in the process of childbearing at H. Adam Malik General Hospital Medan (p = 0.94)[6].

However, at a certain age a human being has deterioration of thinking power, precisely when he is elderly. According to the Ministry of Health (2009), early elderly starts at the age of 46 years. At this time a person begins a decline in the ability to accept or remember things.

This is not in line with research by Sepang (2013) which states that there is a relationship between the education of health workers and the level of

Based on the results of the research, there is no correlation between age and knowledge, it means that the age at risk (early elderly) can still have the same knowledge as the midwives in the non-risk group. Age does not prevent midwives who are in the risk group from gaining knowledge about the covid-19 prevention protocol.

According to Wardani, et al. (2014) age is not related to one's knowledge. Age is not a factor inhibiting the activity of health cadres in Sumbang district, because these health cadres with different age categories have

the same level of activity and knowledge. This can also apply to the midwives in this study considering that the age groups at risk and not at risk tend to be the same. Therefore, age is not determines a person's knowledge but activeness in finding the knowledge needed in an effort to prevent Covid-19.[8]

4. 2. Correlation Between Education and Covid-19 Prevention Protocol Knowledge

Midwife is a woman who has completed a Midwifery education program both domestically and abroad which is legally recognized by the Government and has met the requirements to practice Midwifery. Currently midwifery education in Indonesia consists of academic education (bachelor, master, doctoral), vocational education, and professional education (UU Kebidanan, 2019). From the three groups, most midwife in Indonesia are still at the vocational stage (Diploma III).[9]

The results of this study stated that there was no correlation between education and knowledge of midwives regarding the covid-19 prevention protocol ($p = 1,000$). This result is in line with research conducted by Suswati (2015) that there is no relationship between education and knowledge of midwives about HIV / aids transmission during childbirth at the H. Adam Malik General Hospital Medan ($p = 0.35$)[6].

Education has the aim of developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have good character, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens [10]

A person's education level affects the acceptance of new ideas and information.

However, the results of this study clearly state that a midwife's education has no correlation with the knowledge they have. Midwives who continue their education level should ideally be able to enrich references independently, capable of selecting and sorting scientific information so that they are able to build up-to-date knowledge and can be considered in the field of midwifery Meanwhile, covid-19 is a new case in the world that has not been studied by a midwife while studying even at the master's level. For this reason, the opportunity to gain knowledge about the covid-19 prevention protocol has no correlation with the education a midwife has taken.

Research conducted by Wardani (2014) states that the knowledge that health cadres get about thalassemia is not only from formal education but from their own experiences and from the community.[8]

Likewise with midwives, both midwives with diploma and higher education levels have the same opportunity to master knowledge about Covid-19 prevention.

5. CONCLUSION

In this study, age and education of midwives did not have a significant correlation with the knowledge that midwives obtained about the covid-19 prevention

protocol in the Bekasi district. There are several other factors related to knowledge, namely experience and information obtained.

The knowledge that a midwife has is not determined by who she is (based on the attributes attached to a midwife, both age and education) but how she (midwife) makes efforts to always get the knowledge needed, especially regarding Covid-19 which is hitting the world.

For this reason, midwives in the Bekasi district should always update information by accessing valid and accountable sources through midwifery association (Ikatan Bidan Indonesia) and the Ministry of Health so as to add to their knowledge.

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