KNOWLEDGE ANALYSIS OF THE PROSPECTIVE BRIDE ABOUT TETANUS TOXOID IMMUNIZATION IN WEDDING PREPARATION

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ABSTRACT
Tetanus neonatorum is one reason, Dead baby. So an immunization program, tetanus toxoid for catin, woman age fertile and mother pregnant. Knowledge is one base formation attitude, then from that knowledge paint about Tetanus toxoid immunization is critical in the effort prevention happening infection to mother and baby as well as for push number of Dead baby a consequence infected tetanus disease. Type study this is a descriptive quantitative study. The population in the research is the whole candidate registered bride and groom wedding at the office district religious affairs cirupan, arrowroot, as many as 95 couples with amount sample A total of 76 teams using quota sampling. A tool used for data retrieval is a questionnaire. Analysis of the data used is distribution frequency. Research results show that more than half (57.8%) of respondents lack knowledge about Tetanus toxoid immunization. Researchers hope the KUA can weave cooperation with local service health to gift education about health reproduction on satin as supplies readiness reproduction, prepare life house healthy stairs, one of them gift education in the implementation of Tetanus toxoid immunization.

Keywords: Candidate Bride, Knowledge, Tetanus Toxoid Immunization

INTRODUCTION
Tetanus disease can occur worldwide and is still a significant cause of death. In developing countries, most cases of death due to Tetanus occur in neonates and Tetanus in neonates with infected mothers. TT immunization was not carried out (Indonesian Health Profile, 2017). It was found that efforts to control tetanus infection, one of the risk factors for maternal and infant mortality, implemented a tetanus toxoid immunization program for women of childbearing age (catin) and pregnant women (Ministry of Health Regulation, 2017). The infant mortality rate in Indonesia is 24 per 1000 live births, the neonatal mortality rate is 15 per live birth, and the maternal mortality rate is 305 per 100,000 live births. One of the causes of infant death is Tetanus which in neonates is better known as neonatal Tetanus (Kemenkes, 2018).

The TT immunization program for brides and grooms is carried out through cross-sectoral collaboration between the puskesmas and KUA. It is because the KUA is the part that is responsible for registering prospective brides who will marry. The puskesmas is authorized to counsel future brides related to health problems and in the implementation of TT immunization for prospective brides (Ahmad, 2018).

The existence of TT injection regulations is one of the requirements for marriage administration, namely to achieve the goal, namely to prevent infection to the mother and baby
and reduce infant mortality due to illness. They are infected disease tetanus. By because that importance, there are rules that are strictly binding by the applicable laws and regulations so that these rules can be applied to the maximum (Sofia, 2020).

However, knowledge about tetanus toxoid immunization is poorly understood, as the importance and benefits of doing tetanus toxoid immunization. Supported by the results of a preliminary study from 6 couples who were analyzed, it turned out that the five couples only knew that tetanus toxoid immunization was only a condition of marriage. They did not know what the basis for doing Tetanus toxoid immunization was. Therefore, knowledge becomes the basis for forming attitudes: the better the understanding, the more positive the attitude is created (Widya, 2012).

Knowledge results from knowing and occurs after someone senses a particular object. One way to increase knowledge is to provide health education. Health education activities aim to create community behavior conducive to health (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Health education is an effort of persuasion or learning to the community so that people want to take action to maintain and improve their health (Achjar, 2012). The purpose of the education method or health education is to change the behavior of people or society from conduct that does not know to know (Fitriani, 2013). Therefore the importance of knowledge is to raise awareness of the implementation of immunization.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The design of this research is quantitative descriptive research. The population in this study were all prospective brides who registered their marriages at the religious affairs office of the Cisurupan sub-district, Garut, as many as 95 couples, with a total sample of 76 couples taken using quota sampling. The tool used for data collection is a questionnaire with 20 multiple-choice questions. Analysis of the data used is the frequency distribution.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

1. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge of the Definition of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization for Bride and Groom at KUA, Cisurupan District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency (f)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>76.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge About the Benefits of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization for Bride and Groom at KUA, Cisurupan District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency (f)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge About the Side Effects of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization on Bride and Groom at KUA, Cisurupan District
Knowledge | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
--- | --- | --- |
Enough | 8 | 10.6% |
Not enough | 68 | 89.4% |
Amount | 76 | 100.0% |

4. Distribution Frequency Based on Knowledge About Impact Tetanus Toxoid Immunization for Candidates bride and groom at KUA District Cisurupan

Knowledge | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
--- | --- | --- |
Not enough | 76 | 100.0% |
Amount | 76 | 100.0% |

5. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization Losses for Bride and Groom at KUA, Cisurupan District

Knowledge | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
--- | --- | --- |
Not enough | 76 | 100.0% |
Amount | 76 | 100.0% |

6. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge of the Time of Implementation of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization for Bride and Groom at KUA, Cisurupan District

Knowledge | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
--- | --- | --- |
Well | 4 | 5.8% |
Enough | 41 | 53.8% |
Not enough | 31 | 40.4% |
Amount | 76 | 100.0% |

7. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization Status for Bride and Groom at KUA, Cisurupan District

Knowledge | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
--- | --- | --- |
Enough | 48 | 63.7% |
Not enough | 28 | 36.7% |
Amount | 76 | 100.0% |

DISCUSSION

Based on the results study obtained, more than half (57.8%) of respondents lack knowledge about Tetanus toxoid immunization. Due to ignorance, the candidate bride not To do Tetanus toxoid immunization. So that impact is a possibility of the occurrence of neonatal Tetanus in the future baby it contains. So the researcher hopes study this could be useful for program implementation of Tetanus toxoid immunization in an effort lower number The incidence of neonatal Tetanus can walk should.

Knowledge is information known to a person, which results from sensing something object. Sensing occurs through five senses: sight, hearing, smell, and touch: internal factors and External influence different knowledge. Internal factors include age, education, and occupation. As for factor external is source information, environment, and social culture (Wawan, 2018).

In this study, when viewed from the internal age factor, all respondents were 20-35 years of reproductive age. Reproductive age is an age that is not only mature in reproduction but also from knowledge and experience that will affect the understanding of something. So, good
expertise in the study could be due to one of the factors age of respondents. As in theory, Notoatmodjo (2014), in the book Wawan (2018), states that the moment somebody ages, their knowledge of anything will increase. Research by Alexander and These (2019) also mentions that age influences the knowledge and attitude of a woman in To do TT immunization.

Not only factor age but knowledge factors of education can also influence good respondents. In the study, most respondents had a high school /vocational education level. In theory, mentioned connection Between knowledge with a group of education, where higher education will make it easy for somebody to accept information until expertise is getting lot. As for low education, it could hinder the development attitude. Somebody will get reception to knowledge, or new values received (Nursalam, 2011). Similar to Nursalam, Notoatmodjo (2012) said education also describes an individual's personality and ability inside and outside the ongoing school until the end of life. Education also affects the learning process for someone to accept information more easily. Research by Alexander and These (2019) also mentions that factor education influence a woman in To do where TT immunization is. Women with an education low are potentially five times more reluctant To do TT immunization compared to women educated high. Supporting the third theory, research Anatea, Mekonnen, and Dachew (2018) mention education, media exposure, and service act continued ANC is a significant predictor of the utilization of TT immunization. As for factor external influence is a lack of getting information from local service health.

1. Description of knowledge about the definition of Tetanus toxoid immunization in action at KUA District Cisurupan

Knowledge candidate bride about immunization tetanus toxoid at KUA Kecamatan Cisurupan categorized into 3: good, enough, and less. Knowledge about the definition was obtained from 76 respondents paint, and part large (76.9%) have enough knowledge about the purpose of tetanus toxoid immunization.

