

ABSTRACT

Background: The Kenali Besar Health Center became a puskesmas with the lowest advanced measles immunization coverage in 2018 at 9.8%, and the lowest 5 in 2019 at 45.59%. And for basic immunization in 2018 95.18%, 2019 95.31%. From the two data, it can be seen that the basic measles immunization in terms of coverage has met the target achievement compared to the advanced measles immunization coverage which is still far from reaching the target.

Methods: This study used an observational quantitative study using a cross sectional design. The research sample is mothers who have toddlers aged 18-24 months who carry out advanced measles immunization in the monkey area of the Recognized Besar Health Center, Jambi City. The sampling technique is Accidental Sampling, with Chi-Square Analysis Technique.

Results: The analysis shows that there is a relationship between age (p value = 0.051), education (p value = 0.001), occupation (p value = 0.034), knowledge (p value = 0.048), mother's attitude (p value = 0.029), family support (p value = 0.051), attitude of health workers (p value = 0.048), there is no relationship between the role of cadres, (p value = 1.00), there is no relationship between access to health services (p value = 0.527).

Conclusion: Age, education, occupation, knowledge, mother's attitude, family support, and attitude of health workers have a relationship with maternal behavior in giving advanced measles immunization to toddlers aged 18-24 months in the work area of the Kenali Besar Health Center, Jambi City. Meanwhile, the role of cadres and access to health services had no relationship with maternal behavior in administering further measles immunization.

Keywords: advanced measles immunization, mother's behavior, puskesmas recognize big

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Puskesmas Kenali besar menjadi puskesmas dengan cakupan imunisasi campak lanjutan terendah di tahun 2018 sebesar 9,8%, dan 5 terendah di tahun 2019 sebesar 45,59%. Dan untuk imunisasi dasar tahun 2018 95,18%, 2019 95,31%. Dari kedua data tersebut terlihat perbedaan bahwa Imunisasi campak dasar dari segi cakupan sudah memenuhi capaian target di bandingkan dengan cakupan imunisasi campak lanjutan yang masih jauh dikatakan telah mencapai target.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan studi kuantitatif observasional dengan menggunakan desain Cross sectional. Sampel penelitian yaitu ibu yang memiliki balita usia 18-24 bulan yang melakukan imunisasi campak lanjutan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kenali Besar Kota Jambi. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu Accidental Sampling, dengan Teknik Analisis Chi-Square.

Hasil : Analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara, umur (p value = 0,051), pendidikan (p value = 0,001), pekerjaan (p value = 0,034), pengetahuan (p value = 0,048), sikap ibu (p value = 0,029), dukungan keluarga (p value = 0,051), sikap petugas kesehatan (p value = 0,048), tidak ada hubungan antara peran kader, (p value = 1,00), Tidak ada hubungan antara akses ke pelayanan kesehatan (p value = 0,527).

Kesimpulan : Umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pengetahuan, sikap ibu, dukungan keluarga, dan sikap petugas kesehatan ada hubungan dengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian imunisasi campak lanjutan pada balita usia 18-24 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kenali Besar Kota Jambi. Sedangkan, peran kader dan akses ke pelayanan kesehatan tidak ada hubungan dengan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian imunisasi campak lanjutan.

Kata Kunci : imunisasi campak lanjutan, perilaku ibu, puskesmas kenali besar