ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE IMMUNIZATION TO CHILDREN AGE 1 YEARS At Health Center Nganjuk

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ABSTRACT

The low coverage of complete immunization coverage as stated in universal child immunization (UCI) at Nganjuk Health Center will lead to easy outbreaks of diseases that can be prevented by immunization. This is the basis for the analysis of factors that affect the completeness of basic immunization in children aged 1 year in Puskesmas Nganjuk. This research use cross sectional design. Data collection was done by filling questioner, then tested by using multivariate statistic test with logistic regression with $\alpha <0.05$. Regression test results show there are two variables that show significant value 0.000 where the value is less than 0.05. The more mothers get good support then the tendency to provide complete immunization to their children. Where the role of health officer in changing the behavior of the mother to give immunization is by giving information about the benefit of immunization for his / her child, thereby the mother's knowledge will increase further with that knowledge will give mother awareness about the health of his child. So that support in the form of advice or support of information that will form knowledge and attitude, so that the mother is motivated to provide immunization to their children.

\textbf{Keywords:} Immunization, factors affecting immunization
A. Introduction

The low coverage of complete immunization coverage as stated in universal child immunization (UCI) at Nganjuk Health Center will lead to easy outbreaks of diseases that can be prevented by immunization. This is the basis for the analysis of factors that affect the completeness of basic immunization in children aged 1 year in Puskesmas Nganjuk.

The coverage of complete basic Immunization in Indonesia in 2015 is 86.5% still below target where 91% target is decreasing from 2014 that is 86.9%. Coverage of UCI Village by province 2015 East Java Immunization coverage coverage 77.5% Coverage Universal Child Immunisation UCI sub district and community health center, Nganjuk district 2015 coverage of complete basic immunization 90.1%, which from survey data preliminary data from District health center 2014 complete coverage of basic immunization coverage 66.67% and survey results to 15 mothers who have children aged 1 year there are 60% have a lack of knowledge on Immunization complete base.

Based on the above data, a strategy is needed to increase Immunization coverage. Pureness Immunization Coverage (Fajar Tri Wahyuni, 2009) is one of the measurement of factors that affect the completeness of basic immunization therefore in the research ever conducted by Tasikmalaya Health Office year 2004 about study description about factors that influence the completeness of child immunization that is education, about immunization, attitudes of respondents which is positive for immunization and the side effects received on immunization.

Immunization is an effort to actively increase / increase a person's immunity against a disease, so that if one day exposed to the disease will not get sick or just experience mild illness (Kemenkes, 2013). Immunization is one of the most cost-effective investments estimated at 2 to 3 million deaths annually (Pusadatin, 2016). Immunization is a reaction between antigens and antibodies, which in the field of immunology science is a germ or a poison (toxin called antigen). Specifically the antigen is part of the protein germ or protein racunya. When the antigen for the first time into the human body, then as a reaction the body will memebentuk anti-toxic substances called antibodies (Riyadi & Sukarmin, 2009).

The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of demography, attitude, knowledge of PD3I and support of health profession to completeness of basic immunization at 1 year old child at health center Nganjuk.

B. Research Methods

This research use cross sectional design. The study was conducted on June 10 to July 10, 2017, with a sample size of 90. Where this study variable is demographic characteristics (Age of mother, Occupation, Number of children owned, Health Insurance, income, nanny, ANC mother, previous child immunization experience) , Mother’s Attitude, Mother's Knowledge of PD3I, and Support from health profession and its dependent variable Completeness of Immunization basic. Instruments used are modifications Social Support Questioner 6, Health Self-Determinant index, communicable Devices percieved vulnerability score and developed by the researchers themselves. Data collection was done by filling questioner, then tested by using multivariate statistic test with logistic regression with α <0,05.
C. Research Results

Table 1 Distribution of Frequency Completion of basic immunization health center of Nganjuk on 19 June to 10 July 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>f(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete Immunization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complete</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incomplete</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Distribution of Frequency of Mother's Attitude health center Nganjuk on 19 June to 10 July 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>f(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of PD3I Knowledge of Mother in the health center Nganjuk on 19 June to 10 July 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>f(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of PD3I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>75.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Distribution Frequency of health professional support in health center Nganjuk on 19 June to 10 July 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>f(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of using multivariate showed that there were 2 significant variables, namely attitude and support from health profession. Where both variables show significant value 0.000 where the value is less than 0.05. will remain of the two variables are support factors that have a large OR or Exp (B) value of 0.081 which means, The more mothers get good support then the tendency to provide complete immunization to their children.

D. Discussion

The result of the analysis of the influence of support from the health profession with basic immunization completeness explained that of 90 mothers who have good support as many as 77 mothers and who do not provide immunization among 4 mothers. The result of statistic test obtained ρ value = 1.184 with 0.05 confidence level can be concluded that there is no influence of support from the health profession with basic immunization completeness in children aged 1 year.

The results are in accordance with the research Fajar Tri Wahyuni (2009), Based on the theory of health education, good interaction between mother and health workers is very important to make mothers continue to be excited to bring their children to health facilities. In the suparyono (2011) study that the influence of health workers in the formation of attitudes is very large because health workers are the ones closest to other members of the family. In the study.
siswandoyo and putro (2013) which states that there is a significant relationship between health care workers with the completeness of immunization. According to Ismet Fitriyani (2013), the excellent service of health workers greatly affects the complete immunization status of children under five. The clerk was friendly and always gave us information about the importance of basic immunization.

It is very important to motivate the mother for the health of her baby, especially for the completeness of basic immunization in children aged 1 year.

Where the role of health officer in changing the behavior of the mother to give immunization is by giving information about the benefit of immunization for his / her child, thereby the mother's knowledge will increase further with that knowledge will give mother awareness about the health of his child. So that support in the form of advice or support of information that will form knowledge and attitude, so that the mother is motivated to provide immunization to their children.

E. Conclusions

The results showed that there are 2 significant variables, namely attitude and support from the health profession. Where both variables show significant value 0.000 where the value is less than 0.05. will remain of the two variables are support factors that have a large OR or Exp (B) value of 0.081 which means, The more mothers get good support then the tendency to provide complete immunization to their children.

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