Tetanus toxoid immunization is an injection of tetanus vaccine to increase immunity to prevent tetanus infection. Tetanus toxoid immunization is one of the immunization programs by national that eliminates maternal and neonatal Tetanus. Tetanus Toxoid Immunization is toxin Tetanus germs that have been attenuated and purified given as an effort to protect against tetanus disease. This thing to the theory that TT immunization consists of a seed condition that has weakened to prevent the danger of tetanus disease (IDAI, 2011). Giving Tetanus Toxoid immunization means gift immunity to tetanus disease (Anggrita et al., 2015). Research by Amalia, Sa'adah, and Wardani (2018) mentioned that TT immunization is a gift of Influential immunity _ significant to the case of neonatal Tetanus. It is also supported by Wijayanti (2013), who mentions that Tetanus Toxoid Immunization is something toxin Tetanus germs that have been weakened nor purified that works to protect against tetanus disease. Immunization this given to babies, children, or mothers. In this study, respondents did not know what Tetanus toxoid immunization was because of the lack of information related to education or health education about the meaning of tetanus toxoid immunization. It is because the KUA only provides education about marriage, and there is no cross-sectoral collaboration between the KUA and the puskesmas in the area's working area.
So most of the respondents have sufficient knowledge about the definition of tetanus toxoid immunization.

2. Description of knowledge about the benefits of tetanus toxoid in action at KUA District Cisurupan

Knowledge about the benefits of Tetanus toxoid immunization were obtained from 76 respondents painting. More than half (60.6%) lacked knowledge about the usefulness of Tetanus toxoid immunization.

As for the benefit of Tetanus, toxoid immunization is an effort to get purposeful immunity body to prevent infection with 12 bacteria, clostridium tetani (bacteria) causes of Tetanus) in the vagina, when To make a connection intimate for the first time (Sawitri, 2011). This thing, as Budiman (2014) said, is that TT immunization can avoid happening female vaginal infections when the first time making a connection between husband and wife can cause Tetanus. In theory, TT immunization for the candidate bride woman aims to give immunity to the candidate's mother so that when cutting rope centers for infants contaminated with the tetanus bacillus will avoid tetanus neonatorum (Wiradharma, 2012). Likewise, in the study, hero Meiriza and Triveni (2018) mentioned that TT immunization did for painting to avoid Tetanus toxoid so that her pregnancy could be safe later.

In this study, respondents did not know about the benefits of tetanus toxoid immunization because of the lack of information related to education or health education about the benefits of tetanus toxoid immunization. This is because the KUA only provides education about marriage, and there is no cross-sectoral collaboration between the KUA and the puskesmas in the area's working area, so more than half (60.6%) of respondents lack knowledge about the benefit of tetanus toxoid immunization.

3. Description of knowledge about the effect side of Tetanus toxoid immunization in action at KUA District Cisurupan

Knowledge about the effect side obtained by 76 respondents painted part (89.4%) lack of knowledge about the effect of tetanus toxoid immunization. The effect side that happened post-Tetanus toxoid immunization is locally on-the-spot injection in the form of the usual redness, swelling, and pain lasting 1-2 days. As for incident follow, post-immunization (AEFI) includes fever light and painful swelling on-site injection. According to (Cahyono, 2011), the effect size / AEFI tetanus vaccination usually has no character weight, i.e., in the form of pain, redness, and swelling in the injection until fever. In this study, respondents did not know the side effects of tetanus toxoid immunization because they lacked information related to education or health education about the side effects of tetanus toxoid immunization. It is because the KUA only provides education about marriage, and there is no cross-sectoral collaboration between the KUA and the puskesmas in the area's working area. So some large (89.4%) respondents lack knowledge about the effects of tetanus toxoid immunization.

