
Factors Influencing Pregnant Women's Compliance With Tetanus Toxoid (Tt) Immunization In Jambi

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the factors associated with pregnant mothers' compliance in implementing tetanus toxoid (TT) immunization at Puskesmas Talang Banjar, Jambi City. TT immunization is an important program to prevent tetanus in mothers and infants, but its coverage still faces challenges. This quantitative study with a cross-sectional design involved 90 pregnant mothers in the working area of Puskesmas Talang Banjar. Data were collected through questionnaires measuring knowledge, attitudes, education level, husband's support, healthcare provider's support, and pregnant mothers' compliance with TT immunization. The study results indicate that the majority of pregnant mothers have positive attitudes towards TT immunization (70%) and most receive good support from their husbands (66.7%) and healthcare providers (66.7%). However, the distribution of pregnant mothers' knowledge is evenly divided between low and high categories, with some areas of knowledge needing improvement, particularly regarding the benefits of TT immunization during pregnancy. Further analysis shows that positive attitudes, husband's support, and healthcare provider's support are correlated with pregnant mothers' compliance in implementing TT immunization. Nevertheless, a portion of respondents still exhibit negative attitudes, lack adequate support from their husbands, or receive low support from healthcare providers. This suggests the need for comprehensive educational and outreach efforts, as well as strengthening the roles of husbands and healthcare providers, to enhance pregnant mothers' awareness and compliance with TT immunization.

Keywords: *TT Immunization, Pregnant Mothers, Compliance, Knowledge, Attitudes, Husband's Support, Healthcare Provider's Support.*

INTRODUCTION

The importance of tetanus toxoid (TT) immunization for pregnant women as part of the national health program in Indonesia. This TT immunization aims to reduce vaccine-preventable diseases, particularly tetanus. Pregnant women and women of childbearing age (WUS) are considered key population groups that require follow-up immunizations to ensure continued immunity. The health of pregnant women is crucial because it directly impacts the quality of life of their families and the community as a whole. Tetanus itself is a serious disease caused by a neurotoxin from the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*. This bacterium can enter the body through wounds, especially closed wounds, and causes painful muscle stiffness. This disease can affect anyone, but newborns (neonatal tetanus) and mothers during pregnancy or after childbirth (maternal tetanus) are particularly vulnerable and have a high mortality rate.

This program has been integrated into basic infant services and the School Children's Immunization Month (BIAS). However, relying solely on infant immunization and BIAS is insufficient to achieve the target of eliminating neonatal tetanus quickly, as coverage is limited to those under 16 years of age. Therefore, TT immunization for women of childbearing age, including pregnant women, is urgently needed. Td immunization for women of childbearing age is generally given in five doses at specific intervals. For pregnant women, TT immunization is given twice at four-week intervals, aiming to provide lifelong immunity.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study has a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional research design, which is a data collection method carried out at a momentary time or a single measurement with the aim of identifying factors related to the compliance of pregnant women in carrying out tetanus toxoid immunization at the Talang Banjar Community Health Center, Jambi City in 2024. The variables used are independent variables and dependent variables, and are studied at the same time and without special treatment on one of the research variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted on 90 pregnant women in the Talang Banjar Community Health Center working area with the respondent characteristics:

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

| Characteristics Respondents | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Age | | |
| 20-35 Years | 76 | 84.4% |
| >35 Years | 14 | 15.6% |
| Education Final | | |
| Elementary School | 11 | 12.2% |
| JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 19 | 21.1% |
| SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 28 | 31.1% |
| Diploma | 16 | 17.8% |
| Bachelor | 16 | 17.8% |
| Work | | |
| Employee Country | 8 | 8.9% |
| Employee Private | 10 | 11.1% |
| Businessman | 24 | 26.7% |
| Mother House Ladder | 48 | 53.3% |

Based on the table above, the results of the study on the characteristics of respondents from 90 pregnant women in the working area of the Talang Banjar Community Health Center in Jambi City, most were aged between 20-35 years, there were 76 people (84.4%) and those aged >35 years were 14 people (15.6%). In the variable of High School Education (31.1%). In the occupation section, more than half of the work was housewives, 48 people (53.3%), worked as civil servants, 8 people (8.9%), while for work as private employees, there were around 10 people (11.1%), and worked as entrepreneurs, there were 24 people (26.7%).

