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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Positive Attitude of Pregnant Women to Use Herbal Treatments in order to Prevent the Transmission of Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia had been confirmed case of Covid-19, and the case increasing until 66.578 in Oktober 2020. In Lampung Province, the Covid-19 also seen increase up to 62,8%. The Covid-19 infection is at risk of being transmitted to pregnant woman it is feared that it will have a dangerous impact on the mother and fetus as miscarriage and preterm labor. Herbal's treatment to the prevention infection of Covid-19, it are considered low risk to teratogenic effect compared pharmacological intervention. This research study purpose is to investigated of characteristic responden within positive attitude in prevention transmission Covid-19 at pregnant woman to use herbal treatment. This research study was quantitativ with descriptive analytic design. The subject in this study were 43 pregnant women, selected using accidental sampling. The data were collected using questionnaire in January 2021. The most of the respondents had positive attitude towards the use of herbal medicine in preventing Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19; prevention; transmission; herbal treatment; attitude; pregnant women

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus is a pneumonia disease of unknown cause. This disease was reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) on February 11, 2020, was found in Wuhan China, and was given the name Covid-19⁽¹⁾. Zhao et al. said that as many as 77,262 people in China were infected with this case and nearly 2000 cases were reported in other countries including Indonesia. Until now there is no definite treatment for this virus, and one of the recommended treatments is to isolate the patient⁽²⁾.

The Covid-19 infection caused by the Coronavirus is very contagious and it is feared that it can cause adverse effects on the fetus, including infant death. It is feared that the transmission of pneumonia caused by this virus can occur via intrauterine from the mother and fetus⁽³⁾. Kwon JY et al. (2014) and Jamieson et al. (2014) said some epidemiological evidence shows that pregnant women have a high risk of infection, and as with the Ebola and Influenza viruses that have ever existed, this viral infection can lead to a tendency for complications such as miscarriage, and premature birth⁽¹⁾.

It is unknown how to handling and management of Covid-19 infection in pregnancy. In general, the handling and management of this case can be done in two ways, namely pharmacologically and non-pharmacologically. Non-pharmacological treatment is carried out by giving antivirals and other treatments to reduce complaints, but unfortunately, the administration of antivirals during pregnancy is feared to have a teratogenic impact during pregnancy⁽²⁾. On the other hand, non-pharmacological treatment is more emphasized on prevention and complementary treatment. One of the non-pharmacological treatments that are recommended to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 is the use of herbal medicines, where one of the working systems is to increase the body's resistance. The purpose of the use of herbal medicine in the management of Covid-19 is to reduce the teratogenic side effects of pharmacological use of drugs.

The use of traditional medicine is regulated in the Minister of Health Regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning Traditional Health Development Efforts through Independent Care of *Tanaman Obat Keluarga*

(TOGA) Utilization and Skills. Examples of recommended herbal treatments are the use of rhizomes, herbs, and other plants to increase the body's immune system ⁽⁴⁾. Pregnant and lactating women who use drugs and supplements as much approximately 60%, late by several studies about the effect of fetal with drug use traditional can not be proven clinically, but some plants are used as herbal medicine for pregnant women can stimulate contractions of the uterus, uterine bleeding, fetal growth is not normal and even result in the death of the fetus. At pandemic Covid-19 circulated information that medicinal plants herbs can cure Covid-19, need how attitude utilizes pregnant women in the early drug herbs an effort to reduce prevented of Covid-19 ⁽⁵⁾.

This research study purpose is to investigated of characteristic responden within positive attitude in prevention transmission Covid-19 at pregnant woman to use of complementary herbal medicine.

METHODS

This research study was quantitativ research with descriptive analytic design. The population in this studied were pregnant women that involved 43 respondent's in area of Lampung Province. Participant were selected using snowball sampling. ⁽⁶⁾ The variable of this research was the attitude of pregnant women within used of herbal treatment. The study was conducted in Lampung early in the month of January to February 2021. Data were collected using Google Form questionnaire, then analyzed in the form of frequency and percentage, because the data is categorical. ^(7,8)

RESULTS

Based on table 1, the most of respondents had the education of higher education (39.54%). Based on table 2, the most of the respondents had the job of housewife (55.8%). Based on table 3, the most of respondents had the attitude in positive category (69.7%).

