

THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH PROMOTION ON INCREASING THE KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS OF TODDLERS ABOUT ROTAVIRUS IMMUNIZATION

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ABSTRACT

In frame achieving the SDGs2030 target, the Indonesian Government is committed tall For protect all over public from pain, disability and death consequence diseases dangerous that can be prevented with immunization, one of them with add new antigen immunization into the immunization program national. Influencing factors immunization There is two that is, the encompassing factors knowledge (age, level education, occupation, number children, culture, beliefs society, and income family) and behavior (perception, motivation and attitude to health). Focus transformation of the primary health care system, namely get closer Health services through networking until level villages and hamlets, incl For strengthen promotion and prevention as well as resilience to pandemic. So study This will carried out at Posyandu Teratai 1, Ujung Padang Village, Padangsidempuan City. With variable study Influence Health Promotion About Rotavirus immunization against Enhancement Knowledge of Mothers of Toddlers About Rotavirus with amount sample of 32 respondents. Taking sample done method taking probability sampling sample, namely technique that gives opportunity or chance The same for every element or member population For chosen become sample, and use technique accidental sampling ie made respondents when respondents present moment counseling held. Analysis done using SPSS statistical tests with using the T-Test test. Research result show that respondents who have knowledge not enough before done promotion very high health that is knowledge before done promotion health about Rotavirus immunization showed that 26 respondents (81.2%) were knowledgeable not enough. Knowledge after done promotion health obtained ata part big respondents knowledgeable Good as many as 20 respondents (62.5%), and no There is respondents (0%) who are knowledgeable not enough. There is a significant influence because $p \text{ value} = 0.0000 < \alpha = 0.05$ between difference knowledge public about Rotavirus immunization before and after done promotion health.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Immunization, Rotavirus*

INTRODUCTION

In frame achieving the SDGs2030 target, the Indonesian Government is committed tall For protect all over public from pain, disability and death consequence diseases dangerous that can be prevented

with immunization, one of them with add new antigen immunization into the immunization program national. Fourth type vaccine the is vaccine Pneumococci Conjugation (PCV) for prevent pneumonia (inflammation lung) who have expanded to



throughout Indonesia since September 2022, Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine dose second (IPV2) for strengthen protection against polio that has held in a way national start Last June 2023, Human Papillomavirus (HPV) for prevent cancer The cervix also has expanded to throughout Indonesia on August 9 2023. And RV immunization for prevent diarrhea weight on the expectant baby expanded its implementation in a way national. (Ditjen Kemkes, 2023)

Infant Mortality Rate becomes indicator First in determine degrees health child Because is reflection from health status child moment This. From this WHO data estimated at least 50% figure death in Indonesia is possible prevented with immunization and Indonesia included ten big country with amount biggest child No vaccinated. WHO noted as much as 4.5 million death from 10.5 million per year happen consequence disease possible infection prevented with immunization such as pneumococcus (28%), measles (21%), tetanus (18%), rotavirus causes diarrhea (16%), and hepatitis B (16%). (Damaris Tauruk, 2023)

Immunization is something method For increase immunity somebody in a way active to something disease. Influencing factors immunization There is two that is, the encompassing factors knowledge (age, level education, occupation, number children, culture, beliefs society, and income family) and behavior (perception, motivation and attitude to health). Immunization choice is no immunization including in government program immunization, however important given to babies, children and adults in Indonesia accordingly with his needs. Miscellaneous immunization choice that is Measles

Mumps Rubella (MMR) Vaccine, Vaccine Typhoid, Vaccine Varicella, Hepatitis A Vaccine, Influenza Vaccine, Vaccine Pneumococcus, Rotavirus Vaccine, Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine, Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine, Herpes Zoster Vaccine, Hepatitis B Vaccine, Dengue Vaccine (Kemenkes RI, 2023).

Rotavirus vaccine is one type immunization addition For protect body from rotavirus infection. This virus infects the intestines and causes diarrhea in infants and children. (Puskesmaskuta2 Badung, 2022)

Diarrhea child is one of the reason death children most often happening in the world. In 2016, diarrhea occupy position fifth from reason main death child toddler with about 70.6 deaths per 100,000 population child under 5 years old. There were around 477,293 child deaths under 5 years old all over the world due to diarrhea in 2016 WHO has 7 points guidelines For prevent diarrhea, one of them is rotavirus vaccination. Cleanliness and availability of adequate water drink No Lots give benefit For prevention rotavirus infection. Give vaccine is the best solution To use prevention diarrhea. Until moment This according to candykes number 42 of 2013 rotavirus vaccination still is immunization choice in Indonesia (Tissera et al., 2017).

