

Korelasi Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Persepsi Bidan Terhadap Perilaku Pemberian Vaksin Hepatitis B Nol Hari

Lucia Nauli Simbolon, Nenny Sri Mulyani, Supriyati

Bagian Ilmu Kesehatan Anak, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Gadjah Mada, RSUP Dr.
Sardjito, Yogyakarta

INTISARI

Latar Belakang. Vaksinasi hepatitis B pada bayi baru lahir merupakan upaya paling efektif untuk menurunkan prevalensi virus hepatitis B. Cakupan hepatitis dosis pertama yang rendah dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan bidan saat menolong persalinan. Kecenderungan seseorang untuk memiliki motivasi berperilaku kesehatan yang baik dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan persepsinya.

Tujuan. untuk mengetahui apakah ada korelasi pengetahuan, sikap, dan persepsi bidan terhadap perilaku pemberian vaksin hepatitis B nol hari di Yogyakarta

Metode. Kami melakukan penelitian dengan rancang bangun *cross-sectional*. Bidan penolong persalinan dari semua wilayah di Propinsi DI Yogyakarta diberikan kuisioner penelitian kemudian dilakukan analisis dengan korelasi Spearman untuk mengetahui korelasi antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan persepsi bidan terhadap perilaku pemberian vaksin hepatitis B nol hari.

Hasil penelitian. Sebanyak 100 bidan menjadi responden penelitian yang diadakan sejak Maret sampai Mei 2013. Sebanyak 62 bidan memberikan vaksin hepatitis B nol hari. Terdapat 65 bidan yang memiliki pengetahuan baik, 52 bidan bersikap positif, dan 55 bidan memiliki persepsi positif terhadap pemberian vaksin hepatitis B nol hari. Tidak ada korelasi antara pengetahuan bidan dengan pemberian vaksin ($p=0,530$), sikap bidan dengan pemberian vaksin ($p=0,843$), persepsi bidan dengan pemberian vaksin ($p=0,585$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada korelasi pengetahuan, sikap, dan persepsi bidan terhadap perilaku pemberian vaksin hepatitis B nol hari.

Kata kunci: *korelasi, pengetahuan, sikap, persepsi, bidan, vaksin hepatitis B nol hari*

CORRELATION BETWEEN MIDWIFE'S KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, BELIEF AND GIVING HEPATITIS B VACCINE AFTER BIRTH IN YOGYAKARTA

Lucia Nauli Simbolon, Nenny Sri Mulyani, Supriyati

Department of Child Health,

Medical School, Gadjah Mada University, Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

Background. Hepatitis B birth dose vaccination is the most effective way in decreasing hepatitis B prevalence. Coverage of hepatitis B vaccination giving after birth is influenced by midwife knowledge. Willingness to have a health behavior is influenced by his or her knowledge, attitude, and belief.

Objective. To determine whether there is correlation between midwife's knowledge, attitude, belief and giving hepatitis B vaccine after birth.

Methods. We conducted a cross-sectional study involving midwives who helped births in Yogyakarta using questionnaires. Spearman test was used to calculate correlation between knowledge, attitude, belief and giving hepatitis B vaccine after birth.

Results. We recruited 100 midwives from March until May 2013. There was 63 midwives who gave hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours after birth. There were 65, 52, and 55 midwives who had good knowledge, positive attitude, and positive belief in giving hepatitis B vaccine. There was no correlation between vaccine behavior and knowledge ($p=0,530$), attitude ($p=0,843$), and belief ($p=0,585$).

Conclusion. There is no correlation between knowledge, attitude, behaviour and giving hepatitis B vaccine after birth.

Keywords. *correlation, knowledge, attitude, belief, hepatitis B vaccine after birth, midwife*