

## INTISARI

Vaksinasi MR (*Measles Rubella*) merupakan salah satu cara terbaik untuk mewujudkan komitmen Indonesia dalam eliminasi campak dan pengendalian rubela pada tahun 2020. Data yang menggambarkan persepsi dan penerimaan vaksin MR di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui persepsi dan penerimaan vaksin MR di kalangan ibu-ibu di DIY, mengetahui hubungan karakteristik ibu terhadap persepsi dan penerimaan vaksin MR, dan mengetahui hubungan persepsi terhadap penerimaan vaksin MR di kalangan ibu-ibu di DIY.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan pendekatan survei. Responden yang terlibat berjumlah 180 ibu berusia 18-40 tahun di DIY. Sampel dipilih secara *convenience sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan instrumen berupa kuesioner yang terdiri dari bagian sosiodemografi, pengalaman, persepsi, dan penerimaan vaksinasi MR. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif. Analisis hubungan antara karakteristik responden terhadap persepsi dan penerimaan, serta hubungan antara persepsi terhadap penerimaan vaksin MR menggunakan uji statistik *Chi square*.

Sebanyak 50% responden memiliki persepsi positif terhadap vaksin MR dan 50% lainnya memiliki persepsi negatif. Sebanyak 59% responden memiliki penerimaan tinggi terhadap vaksin MR, sisanya memiliki penerimaan rendah. Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan ibu ( $p=0,001$ ) dan pengalaman anak terindikasi campak dengan persepsi vaksin MR ( $p=0,034$ ). Sedangkan faktor yang berhubungan dengan penerimaan vaksin MR hanya tingkat pendidikan ibu ( $p=0,000$ ). Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara persepsi terhadap penerimaan vaksin MR ( $p=0,000$ ). Studi ini dapat menjadi dasar penentuan sasaran intervensi untuk mengurangi kesalahan persepsi tentang vaksin MR dan meningkatkan penerimaan ibu terhadap vaksin MR.

*Keyword:* vaksin MR, persepsi, penerimaan

## ABSTRACT

*MR (Measles Rubella) vaccination is one of the best ways to realize Indonesia's commitment in eliminating measles and rubella control in 2020. Data describing the perception and acceptance of MR vaccine in Yogyakarta Special Region is still limited. This study aims to determine the perception and acceptance of MR vaccine among mothers in DIY, knowing the relationship of maternal characteristics to the perception and acceptance of MR vaccine, and to know the relationship of perception to the acceptance MR vaccine among mothers in DIY.*

*This study uses a cross-sectional design with a survey approach. Respondents involved were 180 mothers aged 18-40 years in DIY. Samples were selected by convenience sampling. This study used an instrument in the form of a questionnaire consisting of sociodemographic sections, experiences, perceptions, and acceptance of MR vaccinations. Data were analyzed descriptively. Analysis of the relationship between respondent characteristics on perception and acceptance, and the relationship between perception of MR vaccine receipt using the Chi square statistical test.*

*As many as 50% of respondents have a positive perception of MR vaccine and the other 50% have a negative perception. As many as 59% of respondents have high acceptance of MR vaccine, the rest have low acceptance. There was a relationship between maternal education level ( $p = 0.001$ ) and the experience of children indicated by measles and MR vaccine perception ( $p = 0.034$ ). Whereas the factor which was related to the acceptance of MR vaccine was only the mother's education level ( $p = 0,000$ ). There was a significant relationship between perceptions of MR vaccine receipt ( $p = 0,000$ ). This study can be the basis for targeting interventions to reduce misperceptions about MR vaccines and increase maternal acceptance of MR vaccines*

*Keyword: MR vaccine, perception, acceptance*