

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Setiap tahun $\geq 1,4$ juta anak di dunia meninggal karena PD3I. Tahun 2013 dilaporkan terjadi KLB campak di Indonesia sebanyak 128 KLB dengan jumlah kasus 1.677. Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta merupakan wilayah dengan pencapaian kinerja dan derajat kesehatan terbaik di Indonesia. Cakupan imunisasi campak telah mencapai target $\geq 95\%$. Data surveilans Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 2012, angka kejadian kasus campak dari (379 kasus), sebanyak (356 kasus) terjadi di Wilayah Kota Yogyakarta.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini untuk melihat hubungan pemberian vaksinasi campak yang tidak tepat waktu dengan kejadian campak di kota Yogyakarta.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah *matched case control*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 33 kasus dan 33 kontrol. Kasus adalah anak usia 9-48 bulan dengan gejala klinis campak (demam, rash dan salah satu dari batuk, pilek/beringus atau *conjungtivitis*) yang didiagnosa oleh dokter puskesmas dan dikonfirmasi hasil pemeriksaan laboratoriumnya. Kontrol adalah anak yang tidak sakit campak (sehat) di periode yang sama berasal dari tetangga kasus.

Hasil: Analisis bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara ketepatan vaksinasi campak dengan kejadian campak dilihat nilai $p=0.0042$ OR=7 (95% CI: 1.60-63.45). Analisis multivariat setelah dilakukan pengontrolan dengan memasukkan variabel jenis kelamin dan pendidikan ibu diperoleh ketepatan vaksinasi campak signifikan dilihat dari nilai $p=0.008$ OR=8.2 (95%CI:1.7-40.3), jenis kelamin OR=0.95(95%CI=0.33-2.7) dan pendidikan ibu OR=1.96 (95%CI=0.4-9.5).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara ketepatan vaksinasi campak dengan kejadian campak di Kota Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: ketepatan vaksinasi, kejadian campak, Kota Yogyakarta.

ABSTRACT

Background: Annually more than 1.4 million children in the world die from vaccine preventable disease. In 2013, 128 outbreaks of measles has happened in Indonesia, with the number of cases was 1,677 cases. Yogyakarta Province is the region with the best achievement and the high health status in Indonesia where measles immunization coverage had reached 95%, above the target. The whole village in Yogyakarta (100%) had categorize as UCI (Universal Child Immunization). Yogyakarta Provincial health bureau surveillance shows decreasing cases of measles year to year: 379 cases in 2012 which 356 of them occurred in the city of Yogyakarta; 32 cases in 2013; 173 cases in 2014; 41 cases in 2015; and outbreak of measles rubella mix in april 2016 with total 10 cases.

Purpose: This study aims to see the relation of timely measles vaccination on measles disease in Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research is matched case control study. A total of 33 cases and 33 controls were taken as samples. Cases Subjects were are toddlers aged 9-48 months with measles clinical symptoms (fever, rash and one of cough, cold / runny or conjungtivitis) were diagnosed by doctors clinic and laboratory report confirmed a case, and children without measles (healthy) in the same period came from the neighboring case in the city of Yogyakarta as a control.

Result: Bivariable analysis showed a significant correlation between accuracy of measles vaccination with measles disease where $p = 0.0042$ OR = 7 (95% CI: 1.60-63.45). On multivariate analysis, after controlling by including gender and maternal education gained correlation between measles vaccination views of the value of $p = 0.008$ OR-8.2 (95% CI: 1.7-40.3), gender OR = 0.95 (95% CI = 0.33-2.7) and maternal education OR = 1.96 (95% CI = 0.4-9.5).

Conclusion: There is a correlation between timely measles vaccination with the disease of measles in the city of Yogyakarta.

Key words: Timely measles vaccination, disease of measles, Yogyakarta