

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Campak merupakan salah satu penyebab tingginya kematian anak dan bayi di Indonesia. Cakupan Imunisasi Campak di Indonesia khususnya untuk Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta telah melebihi target minimal. Kasus Campak tertinggi di Kabupaten Sleman ditemukan di Puskesmas Pakem dengan capaian imunisasi sebesar 96,3%. Ada ketidaksesuaian antara capaian imunisasi yang melebihi target dengan tingginya temuan kasus, maka dari itu perlu dilakukan penelitian.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran penatalaksanaan Imunisasi Campak di Puskesmas Pakem.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Responden sebanyak 6 petugas merupakan pelaksana program imunisasi di Puskesmas Pakem. Penentuan sampel pengamatan dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling* terhadap petugas yang memberikan layanan imunisasi pada saat penelitian dilakukan. Kemudian pemilihan sampel wawancara dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan pedoman pengamatan dan pedoman wawancara yang disusun oleh peneliti dengan menggunakan rujukan SOP penatalaksanaan imunisasi yang berlaku di Puskesmas Pakem. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dengan menggunakan aplikasi komputer.

Hasil: Dari 6 responden yang pernah mengikuti pelatihan program imunisasi sebanyak 1 petugas. Kepatuhan responden ($n=6$) terhadap SOP penyediaan dan distribusi vaksin yaitu 94,5% dilakukan. Kepatuhan responden terhadap SOP penyimpanan vaksin yaitu 100% dilakukan. Sementara itu untuk pemberian vaksin dilakukan sebesar 94,6%. Kepatuhan responden terhadap SOP pengelolaan limbah yaitu 100%. Pencatatan dan pelaporan kegiatan imunisasi telah dilaksanakan berkesinambungan sesuai dengan SOP yang berlaku di Puskesmas Pakem (100%).

Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar pelaksanaan Imunisasi Campak di Puskesmas Pakem telah dilakukan sesuai SOP yang ada.

Kata Kunci: Imunisasi, Campak, Kepatuhan

ABSTRACT

Background: Measles is one of the causes of high infant and child mortality in Indonesia. The coverage of Measles Immunization in Indonesia especially for the Special Region of Yogyakarta has exceeded the minimum target. The highest case of measles in Sleman Regency was found in Puskesmas Pakem with immunization achievement of 96,3%. The existence of inconsistency between immunization achievement that exceed the target with high case finding, hence need to do research.

Research Objectives: To understand the descriptions of Measles Immunization Management at Puskesmas Pakem.

Method: This research is descriptive research with quantitative approach. Respondents as many as 6 officers are implementing immunization program at Pakem Public Health Center. Determination of sample of observation by using total sampling technique to officer giving immunization service at the time of research conducted. Then select the sample interview with purposive sampling technique. Data collection using observation guidelines and interview guidelines prepared by researchers using SOP reference immunization management applicable in Puskesmas Pakem. Data analysis is done univariat by using computer application.

Result: Of the 6 respondents, there were 1 officers who participated in the immunization training program. Compliance of respondent (n = 6) to SOP of supply and distribution of vaccine that is 94,5% done. Compliance of respondents to the vaccine storage SOP is 100% done. Meanwhile, for vaccine administration was 94.6%. Compliance of respondents to waste management SOP is 100%. The recording and reporting of immunization activities has been carried out continuously in accordance with the applicable SOP at the Pakem Public Health Center (100%).

Conclusion: Most Immunization Measles at Puskesmas Pakem have been done according to the existing SOP.

Keywords: Immunization, Measles, Obedience