INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Program imunisasi merupakan upaya melindungi penduduk terhadap penyakit tertentu. Pemberian imunisasi dasar lengkap pada bayi merupakan tindakan pencegahan agar tubuh tidak terjangkit penyakit infeksi tertentu seperti tetanus, batuk rejan, campak, polio, dan tuberculosis atau seandainya terkena penyakit tersebut, tidak akan memberikan akibat fatal bagi tubuh.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran imunisasi dasar lengkap pada bayi usia 0-11 bulan di Kabupaten Sleman

Metode : Penelitian diskriptif, populasi penelitian adalah bayi di Kabupaten Sleman tahun 2016. Sampel peneltian bayi usia 0-12 bulan, teknik sampel adalah sensus terdapat 218 bayi yang sesuai dengan kriteria penelitian. Penelitian menggunakan data sekunder survei HDSS tahun 2016.

Hasil : Data analisis dengan distribusi frekuensi 6,1% BBLR. Cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap dengan berat badan lahir normal 21,5% tidak tepat. Bayi dengan berat badan lahir rendah tidak tepat imunisasi 0,9%. Ketepatan imunisasi tertinggi imunisasi HB 0 yaitu 78,5% dan tidak tepat polio yaitu 33,2%. Bayi BBLR mayoritas tepat imunisasi HB 0 yaitu 4,2%, dan yang tidak tepat mayoritas imunisasi Hb dan polio masing-masing 1,9%. Imunisasi campak mayoritas belum waktunya imunisasi yaitu 5,6% hal ini karena umur. Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi pada bayi dengan BBLN mayoritas demam tinggi 42,5% dan untuk bayi dengan BBLR mayoritas bayi tidak mengalami 5,0%

Kesimpulan : Pemberian imunisasi dasar lengkap pada bayi sebagian kecil tidak tepat. Pada bayi dengan berat lahir normal sebagian besar responden mendapat imunisasi HB 0 dengan tepat, sedangkan pemberian imunisasi polio hampir setengah responden tidak tepat. Pemberian imunisasi dasar lengkap tidak tepat pada BBLR saat imunisasi HB dan polio.

Kata kunci : imunisasi dasar lengkap, bayi berat lahir rendah, bayi berat lahir normal

ABSTRACT

Background: *The immunization program is an effort to protect the population against certain diseases. Providing complete basic immunization to infants is a preventive measure so that the body does not contract certain infectious diseases such as tetanus, whooping cough, measles, polio, and tuberculosis or, if exposed to these diseases, will not have fatal consequences for the body.*

Research Objectives: *To determine the complete basic immunization description for infants aged 0-11 months in Sleman Regency*

Methods: *Descriptive study, the study population was infants in Sleman Regency in 2016. The study sample was infants aged 0-12 months, the sample technique was census, there were 218 babies according to the research criteria. The study used secondary data from the 2016 HDSS survey.*

Results: *Data analysis with a frequency distribution of 6.1% LBW. Complete basic immunization coverage with normal birth weight 21.5% is not correct. Infants with low birth weight do not properly immunize 0.9%. The highest accuracy of immunization was HB 0, namely 78.5% and not exactly polio, namely 33.2%. The majority of LBW infants were right with HB 0 immunization, namely 4.2%, and the majority of HB immunization and polio immunization were 1.9% respectively. The majority of measles immunization is not yet due for immunization, namely 5.6% this is because of age. The incidence of post-immunization follow-up in infants with BBLN, the majority of which have high fever is 42.5% and for babies with LBW, the majority of babies do not experience 5.0%*

Conclusion: *Complete basic immunization for infants is not appropriate. For babies with normal birth weight, most of the respondents got the right HB 0 immunization, while almost half of the respondents got the right immunization for polio. Complete basic immunization is not appropriate for LBW during HB and polio immunization.*

Keywords: complete basic immunization, low birth weight babies, normal birth weight babies