

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND COMPLETENESS OF ADVANCED IMMUNIZATION IN TODDLERS AT PMB RIBCA RIAU 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background rear : Immunization with Insert weak antigen to stimulate antibody go out so that body can resistant to disease certain . Immunization advanced is test immunization base For maintain level immunity and for extend the protection period already child _ get immunization basic . Immunization repetition (booster) means gift immunity after immunization base (Atikah Proverawati ,2019). For analyze Connection Mother Knowledge With Completeness Immunization Advanced In Toddlers At Pmb Rebekah Saragih Siadari , S.Keb Batam City Riau Archipelago in 2023. Type study This is an analytical survey use cross sectional design . Population study This is mother who has baby toddler at Rsia Maharani Tanjung Morawa, totaling 31 people, were obtained sample of 31. The sampling technique uses a total sample . Data analysis using Chi-Square. Characteristics respondent show that majority respondent based on Age 21-35 Years that is of 19 respondents (59.4%), last education the majority of high school ie by 14 respondents (45.2%) and Occupation show that majority respondent No Work that is by 17 people (53.1%), Information about immunization advanced majority respondents who did not Once that is by 20 people (62.5%), the majority knowledge Mother not enough amounted to 18 people (56.3). Majority respondent majority Completeness Immunization Continuation which is not complete that is as many as 22 people (68.8%). Analysis results chi square test statistics obtained p value : 0.008 < α : 0.05 so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Connection Mother Knowledge With Completeness Immunization Advanced in Toddlers at Pmb Rebekah Saragih Siadari, S.Keb Batam City Riau Archipelago in 2023. Need exists counseling about with do counseling and dissemination information about immunization advanced in a manner complete with routine and periodic especially mother who has toddler in di Pmb Rebekah Saragih Siadari , S.Keb Batam City Riau Archipelago in 2023.

Keywords: *knowledge, mother, toddler, immunization, continuation*

INTRODUCTION

Health is one of the elements of general welfare and is the ideal of the Indonesian nation which needs to be realized through sustainable national development based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The development of the health sector in Indonesia currently has a double burden, namely the burden of infectious diseases and infectious diseases. degenerative.

Eradication of communicable diseases is very difficult because their spread knows no administrative boundaries. Immunization is one of the measures to prevent the spread of disease to other areas which has proven to be very cost effective (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017).

Immunization by entering weak antigens to stimulate antibodies to come out so that the body can be resistant to certain diseases. Follow-up immunization is a repeat of basic immunization to maintain the level of immunity and to extend the protection period for children who have received basic immunization. Re-immunization (booster) means giving immunity after basic immunization (Atikah Proverawati, 2019).

Booster is important to increase the immune response to vaccines which has decreased with age. If boosters are not carried out, children are at risk of not being protected when they are exposed to diseases that should be prevented, such as diphtheria outbreaks. If there is an outbreak, re-immunization can be given immediately, in addition to carrying out immunizations according to the schedule and giving boosters. (Nurazizah, 2018).

According to UNICEF Indonesia, around 800 thousand children across Indonesia are at greater risk of contracting vaccine-

preventable diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, measles, rubella and polio.

Data from the WHO states that in 2019, as many as 85% of babies worldwide (116

million babies) received three doses of the Diphtheria- Tetanus-Pertussis (DTP3) vaccine which is useful for protecting the body from infectious diseases that can cause serious disabilities to be fatal. As of 2019, 125 WHO Member States have achieved at least 90% DTP3 vaccine coverage (WHO, 2019).

WHO also stated that by the end of 2019 it is estimated that global coverage of the 3 doses of the Hib vaccine will reach 72% with the WHO Southeast Asia region estimated to have 89% coverage, while the WHO West Pacific Region is only 24%. Hepatitis B vaccine for infants has been introduced nationally in 189 Member States by the end of 2019. Global coverage of 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine is estimated at 85%. For Measles vaccine at the end of 2019, 85% of children had received one dose of measles vaccine by age 2, and 178 Member States had included a second dose as part of routine immunization and 71% of children received two doses of measles vaccine according to the national immunization schedule (WHO, 2019).

Knowledge is something results out of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears to object certain. Knowledge is an important domain in formation behavior open or open behavior (Donsu, 2019). Knowledge is something results from _ man on merger or cooperation between something the knowing subject and the known object.