Table 1. The distribution of education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Basic education	13	30.23
Intermediate education	13	30.23
Higher education	17	39.54

Table 2. The distribution of job

Job	Frequency	Percentage
House wife	24	55.8
Private sector employee	5	11.6
Teacher	3	7.0
Civil Servant	3	7.0
Trader	2	4.7
Farmer	2	4.7
Self-employed	2	4.7
Midwife	1	2.3
Household Servant	1	2.3

Table 3. The distribution of attitude

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
Negative	3	7.0
Netral	10	23.3
Positive	30	69.7

DISCUSSION

Based on the results, the most of respondents had the education of higher education (39.54%). Green & Caution (1999) cit Fertman et al. ⁽⁹⁾ showed that the success of health promotion is in influenced by two combinations of action, namely health education and the support given environment on health. Education will affect professional skills and specific and general knowledge. Education makes a person more independent, self-

motivated, confident, and creates social capital. the higher education allows a person to be exposed to an increasingly complex environment, thus enabling a person to get more information.

Based on the characteristics of the respondents in the occupational category, it shows that most of the respondents had the job category of housewife. Based on these results were indicated that some respondents with the category of housewives had a good knowledge and positive attitude. If the pregnant womans who do not work are more focused on their work and have more time to access information. They have along time to developing knowledge, housewives can also accessed information more easily. This is following the theory of Mc. Leroy et al. ⁽¹⁰⁾ that in influencing individual behavior in good health behavior, health promotion can be designed using integrated and systematic interventions in various places, both in schools, health organizations, workplaces so that they can reach various levels of society, including children, adults, and families. In order to awareness of the benefit herbal medicine in preventing Covid-19 and along with its clear primary protective effect also was influenced the respondent to accessed information about it.

Based on the results, the most of respondents had the positive attitude in the use of herbal treatment in preventing Covid-19. Attitude is a feeling that arises in a person towards an object before and after sensing (the process of seeing, hearing, and enjoying the object). ⁽¹¹⁾ One of the characteristics of attitude is that it is formed from the individual experience of the reality that exists in the environment where the experience is direct or indirect.

In general, the handling and management of Covid-19 are divided into pharmacological and non-pharmacological management. Non-pharmacological management of Covid-19 is emphasized on preventing transmission and as a complementary treatment to be combined with pharmacological treatment. One of the non-pharmacological treatments recommended to prevent the spread of Covid-19 is the use of herbal medicines. One of the working systems of herbal medicine is to increase the body's resistance. One of the specific goals is to reduce the teratogenic side effects of the pharmacological use of drugs ⁽¹⁾.

People's are obtained to use the complementary medicine herbal therapy influenced by many factor's the primary are reliable evidence and correct information about various risks after using of it. internet is one of the most accessible sources of information, but health professional has an important role in ensuring the correctness of herbal medicine to be used in the health sector. ⁽¹¹⁾

One of reason from the people's to using herbal medicine within health behaviour, due it is have less side effect compared than medical treatment. In another reason complementer herbal medicine also related by relatively low cost and level of education, place of resident, social economic and cultural status of each personal. Education is not a one- way process, but is considered as a two-way learning process, in which information is collected and then shared by health professional to patient/client, and the patient/client makes the final decision to perform the behavior. ⁽¹²⁻¹⁴⁾

Health professional more frequently suggested the use of herbal medicine, vitamin supplements, nutrition therapy, and hydrotherapy to their clients. The difference in the amount of Complementer Alterbative Medicine (CAM) suggested to clients in the other studies could be due to the different levels of attitude, knowledge, and use of CAM in Health Professional. Given that most Health professional used CAM in this study and had a positive attitude toward CAM, it is predictable to recommend these modalities to their clients. ^(11,15)

CONCLUSION

Most of pregnant women have positive attitude within to use herbal treatments to preventing of transmission covid-19. The positive attitudes that are formed in the respondents are also influenced by characteristics of respondents such as level of education, job, information of health care, and culture.

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