

Lack of Knowledge of the Importance of Complete Basic Immunizations

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Abstrak

Immunization is an effort to actively generate or increase a person's immunity against disease so that if one day he is attacked by the disease, he will only experience mild illness. Community service was carried out in Situ Udik Village about the importance of complete basic immunization because, there was still a lack of knowledge, namely, mother's knowledge about the frequency and timing of giving complete basic immunization to babies because mothers rarely read and understood the results of recording their baby's growth and development in the contents of the MCH book. Aims to determine the level of knowledge and to reduce morbidity, mortality, and disability due to diseases that can be prevented by immunization in Situ Udik Village. Pre-experimental research was carried out in the community, especially the immunization targets, namely infants, toddlers, and children aged 1, 2, and 3. Sampling with a sampling number of 20 participants, for the results of the study, used t-test analysis on the pretest and post-test with p-value $< .001$. The results of the calculation of statistical tests using computerization obtained a t value of 10.376 and $p < .001$. With this counseling, it is hoped that the community will know the importance of immunization and that parents and families can find out when children need health services, especially immunization so that it does not have a negative impact on their health.

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INTRODUCTION

Community service in the form of counseling about immunization is very important for the community because immunization aims to prevent someone from contracting the disease so that the person is resistant to the disease. The immunization program is given from infancy to elementary school age. Through this service, mothers who have children will be given knowledge about the importance of immunization. (Kementrian Kesehatan RI, 2018).

The immunization program aims to prevent the occurrence of infectious diseases that can attack infants and toddlers, this can be prevented by giving immunizations as early as possible to infants and toddlers. (Nursery & Chrismilasari, 2019) According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, coverage of complete basic immunization status (IDL) in children aged 0-12 months decreased from 59.2% to 57.9%. (Dinengsih & Hendriyani, 2018).

In this developing country, Indonesia, the infant mortality rate (IMR) is one of the main problems in terms of health, which reaches up to more than 10 million deaths. This needs to get more attention considering babies/children are the nation's next generation. An effort to create a

healthy generation is to consistently improve the health of children. (Hasanah, Lubis, & Syahleman, 2021)

In Indonesia in 2014, the coverage of BCG immunization was 94.0%, Measles 94.7%, Polio 94.4% and DPT-HB 49.7%. The average immunization rate in Indonesia is only 72% some areas are very low, there are around 2,400 children in Indonesia die every day including died from preventable causes such as Tuberculosis, Measles, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus(Kemenkes RI, 2014). According to the West Java Provincial Health Office, infant mortality in 2020 was 1,649 cases, an increase compared to 2019, which was 1,575 deaths (81% neonatal mortality, 19% post-neonatal mortality). The highest causes of neonatal death were LBW 42% and Asphyxia 29%. While in post neo, the highest was due to other causes 60% and pneumonia 23%.(Sakti, 2020).

The purpose of community service in Situ Udik Village is about the importance of immunization because, knowledge is still low about knowledge about the frequency and timing of giving complete basic immunizations to infants. It causes mothers to rarely read and understand the results of recording their baby's growth in the contents of the MCH book. This study aims to identify the relationship between knowledge and behavior of mothers in providing basic immunization in Situ Udik Village. Participants selected in this counseling are mothers who have babies in Situ Udik Village. (Maidartati & Yuniarti, 2020)

The immunization program is an effort to protect against certain diseases given to vulnerable populations such as infants, toddlers, school-age children, women of childbearing age and pregnant women. Every baby is required to get at least five basic immunizations, namely: BCG, DPT, polio, hepatitis B, and measles. The success of a baby in getting the 5 types of basic immunization is measured by the complete basic immunization indicator. (Triana, 2017).

METHOD

This community service is carried out by providing counseling with the aim of increasing immunization knowledge to mothers who have children, especially those who need immunizations. This study uses a pretest design (the value of public knowledge, especially mothers who have children before being given education) and post-test (the value of community knowledge, especially mothers who have children before being given education).

The research was conducted in one place in Situ Udik Village, with respondents at the beginning of this study being the Situ Udik Village secretary, Village Midwife, 4 Kader, RW and RT for interviews. And from the counseling participants as many as 20 people by filling in the pretest and posttest questions as many as 10 knowledge questions about immunization.

To find out the results before and after the service to the people of Situ Udik Village and there is data analysis used is the mean dependent difference test. With the paired t-test with normality using the Wilcoxon test, a significance of 0.01 ($p < 0.01$) was obtained to see the knowledge of the importance of complete basic immunization.

RESULTS

Frequency distribution of respondents based on the category of pretest results, can be seen from the table as follows:

Table 1. Frequency of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Pretest Results

Variables	n	%
Not-good	17	85
Good	3	15
Total	20	100

Based on the table above, it was found that from 20 participants. 17 participants have knowledge not enough.

Table 2. Frequency of participants based on knowledge of post test results.

Variables	n	%
Good	20	100
Total	20	100

Based on the data above, it was found that from 20 people who took the post test, 20 people had good knowledge.

The factor that causes a lack of view of parents, especially mothers about immunization, is the level of mother's education. The use of health service facilities such as posyandu is influenced by the level of education and can make people think and act rationally. (Dwi Ghunayanti Novianda & Mochammad Bagus, 2020).

According to Hanasah (2021) family support is an important part that affects health services, if one of the family members has health problems, it will affect other family members. So that the family is a strategic focus of health services. (Hasanah et al., 2021).

Table 3. Pretest and Post Test scores

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pretest	1.15	20	.366	.082
Posttest	2.00	20	.000	.000

Based on the paired test sample analysis test obtained, it can be seen from the pre-test there was an increase in points.

Table 4. The results of the t-test analysis of maternal knowledge in Situ Udik Village about immunization knowledge

	N	Correlation	Sig
Pretest Post Test	20	10.376	.001

It can be seen from the results of the pretest and posttest that there is an increase in points, there is a change after the counseling is carried out in the form of discussion lectures and questions and answers. So that the final result can be obtained that mother's knowledge affects the level of maternal care for complete basic immunization as evidenced by the results of the paired t test obtained t 10,376 with p value < .001.

Mother's knowledge about immunization is influenced by the amount of information received. (Fadly, Fitriani, & Asriani, 2020). Mothers who receive information related to immunization will increase their knowledge, where this knowledge will later form positive attitudes towards immunization. Sources of immunization information obtained by mothers can be obtained from various sources, such as information from health workers, cadres, health promotion media, and other sources of information. Midwives and cadres are figures who are close to the community, especially mothers. Midwives and cadres have a role to provide information to the public to behave in a healthy manner. The role of midwives and cadres in terms of immunization is to invite mothers to come to the posyandu to carry out immunizations (Utviaputri, 2018).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results obtained by the pretest and posttest methods in the form of community service, namely the counseling carried out greatly affects the level of mother's knowledge of the importance of complete basic immunization. This can be seen from the data from the pretest and posttest where which previously 17 participants had less knowledge and after the health counseling was carried out, the results were 20 mothers who had good knowledge.

With this outreach, it is hoped that the community will know the importance of immunization and parents and families can find out when children need health services, especially immunization so that it doesn't have a bad impact on their health. And we hope that the list of posyandu attendance will increase further.

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