

## **Increasing Knowledge About Basic Immunization In Village Cihideung Udik Kec. Ciampea Kab. Bogor Jawa Barat**

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### **Abstrak**

Immunization is an attempt to increase a person's immunity against certain diseases. Community service in the form of counseling on basic immunization in Cihideung Udik Village, Kec. Ciampea, Kab. Bogor, West Java intends to provide information to the public, especially parents who have children aged 0-12 months. This study uses an observational method with cross-sectional, namely collecting data from all participants at the same time. Data collection was carried out on 15 respondents in the village of Cihideung Udik from three RWs, namely RW 4, RW 5, and RW 7. Where each RW took 5 respondents. The results of the pretest showed that the respondents who were in the poor category were 8 people (53.3%) after being given counseling they had good categories as many as 15 people (100%). And obtained the T value of -10.64 and the p-value  $(0,423) < \alpha (0,5)$  which means that there is a significant difference between basic immunization and parental knowledge. The results of the study prove that the implementation of community service activities, Knowledge Education Counseling on Basic Immunization in Cihideung Udik Village, has a significant role in increasing community knowledge

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## **INTRODUCTION**

According to Law no. 36 of 2009 concerning Health. Health is a state of health (physical, mental, spiritual, and social) that allows everyone to live productively. (Fitriyah 2019)

Health conditions in Indonesia are influenced by many things. Factors that affect health in general, namely lifestyle, environment (social, economic, political, cultural), health services, and heredity. (Kemenkes RI 2018)

But in West Java itself in July 2020, according to the Health Service West Java Province, there were 1,649 cases of infant mortality, compared to cases that occurred in 2019 in the same period, which was 1,575 cases of death. The causes of neonatal death include LBW 42% and asphyxia 29%. And post neonates (29 days-11 months), the highest due to other causes 60% and pneumonia by 23%. (Sakti 2020)

From the data above, it can be seen that one of the causes of infant mortality, namely pneumonia, can actually be prevented by DPT-HB-Hib immunization. In 2019 cases of pneumonia in the under-five age group where according to reports from the puskesmas, estimated cases of pneumonia in children under five were found in Bogor Regency as many as 21,369 cases. (Dinas Kesehatan Kab. Bogor 2020)

Wikipedia (2022) explains that immunization is the process of strengthening a person's immune system to fight pathogens (infectious agents). Vaccination is an immunization

technique that aims to make the body prepare the immune system to fight or prevent infection. (Wikipedia 2022)

Complete basic immunization coverage for infants, toddlers, and pre-school age according to the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) failed to reach the target. Data from the Ministry of Health in 2021, in October complete basic immunization only reached the target of 58.4% of the actual target of 79.1%. (Risna Halidi 2021)

The low coverage in providing complete basic immunization to children is caused by several factors, namely the age of the child, low public knowledge, and the circulation of fake vaccines. (Safitri, Amir, and Woferst 2017)

From the results of the questionnaire distributed to 15 counseling participants, it shows that the level of knowledge about basic immunization in Cihideung Udik Village is quite low as the overall percentage gain is 52%..

To increase coverage in providing complete basic immunization, it is necessary to have health education about the importance of immunization. This study complements previous research with a sampling range that includes 15 respondents from 3 RWs in Cihideung Udik Village, Kec. Ciampea, Kab. Bogor, West Java. This study aims to determine the level of knowledge of the people of Cihideung Udik Village regarding basic immunization. The results of this study are expected to be useful as a reference for health workers to provide education in an effort to increase knowledge about basic immunization in the community.

## **METHOD**

This study uses a community education method by collecting data from 15 counseling participants who have children aged 0-12 months in Cihideung Udik Village, Kec.Ciampea, Kab. Bogor, West Java, which came from three RWs (RW), namely RW 4, RW 5 and RW 7. Where each RW was taken 5 respondents.

The counseling was held at the Orchid 5 Posyandu in Cihideung Udik Village on Wednesday, March 8, 2022 at 10.00 AM to d. 11.00 AM.

Respondents will be asked to fill out a pretest and posttest compiled from several literatures on Basic Immunization (definition, purpose, types, benefits, and side effects).

he answers to the pretest and posttest knowledge about basic immunization consist of "True" and "False" answer choices. The answer value using the Guttman scale with "true" is worth 1 and "false" is 0 (Suranto, Muhammad musrofi & agung 2017)

After that, the results of the calculation of the pretest and posttest percentages are categorized as follows:

- Good Category (>8 Poin)
- Less Category (<8 Poin)

## **RESULTS**

Immunization is an effort to actively increase a person's immunity against a disease, so that if one day he is exposed to the disease, the effects will only be mild. (Zain 2019)

The implementation of community service activities, namely Knowledge Education Counseling on Basic Immunization in Cihideung Udik Village was attended by 15 parents with children aged 0-12 months. This counseling is carried out face-to-face with the lecture method, and discusses with extension participants.

