

ABSTRAK

Evaluasi Program Imunisasi Tambahan Massal Japanese Encephalitis di Kabupaten Bantul Tahun 2024

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Latar Belakang : Japanese Encephalitis (JE) masih menjadi ancaman di daerah endemis seperti Kabupaten Bantul, Indonesia dengan beban penyakit tinggi pada anak-anak dan tanpa terapi kuratif. Imunisasi massal merupakan strategi pencegahan yang paling efektif, namun keberhasilan program seharusnya diukur tidak hanya dari cakupan, tetapi juga mutu pelaksanaan, kinerja surveilans Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI), dan penerimaan masyarakat. Penelitian ini merupakan evaluasi pertama di Indonesia yang mengintegrasikan ketiga aspek tersebut dalam satu kerangka.

Metode: Studi ini terdiri dari tiga sub studi (1) evaluasi mutu pelaksanaan program menggunakan model Context-Input-Process-Product (CIPP), (2) evaluasi sistem surveilans KIPI berdasarkan indikator WHO, dan (3) analisis potong lintang terhadap determinan penerimaan imunisasi dan kejadian KIPI. Desain menggunakan *convergent parallel mixed-methods*. Data dikumpulkan dari 17 puskesmas dan Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bantul melalui wawancara mendalam dan telaah dokumen, serta survei terhadap 430 orang tua/wali. Analisis dilakukan dengan regresi Poisson menggunakan *robust standard errors*.

Hasil: Cakupan imunisasi mencapai 94,6%, namun monitoring belum terstruktur dan ditemukan *underreporting* KIPI non serius. Surveilans KIPI kurang melibatkan lintas sektor dan mekanisme umpan balik belum konsisten. Penerimaan imunisasi berhubungan positif dengan tidak adanya riwayat KIPI sebelumnya (aPR= 1,11; 95% CI: 1,03-1,20) namun berhubungan negatif dengan dukungan sosial (aPR= 0,95; 95% CI: 0,91-0,98). Kejadian KIPI berhubungan kuat dengan riwayat KIPI pada imunisasi sebelumnya (aPR= 5,74; 95% CI: 3,14-10,48).

Kesimpulan: Cakupan imunisasi JE di Bantul sudah tinggi, tetapi kelemahan dalam surveilans KIPI dan monitoring lapangan menunjukkan bahwa keberhasilan program tidak cukup diukur dari angka cakupan. Diperlukan perbaikan sistem pelaporan KIPI, penguatan koordinasi lintas sektor, dan strategi edukasi yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan masyarakat. Model evaluasi yang kami kembangkan menjadi acuan bagi introduksi vaksin baru di daerah endemis lainnya.

Kata Kunci: Japanese Encephalitis; imunisasi massal; KIPI; penerimaan Imunisasi

ABSTRACT

Evaluation of the Mass Supplementary Japanese Encephalitis Immunization Program in Bantul District, 2024

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Background: Japanese Encephalitis (JE) remains a persistent latent threat in endemic regions such as Bantul District, with high morbidity among children and no curative treatment. Mass immunization is the most effective prevention strategy. However, program success should be assessed not only by coverage but also by implementation quality, Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) surveillance performance, and community acceptance. To our knowledge, this is the first evaluation in Indonesia to integrate these three dimensions within a unified framework.

Methods: The bundled evaluation comprised three sub-studies. (1) assessment of program implementation quality using the Context-Input-Process-Product (CIPP) model, (2) evaluation of AEFI surveillance based on WHO indicators, and (3) cross-sectional analysis of determinants of immunization acceptance and AEFI occurrence. A convergent parallel mixed-methods design was applied. Data were collected from 17 public health centers and the district health office through interviews and document reviews, alongside a survey of 430 parents/guardians. Poisson regression with robust standard errors was used for analysis.

Results: Coverage reached 94,6% yet monitoring was unstructured and non-serious AEFI underreporting was evident. Surveillance lacked multisectoral engagement and consistent feedback. Immunization acceptance was positively associated with no history of prior AEFI (aPR= 1,11; 95% CI: 1,03-1,20) but inversely associated with higher social support (aPR= 0,95; 95% CI: 0,91-0,98). AEFI occurrence was strongly associated with prior AEFI history (aPR= 5,74; 95% CI: 3,14-10,48).

Conclusion: High coverage alone is insufficient to define immunization success. Strengthening AEFI surveillance, establishing robust monitoring structures, and delivering personalized, evidence-based education are critical. This study introduces an integrative evaluation model grounded in the Precede-Proceed and CIPP frameworks, offering a replicable approach for future vaccine introductions in similar settings.

Keywords: Japanese Encephalitis; mass immunization; AEFI; program evaluation; vaccine acceptance