4. Description of knowledge about the impact of Tetanus toxoid immunization in action at KUA District Cisurupan

On knowledge about impact no To do Tetanus toxoid immunization obtained 76 respondents (100.0%) lack knowledge about impact Tetanus toxoid immunization. Impact no
To do Tetanus toxoid immunization is an increased risk of Tetanus on the woman and baby which it contains later. This risk is most likely felt by women who undergo childbirth with the help of traditional birth attendants or with makeshift equipment due to emergency conditions. In this study, respondents did not know the impact of not immunizing against Tetanus toxoid because they did not receive information related to education or health education about the effects of not vaccinating against Tetanus toxoid. It is because the KUA only provides education about marriage, and there is no cross-sectoral collaboration between the KUA and the puskesmas in the area's working area. So that all (100.0%) respondents lack knowledge about the impact no To do Tetanus toxoid immunization.

5. Description of knowledge about loss Tetanus toxoid immunization in action at KUA District Cisurupan

On knowledge about the loss when no To do Tetanus toxoid immunization was obtained that of 76 respondents paint all (100.0%) have lack of knowledge about loss Tetanus toxoid immunization. The disadvantage that can occur when the bride and groom do not do tetanus toxoid immunization is the possibility of an infection that causes Tetanus in a woman's vagina when she first has sexual intercourse.

In this study, respondents did not know the disadvantages of not immunizing against Tetanus toxoid because they did not receive information related to education or health education about the disadvantages of not vaccinating against Tetanus toxoid. It is because the KUA only provides education about marriage, and there is no cross-sectoral collaboration between the KUA and the puskesmas in the area's working area. So that all (100.0%) respondents lack knowledge about the loss no To do tetanus toxoid immunization.

6. Description of knowledge about time implementation Tetanus toxoid immunization in action at KUA District Cisurupan

On knowledge about time implementation, Tetanus toxoid immunization was obtained from 76 respondents paint. Not enough from half (40.4%) had a lack of knowledge about the time implementation of Tetanus toxoid immunization. The time for performing tetanus toxoid immunization is recommended around two weeks to one month before marriage so that the body has time to form antibodies (Kemenkes, 2012). In this study, respondents did not know about the timing of the tetanus toxoid immunization because of the lack of information related to education or health education about the timing of the tetanus toxoid immunization. It is because the KUA only provides education about marriage, and there is no cross-sectoral collaboration between the KUA and the puskesmas in the area's working area. So less than half (40.4%) of respondents lack knowledge about the time implementation of Tetanus toxoid immunization.

7. Description of knowledge about the status of Tetanus toxoid immunization in action at KUA District Cisurupan

On knowledge about the status of Tetanus toxoid immunization obtained that of 76 respondents paint, more than half (63.7%) had enough knowledge about the time implementation of Tetanus toxoid immunization. Tetanus toxoid immunization in catin is only up to TT1, which will be continued during pregnancy.
In this study, respondents did not know about the status of Tetanus toxoid immunization because of the lack of information related to education or health education about the timing of the implementation of tetanus toxoid immunization. It is because the KUA only provides education about marriage, and there is no cross-sectoral collaboration between the KUA and the puskesmas in the working area of the area, so more than half (63.7%) of respondents have enough knowledge about the time implementation of tetanus toxoid immunization.

CONCLUSION

Knowledge candidate bride about understanding Tetanus toxoid immunization at KUA District Cisurupan part large (76.9%) have enough knowledge. Knowledge candidate bride about the benefit of Tetanus toxoid immunization at KUA District Cisurupan, more than half (60.6%) had less knowledge. Knowledge candidate bride about the effect side of Tetanus toxoid immunization at KUA District Cisurupan part large (89.4%) have less ability. Knowledge candidate bride about the impact of Tetanus toxoid immunization at KUA District Cisurupan all (100.0%) lack knowledge. Knowledge candidate bride about loss Tetanus toxoid immunization at KUA District Cisurupan all (100.0%) have less ability. Knowledge candidate bride about time implementation Tetanus toxoid immunization at KUA District Cisurupan not enough from half (53.8%) had sufficient knowledge. Knowledge candidate bride about the status of Tetanus toxoid immunization in KUA District Cisurupan more than half (63.7%) had adequate knowledge.

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