Table 2. Knowledge

| Knowledge | Frequency (n) | (%) |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Low | 45 | 50 |
| Tall | 45 | 50 |
| Total | 90 | 100 |

Based on the table, 45 (50%) of the 90 respondents had low knowledge, while 45 (50%) had high knowledge. Based on the research questionnaire data conducted in the Talang Banjar Community Health Center work area, which consisted of 12 questions, the results of the questionnaire regarding knowledge of TT immunization in pregnant women are shown in the table: Knowledge distribution of 12 question items, it is known that the highest percentage of questions answered correctly is question

number 2 regarding "Immunity against tetanus can be obtained through?" with a total of 57 (63.3%) respondents and question number 5 regarding "Who is at risk of neonatal tetanus?" with 57 (63.3%) respondents. While the frequency distribution of respondents who answered incorrectly with the highest percentage is in question number 4 "What are the benefits of TT immunization during pregnancy?" with a total of 51 (56.7%) respondents.

Table 3. level of education

| Education Final | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Elementary School | 11 | 12.2% |
| JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 19 | 21.1% |
| SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 28 | 31.1% |
| Diploma | 16 | 17.8% |
| Bachelor | 16 | 17.8% |

In terms of education level, the majority of respondents (28 respondents) had a high school education (31.1%), followed by 19 junior high school graduates (21.1%), and 16 (17.8%) had a diploma or bachelor's degree. Meanwhile, 11 respondents (12.2%) had an elementary school education. This data shows that respondents' education levels varied considerably, but were dominated by secondary education, which can influence their ability to receive and understand health information.

Table 4. Attitude

| Attitude | Frequency (n) | (%) |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Negative | 27 | 30 |
| Positive | 63 | 70 |
| Total | 90 | 100 |

Based on the table regarding pregnant women's attitudes toward tetanus toxoid immunization, the majority of respondents held a positive attitude. This is demonstrated by 63 respondents (70%) holding a positive attitude, while 27 respondents (30%) held a negative attitude out of a total of 90 respondents. This predominance of positive attitudes indicates that the majority of pregnant women have a positive view of the importance of tetanus toxoid immunization in maintaining maternal health and preventing the risk of tetanus, both for the mother and the unborn baby. This positive attitude can be influenced by knowledge, experience, and information obtained from health workers and the surrounding environment.

However, 30% of respondents still held a negative attitude. This indicates that some pregnant women still lack acceptance or do not fully understand the importance of tetanus toxoid immunization. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase education and counseling by health workers to foster more positive attitudes, thereby increasing tetanus immunization coverage among pregnant women.

Table 5. Support Husband

| Support Husband | Frequency (n) | (%) |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| No Support | 30 | 33.3 |
| Support | 60 | 66.7 |
| Total | 90 | 100 |

Based on the table regarding husbands' support, it can be seen that the majority of respondents received support from their husbands. This is evident from the number of respondents who received support (60 respondents (66.7%)), while 30 (33.3%) of the 90 respondents did not receive support.

This data indicates that the husband's role in supporting, particularly in the context of maternal health, is quite good, as more than half of respondents felt supported. Husbands' support can take the form of attention, permission, assistance in decision-making, as well as emotional and financial

support. However, a third of respondents still did not receive support from their husbands. This situation requires attention, as a lack of support can affect mothers' health behaviors, including their utilization of health services such as immunizations. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase education and involvement of husbands so they can play an active role in supporting maternal and family health.

Table 6. Support Officer Health

| Support Officer Health | Frequency (n) | (%) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Low | 30 | 33.3 |
| Tall | 60 | 66.7 |
| Total | 90 | 100 |

Based on the table above regarding support from healthcare workers, it is known that the majority of respondents (60 respondents) received high levels of support, with 30 respondents (33.3%) receiving low levels of support. These results indicate that the majority of healthcare workers provided good support to respondents in providing healthcare services. This high level of support from healthcare workers can be seen in the provision of information, education, motivation, and friendly, responsive service to patient needs. This support is crucial in increasing respondents' awareness and compliance with health measures, such as the tetanus (TT) immunization. Conversely, the continued presence of respondents with low levels of support indicates that services are not fully equitable, necessitating improvements in service quality and a more intensive approach from healthcare workers to ensure that all respondents experience optimal support.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that tetanus toxoid (TT) immunization for pregnant women is an important effort in preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus. However, TT immunization coverage is still not optimal. Compliance of pregnant women in TT immunization is influenced by several factors, namely knowledge, attitude, education level, husband's support, and support from health workers. The better the knowledge, attitude, and support received, the higher the level of compliance of pregnant women in TT immunization. Therefore, increased education and support from families and health workers are needed to increase TT immunization coverage among pregnant women.

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