In the implementation of the outreach activities, several materials on basic immunization were given, namely the understanding, objectives, types, benefits and side effects of immunization given to children aged 0-12 months.



**Figure 1.** Extension activities on Basic Immunization Dasar

Before being given material on immunization, participants were given a pretest question regarding the level of knowledge of participants regarding basic immunization. The pretest questions given were 15 questions to determine the level of participants' knowledge about immunization before being given counseling. After being given a pretest question, it was continued with the provision of material on basic immunization and at the end was given a posttest question to find out whether the participants' knowledge increased after being given counseling.

**Table 1.** Frequency distribution of Pre Test and Post test Knowledge

Category	Pre Test		Post Test	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less	8	53,3	0	0,0
Good	7	46,7	15	100,0
Total	15	100,0	15	100,0

From table 1. above, it shows that at the time of the pre-test, 8 people (53.3%) had less knowledge than 15 people. Participants who have good knowledge 7 people (46.7%) out of 15 people. Meanwhile, at the time of the post test, 15 participants (100%/) had good knowledge.

**Table 2.** t-test Analysis Results

Knowledge	Average difference	SD	t-value	p-value
Pretest-Post test	-7,87	2,722	-10,64	,423

From table 2, the T value is -10.64 and P-value is 0.423 ( $p < 0.5$ ), meaning that there is a significant difference between basic immunization and parental knowledge.

## DISCUSSION

Giving pretest and posttest to counseling participants will make participants understand more about the material in the counseling process.

From the results of this counseling, it was found that the pretest scores in the less category were 8 people (53.3%) after being given counseling which had good categories as many as 15 people (100%). It can be seen that there is an increase in the value of participants which means that the material from the counseling has been conveyed well and has increased the knowledge and understanding of participants about immunization. And obtained a T value of -10.64 and a p value (0.423) < (0.5) which means that there is a significant difference between basic immunization and parental knowledge.

Increasing the knowledge of counseling participants, especially mothers about basic immunization, can optimize the basic immunization program in Cihideung Village. According to the survey results which showed that the lack of knowledge of parents regarding the need, completeness and schedule of immunization, fear of the bad consequences of immunization and the wrong perception and ignorance of parents about the right time for immunization were

the reasons some babies did not get complete immunizations at the Inpatient Health Center. Camping Bandar Lampung Kemiling Bandar Lampung. (Festy Ladyani, Sri Maria Puji Lestari, Khairunisa Firdani, Resti Arania, Neno Fitriyani 2021)

Samuel (2019) also wrote in the Journal of Increasing Knowledge and Attitudes of Mothers About Immunization with a Health Promotion Approach About Basic Immunizations, it was stated that health promotion is the essence of the nurse's role which actually has a positive impact in efforts to increase community participation in improving the health status of toddlers. (three year old baby).(Simanjuntak and Nurnisa 2019)

Sismanto (2016) explained that some media even questioned the benefits of immunization and exaggerated the risks of immunization, thus making parents worried. Davies in his research states that as many as 43% of sites on the internet are anti-immunization sites. Mother's attitude affects the completeness of immunization in children, mothers who have positive behavior towards immunization tend to have positive behavior in an effort to fulfill basic immunizations for children so that mother's trust affects mother's behavior in fulfilling immunizations. (Dwi Ghunayanti Novianda 2020; Sismanto 2016)

Based on research conducted by Nurul (2021) stated that the higher the education level of the mother, the more obedient to the provision of basic immunization for her toddler. (Laili 2021)

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Implementation of community service activities Knowledge Educational Counseling on Basic Immunization in Cihideung Udik Village, Kec. Ciampea, Kab. Bogor, West Java which includes the meaning, purpose, types, benefits, and side effects of basic immunization has a significant role in increasing public knowledge. This is evidenced by the results of the pretest scores in the less category as many as 8 people (53.3%) after being given counseling who had good categories as many as 15 people (100%). It can be seen that there is an increase in the value of participants which means that the material from the counseling has been conveyed well and has increased the knowledge and understanding of participants about immunization. And obtained a T value of -10.64 and a p value (0.423) < (0.5) which means that there is a significant difference between basic immunization and parental knowledge.

It is hoped that further researchers can conduct research using other methods, such as the mediation method so that they can become a liaison between the parties involved and jointly solve problems that exist in the community completely. For Cihideung Udik Village, it is hoped that more frequent counseling about immunization will be carried out so that immunization coverage in Cihideung Udik Village increases, so as to reduce infant mortality.

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