



INTISARI

Japanese Encephalitis (JE) merupakan penyakit endemis yang dapat menyebabkan komplikasi neurologis berat, sehingga imunisasi menjadi upaya pencegahan penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan penerimaan imunisasi JE serta menganalisis pengaruh karakteristik sosiodemografi, pengetahuan, dan sikap terhadap penerimaan imunisasi JE pada ibu hamil dan orang tua dengan anak di bawah usia 9 bulan di Kabupaten Sleman.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 118 responden yang terdiri dari ibu hamil dan orang tua dengan anak berusia kurang dari 9 bulan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* untuk menilai hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi, pengetahuan, sikap, dan penerimaan imunisasi JE.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pendapatan, paparan informasi virus dan imunisasi JE dengan pengetahuan tentang JE ($p=0,011$; $p=0,000$; $p=0,000$), serta antara paparan informasi virus JE dengan sikap terhadap imunisasi JE ($p=0,041$). Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap ($p=0,012$), serta antara sikap dengan penerimaan imunisasi JE ($p=0,038$). Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan berperan dalam membentuk sikap, dan sikap merupakan faktor utama yang memengaruhi penerimaan imunisasi JE. Oleh karena itu, peningkatan edukasi dan penyebaran informasi yang tepat sasaran diperlukan untuk memperkuat sikap positif dan meningkatkan penerimaan imunisasi JE.

Kata Kunci: Japanese Encephalitis, sosiodemografi, pengetahuan, sikap, penerimaan



ABSTRACT

Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is an endemic disease that can cause severe neurological complications, making immunization an important preventive effort. This study aimed to describe the levels of knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance of JE immunization, as well as to analyze the association between sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance of JE immunization among pregnant women and parents of children under 9 months of age in Sleman Regency.

This study employed an observational design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 118 respondents, consisting of pregnant women and parents of children aged under 9 months, were recruited as study participants. Data were collected using structured questionnaires that had been tested for validity and reliability. Univariate and bivariate analyses were conducted, and the Chi-Square test was used to assess the relationships between sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance of JE immunization.

The results showed that there were significant relationships between family income and exposure to JE virus dan immunization information with knowledge ($p=0.011$; $p=0.000$; $p=0.000$), and between exposure to JE virus information and attitudes towards JE immunization ($p=0.041$). There was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards JE immunization ($p=0.012$), as well as between attitudes and acceptance of JE immunization ($p=0.038$). The study concludes that knowledge contributes to shaping attitudes, and attitudes are the primary factor influencing immunization acceptance. Strengthening education and information dissemination is necessary to enhance positive attitudes and increase immunization acceptance.

Keywords: *Japanese Encephalitis, sociodemography, knowledge, attitude, acceptance*