

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Keterlambatan dalam vaksinasi bervariasi di beberapa negara. Di Amerika Serikat pada tahun 2005 tercatat 75% anak mengalami keterlambatan dalam satu atau lebih vaksinasi selama 2 tahun pertama kehidupan. Di Norwegia pada tahun 2015 tercatat 44,7% dari 63.382 anak dibawah usia 2 tahun mengalami penundaan vaksinasi. Di India pada tahun 2014 sebanyak 32% anak yang divaksinasi tepat waktu, kemudian di Gambia pada tahun 2015 tercatat 63,3% anak mengalami penundaan vaksin pada satu atau lebih vaksin serta di kota Riyadh, Arab Saudi tercatat sebanyak 22% anak mengalami penundaan vaksinasi.

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui gambaran proporsi ketepatan waktu pemberian imunisasi lanjutan pada Baduta pada program Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak khususnya di bidang pelayanan imunisasi lanjutan (*booster*) di negara global serta faktor yang mempengaruhi ketepatan waktu imunisasi lanjutan.

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian ini adalah *scoping review*. Database yang digunakan dalam pencarian artikel ilmiah adalah Pubmed dan Science Direct dengan hasil 10 kata kunci Pubmed ("vaccination"[MeSH Terms] OR "vaccines"[MeSH Terms] OR ("vaccination"[MeSH Terms] OR "immunization"[MeSH Terms])) AND "age appropriate"[Title/Abstract] OR "timely"[Title/Abstract] OR "on-time"[Title/Abstract] OR "delay\*" [Title/Abstract] AND "child"[Title/Abstract] AND "measles"[Title/Abstract] OR "DTAP"[Title/Abstract] AND (2018:2021[pdat])) dan 8 kata kunci dari Scinece Direct ((vaccination OR immunization) AND ("age appropriate" OR timely OR "on-time" OR delay) AND (child) AND (measles). Kemudian digunakan database Rayyan untuk memeriksa duplikat artikel serta menentukan artikel yang relevan atau tidak relevan dengan kurun waktu 4 tahun yaitu tahun artikel 2018-2021.

**Hasil:** Hasil pencarian didapatkan artikel yang berkaitan dengan proporsi ketepatan waktu imunisasi lanjutan serta faktor yang mempengaruhi ketepatan waktu pemberian imunisasi diantaranya adalah faktor penguat/lainnya (etnisitas dan status ekonomi/pendapatan rendah), faktor individual (agama, pendidikan ibu, usia saat melahirkan anak pertama) dan faktor pemungkin (peran petugas kesehatan).

**Kata Kunci:** *Vaccination, Vaccine, Immunization, Age Appropriate, Timely.*

**Kepustakaan:** Pubmed & Science Direct

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Delay in vaccination varies in several countries. In the United States in 2005, 75% of children experienced delays in one or more vaccinations during the first 2 years of life. In Norway in 2015 it was recorded that 44.7% of 63,382 children under the age of 2 years experienced vaccination delays. In India in 2014 as many as 32% of children were vaccinated on time, then in Gambia in 2015 it was recorded that 63.3% of children experienced vaccine delays on one or more vaccines and in the city of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia there were 22% of children who experienced vaccination delays.

**Research Objectives:** To describe the proportion of timely booster immunizations for children under 2 years old in the Maternal and Child Health program, especially in the field of advanced immunization services (boosters) in global countries and the factors that influence the timeliness of booster immunizations.

**Research Method:** This type of research is scoping review. The databases used to search for scientific articles are Pubmed and Science Direct with the results of 10 Pubmed keywords ("vaccination"[MeSH Terms] OR "vaccines"[MeSH Terms] OR ("vaccination"[MeSH Terms] OR "immunization"[MeSH Terms])) AND "age appropriate"[Title/Abstract] OR "timely"[Title/Abstract] OR "on-time"[Title/Abstract] OR "delay\*"[Title/Abstract] AND "child"[Title/Abstract] AND "measles"[Title/Abstract] OR "DTAP"[Title/Abstract] AND (2018:2021[pdat])) and 8 keywords from Science Direct ((vaccination OR immunization) AND ("age appropriate" OR timely OR "on-time" OR delay) AND (child) AND (measles). Then Rayyan database is used to check for duplicate articles and determine which articles are relevant or irrelevant for a period of 4 years in 2018-2021.

**Results :** The search results obtained articles related to the proportion of timely follow-up immunizations as well as factors that influence the timeliness of immunization including reinforcing factors/others (ethnicity and economic status/low income), individual factors (religion, mother's education, mother's age at first delivery) and enabling factors (role of health workers).

**Keywords:** *Vaccination, Vaccine, Immunization, Age Appropriate, Timely.*

**Libraries:** Pubmed & Science Direct