Close factor connection to incident diarrhea is rotavirus infection. Rotavirus is known as reason main from happen diarrhea I with dehydration weight in toddlers. Based on survey carried out 2010-2015 held in five houses sick at four provinces in Indonesia, rotavirus became reason of 47.5% of cases diarrhea take care stay in toddlers every the year. Repair sanitation environment, personal hygiene incl availability of clean water is known

Not yet in a way adequate can prevent transmission rotavirus infection, so vaccination is effort expected prevention can reduce number mortality and morbidity diarrhea consequence rotavirus infection. Rotavirus vaccination reported own efficacy by 85 to 98% in prevent severe rotavirus diarrhea . Rotavirus vaccination is also included in seven step control diarrhea in a way comprehensive recommended by WHO. Sadly rotavirus vaccination does not including in the immunization program national in Indonesia, so No available at the facility service primary health . The price of the vaccine is sufficient high also causes Lots children who don't get rotavirus vaccination. (Widiantari et al., 2022)

Rotavirus infects enterocytes mature in the villi of the small intestine and can spread in a way extraintestinal. The symptoms varies start from asymptomatic until dehydration heaviness, diarrhea and vomiting. Deaths caused by Rotavirus infection primarily Because dehydration hardship and failure system cardiovascular. Although Rotavirus vaccination is proven effective in lower number death and care stay overnight, still many countries have not integrate vaccination This in timetable immunization national they. (Rayyan et al., 2024)

Rotavirus is reason diarrhea in children and becomes problem health very important community Good for developed and medium countries develop. Rotavirus was first reported in Australia by Bishop et al. In 1974, while in Indonesia rotavirus diarrhea was new first reported in 1981. In temperate countries developing, disease diarrhea is one of the of 10 causes death mostly in children and around half from diarrhea children caused by rotavirus. As for developed countries, rotavirus is

becoming reason disease diarrhea in children under five years of age (toddlers) who require it home care Sick. Therefore that, WHO has designated rotavirus as one target in effort prevention For lower number pain and death infants and children on a global scale . (Manajemen et al., 2009)

Moment This Diarrhea can prevented with Free Rotavirus (RV) immunization at the Community Health Center or Facility Health Services in Indonesia. Rotavirus immunization was assessed very important For protect children in Indonesia from incident diarrhea heavy. Data from the 2020 Indonesian Health Profile shows that diarrhea become contributor death number two after pneumonia (infection lungs) in infants age 29 days – 11 months namely 9.8% and in the group toddler ages 12 – 59 months amounting to 4.5% of total deaths. (Tim Humas, 2022)

Besides matter the above, diarrhea can also occur give rise to the problem of stunting in children Because substance microelements needed by the body For grows, disappears Because infection recurring diarrhea. Various effort has done in overcome problem diarrhea this, among others through repair hygiene and sanitation environment as well as handling diarrhea with ORS and zinc , however Not yet give maximum result .(Kesehatan, 2023).

For the rotavirus vaccine to be most effective, vaccinate the must given before happen primary rotavirus infection, which is difficult occurs in developing countries Because emergence more rotavirus infections and diseases early, and rarity source Power health For supports immunization programs throughout public. For proper coverage time and area.

Still high number incident diarrhea and heaviness diseases caused by rotavirus

in toddlers, as well as not enough affordable rotavirus vaccine causes researcher want to study more carry on related connection between rotavirus vaccination with incident diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months. Success giving new antigen immunization and immunization routine others really need it role active all over layer public. With support acceleration Deep Health transformation frame reach scope high and even immunization so that can the more strengthen immunization programs and the national health system. So need done Health promotion about immunization namely one of them rotavirus immunization.

Focus transformation of the primary health care system, namely get closer Health services through networking until level villages and hamlets, incl For strengthen promotion and prevention as well as resilience to pandemic. For fulfil need Health services in the community are carried out integration One integrated health services with utilize potency Integrated Healthcare Center as a community institution village / subdistrict. So study This will carried out at Posyandu Teratai 1, Ujung Padang Village, Padangsidempuan City.

