

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Imunisasi merupakan suatu upaya meningkatkan kekebalan secara aktif terhadap suatu penyakit sehingga dapat mencegah dan mengurangi peristiwa kesakitan, kecacatan, serta kematian akibat PD3I yang diperkirakan 2 sampai 3 juta kematian setiap tahunnya.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan karakteristik ibu dengan pemberian imunisasi dasar pada balita berdasarkan data *Health Demographic Surveillans System* (HDSS) Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif non eksperimental dan menggunakan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengambil data sekunder dari HDSS siklus V Tahun 2019 pada 440 ibu yang memiliki anak balita usia 12-59 bulan menggunakan format dokumentasi karakteristik ibu dan pemberian imunisasi. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *chi-square* dengan α 5%.

Hasil: Mayoritas ibu berada pada rentang usia 18-39 tahun sebanyak 359 (81,6%) dengan usia rata-rata 33 tahun, lebih dari setengah responden memiliki tingkat pendidikan menengah yaitu 249 (56,6%), tidak bekerja 251 (57%) dan mayoritas memiliki jumlah anak ≤ 2 yaitu 336 (76,4%). Pemberian imunisasi dasar tidak tepat sebanyak 276 (62,7%) dan 164 (37,3%) tepat. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara karakteristik tingkat pendidikan dan status pekerjaan dengan pemberian imunisasi dasar ($p=0,000$ dan $p=0,023$). Sedangkan usia dan jumlah anak tidak berhubungan dengan pemberian imunisasi dasar ($p=0,961$ dan $p=0,682$). Rasio Prevalensi (RP) ibu tidak bekerja terhadap pemberian imunisasi dasar tepat sebesar $RP=1,340$ dengan IK 95% 1,036–1,733.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan tingkat pendidikan dan status pekerjaan ibu dengan pemberian imunisasi dasar. Perlu adanya promosi kesehatan terkait pentingnya kelengkapan dan ketepatan waktu pemberian imunisasi dasar.

Kata kunci: balita, imunisasi dasar, karakteristik ibu

ABSTRACT

Background: Immunization is an effort to actively increase immunity against a disease so that it can prevent and reduce the incidence of illness, disability, and death due to PD3I which is estimated at 2 to 3 million deaths every year.

Objective: To determine the relationship between maternal characteristics and basic immunization for toddlers based on Sleman Health Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS) data.

Method: A quantitative research and used a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted by taking secondary data from the HDSS cycle V in 2019 on 440 mothers who had children aged 12-59 months using a documentation format that contains the characteristics of mother and provision of basic immunization. Bivariate analysis using chi-square with α 5%.

Result: The majority of mothers were in the range of 18-39 years as many as 359 (81.6%) with average 33 years, more than half of the respondents have a secondary education level of 249 (56.6%), do not work 251 (57%) and the majority 336 (76.4%) have children ≤ 2 . Basic immunizations were given incorrectly by 276 (62.7%) and 164 (37.3%) given correctly. There was a significant relationship between education level and employment status with the provision of basic immunization ($p=0.000$ and $p=0.023$). While age and number of children were not related ($p=0.961$ and $p=0.682$). The Prevalence Ratio (PR) of working mothers to the right basic immunization was $RP=1.340$ with 95% CI 1.036–1.733.

Conclusion: There was a relationship between education level and employment status with the provision of basic immunization. There was a need for health promotion related to the importance of completeness and accuracy of basic immunization.

Keywords: toddler, basic immunization, maternal characteristics