All what is known about something object certain

METHOD

This type of research is analytic research, namely a study that aims to determine the relationship between one variable and another (Susila & Suyanto, 2014). Inner design study This is cross sectional ie something design study For explained problem research on scope involving individuals _ action data collection use determine is There is connection between two variable or more collected _ in a manner simultaneously (one when). (Susila Suyanto, 2014). Population study This is mother who has Toddler At Pmb

Rebekah Saragih Siadari , S.Keb Batam City Riau Archipelago in 2023 as many as 32 respondents . Sample in study This chosen in total sampling.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis

Based on data obtained from 32 respondents, after statistical processing, the distribution and sample frequency results were obtained as follows:

Characteristics of respondents based on the age of 32 mothers, shows that the majority of respondents are based on the age of 21-35 years, namely 19 respondents (59.4%) and a minority of respondents by 6 respondents (18.8%) aged 20 years . Most of the last education was high school, namely 14 respondents (43.8%) and a minority of respondents, 6 respondents (18.8%) who had tertiary education. Occupation shows that the majority of respondents do not work, namely 17 people (53.1%) and a minority of respondents do not work by 15 people (46.9%). Information about advanced immunization, the majority of respondents who had never received information about advanced immunization, namely 20 people (62.5%) and a minority of respondents, 12 people (37.5%), had known information about advanced immunization.

Karakteristik Ibu	Frekuensi (n)	Persentase (%)
Umur Ibu		
</ 20 tahun	6	18,8
21-35 tahun	19	59,4
> 35 tahun	7	21,9
Total	32	100,0
Pendidikan		
SMP	12	37,5
SMA	14	43,8
Perguruan Tinggi	6	18,8
Total	32	100,0
Pekerjaan		
Tidak Bekerja	17	53,1
Bekerja	15	46,9
Total	32	100,0
Informasi tentang Imunisasi Lanjutan		
Tidak Pernah	20	62,5
Pernah	12	37,5
Total	32	100,0

Bivariate analysis

Analysis results bivariate about connection knowledge Mother with gift Colostrum in Pmb Rebekah Saragih Siadari , S.Keb Batam City Riau Islands got seen in the table following this :

Pengetahuan	Kelengkapan Imunisasi Lanjutan				Total	Nilai P
	Tidak Lengkap		Lengkap			
	n	%	n	%		
Kurang	16	50,0	2	6,2	18	0,008
Cukup	5	15,6	4	12,5	9	
Baik	1	3,1	4	12,5	5	
Total	22	68,7	10	31,2	32	

From the table show that of 18 mothers who stated knowledge not enough there were 16 people (50.0%) who did not complete give immunization advanced and 2 (6.2%) complete give immunization follow-up , from 9 people (12.5%) who are knowledgeable Enough there were 5 people (15.6%) who did not complete immunization advanced and 4 (12.5%) complete immunization continued , as well of 5 people (12.5%) who are knowledgeable Good there was 1 person (3.1%) who did not complete immunization

continued 1 person (3.1%) and complete immunization advanced there are 4 people (12.5%).

Analysis results chi square test statistics obtained p value : 0.008 < α : 0.05 so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted that is There is Connection Mother Knowledge With Completeness Immunization Advanced In Toddlers At Pmb Rebekah Saragih Siadari , S.Keb Batam City Riau Archipelago in 2023.

Knowledge is one _ determinant behavior emerging health _ from somebody or public beside traditions , beliefs , attitudes , and so on . Availability facility as well as the behavior and attitude of the officers health also plays a role in support and strengthen formation behavior. Knowledge according to Lawrence Green theory is classed as factor predisposition together with beliefs, attitudes , beliefs , and values . Whereas availability facility can categorized as as factor support and behavior as well as attitude officer health as factor pusher . Third factor this is what influences behavior health someone

(Notoatmodjo , 2020).

According to assumption researcher that knowledge Mother enough and good about immunization advanced Because Mother Once get explanation about immunization advanced Good from midwife nor officer other health and respondents often follow as well as in activity Posyandu , and vice versa for mother who has knowledge less and enough. Based on description above , the

mother who has knowledge adequate about Immunization Advanced will more notice importance Immunization for her toddler . With so , mother own good knowledge _ will tend more make an effort give Immunization Continuation on the toddler to the baby

CONCLUSION

Based on from results research and discussion Connection Mother Knowledge With Completeness Immunization Advanced In Toddlers concluded There is meaningful relationship _ between Connection Mother Knowledge With Completeness Immunization Advanced In Toddlers At Pmb Rebekah Saragih Siadari, S.Keb Batam City Riau Archipelago Year 202 3 which is proven with pvalue of 0.008 which is more small from 0.05.

It is hoped that it can increase public knowledge by conducting outreach and disseminating information about advanced immunizations in a complete routine and periodically, especially for mothers with toddlers and their families, either individually or in groups, through various health promotion efforts such as distributing brochures, leaflets, posters.

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