METHOD

Study This is study quantitative purpose Know influence counseling with enhancement knowledge Mother toddler about Rotavirus immunization carried out on June 18 2023 at Posyandu Teratai 1,

Ujung Padang Village, Padangsidempuan City with design study pre-experiment one group pre-post design or pre post test in One group with group subject observed before done intervention, then observed Again after intervention. With variable study Influence Health

Promotion About Rotavirus immunization against Enhancement Knowledge of Mothers of Toddlers About Rotavirus with amount sample of 32 respondents. Taking sample done method taking probability sampling sample, namely technique that gives opportunity or chance The same for every element or member population For chosen become sample, and use technique accidental sampling ie made respondents when respondents present moment counseling held . Analysis done using SPSS statistical tests with using the T-Test test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Based on age that respondents aged 26–35 years as many as 12 people (38%) and the fewest respondents with aged 15–25 years as many as 3 people (9%). Based on get information show respondents get information about health from neighbor as many as 29 respondents (91%), and only 1 respondent got it information from the media (3%). Based on work that respondents as Mother House ladder as many as 15 people (47%), as farmer as many as 10 people (31%), as Self-employed as many as 6 people (19%), as 1 employee (3%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the Knowledge of Toddler Mothers About Rotavirus Immunization Before (Pre-Test) and After (Post-Test) Counseling was Given

No	Post Test	Good		Fair		Deficie nt		Total	
		Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
1	Good	2	6.2	0	0	0	0	2	6.2
	Fair	3	9.4	1	3.1	0	0	4	12.5
3	Deficient	15	46.9	11	34.4	0	0	26	81.2
	Total	20	62.5	12	37.5	0	0	32	100

N : 32 P : 0.000

Based on table on show results tabulation cross difference knowledge public about Rotavirus before and after done promotion health with As a result, 26 respondents (81.2%) were knowledgeable less and only 2 respondents (6.2%) were knowledgeable Good before done promotion health. Once done promotion health happen enhancement knowledge among respondents, as many as 20 respondents (62.5%) were knowledgeable good, 12 respondents (37.5%) are knowledgeable enough, and No There is knowledgeable respondents not enough.

In data analysis, after Do a T-Test using the SPSS level program knowledge public regarding Hepatitis A, the P Value = 0.000 is far more small of $\alpha \leq 0.005$ which means H1 is accepted, it exists influence enhancement knowledge before and after done promotion health about Rotavirus immunization in mothers toddlers at Posyandu Teratai 1, Ujung Padang Village, Padangsidempuan City.

DISCUSSION

Lack of enthusiastic public For look for information health Good through mass media nor power other health influences information obtained specifically about Rotavirus the current This still very lacking. Asn respondents say that source information obtained about health they get it from neighbors, respondents No Once attend outreach events previously (Maryati, 2009). Besides That level knowledge respondents are also influenced by work, employment No only as source fortune but also as source information about something things (Notoatmojo, 2012). Most of the knowledgeable respondents at Posyandu

Teratai 1 Ujung Padang Subdistrict not enough Work as Mother House householders and farmers so it's very minimal information obtained about Rotavirus Immunization. Knowledgeable respondents Enough seen from age 36 – 45 and age > 45 years with his job as Mother House ladder and farmer. Knowledge level somebody different, like age, occupation, and source information obtained. Because of That can concluded that sufficient knowledge about Rotavirus immunization, can caused Because level ongoing education low. This matter can result lack of information obtained when Still school , so Enough difficult in accept and apply information about health obtained in life daily. So that needed participation society for more active in look for information about Rotavirus immunization so can increase knowledge public about Rotavirus immunization (Wawan , 2006). Knowledge good responder caused Because enthusiasm respondents in listen and pay attention during the promotion process health. People ask moment they No understand about information submitted. Desire high respondents adapted something information can increase interest respondents in follow a promotional event health. If the respondent more often Again attend promotional events health so level knowledge respondents will more good (Gani , 2009).

Most of the respondents aged 26 – 35 years. With age like This level understand something explanation Still easy to digest, promotional media using

LCDs and leaflets also helps respondents easy understand what is said, because information will easy understood If We look and also listen, so the initial respondent not enough understand about Rotavirus immunization however after given explanation about Rotavirus and then evaluated with give question with fill in questionnaire after promotion health experience enhancement knowledge specifically explanation given. A total of 20 respondents knowledgeable good and not There is knowledgeable respondents not enough.

CONCLUSION

1. Research result show that respondents who have knowledge not enough before done promotion very high health that is knowledge before done promotion health about Rotavirus immunization showed that 26 respondents (81.2%) were knowledgeable not enough
2. Knowledge after done promotion health obtained ata part big respondents knowledgeable Good as many as 20 respondents (62.5%), and no There is respondents (0%) who are knowledgeable not enough
3. There is a significant influence because $p \text{ value} = 0.0000 < \alpha = 0.05$ between difference knowledge public about Rotavirus immunization before and after done promotion health at Posyandu Teratai 1, Ujung Padang Village, Padangsidempuan City .

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