

The Relationship Between Parents Perceptions And The Completeness Of Basic Immunization In Infants Aged 12-24 Months At Posyandu Sakura Air Upas, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province In 2022

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ABSTRACT

Immunizations is the on of the preventive efforts carried out by the government in preventing schildren from infectious diseases. The coverage of UCI villages or ward according to the Community Health Center in Ketapang Regency in 2021, the Air Upas Health Center is in 7th place (75% coverage) which has not met the target. As for immunization coverage complete basic measles and basic immunization in infants from Ketapang Regency, Air Upas was ranked 13th, namely the fulfillment of measles immunization by 73% and basic immunization by 74%. There are many reasons why they don't immunize their babies. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between parents perceptions and the completeness of basic immunizations in infants aged 12-24. The research is a type of korelasional analytic design. The population in this study were parent who had babies aged 12-24 months. The sampling technique uses total sampling where the number of samples is the same as the population which later the population that enter is the same as the number of samples needed, namely as many as 33 people. Data were collected using questionnaires and basic immunization completeness assessment sheets, and then analyzed using *chi-square* statistical analysis with $p < 0,05$. The results of the analysis most of the respondents (60,6%) had positive perceptions, and 18 respondents (54,5%) or most of them had babies with complete immunization. The results of the statistical test using *che-square* show the results of the value $X^2 - 18,992a$ and $p = 0,000$ the value of $p < \alpha$ where $p < 0,05$ means that the results showed that parent had a positive perception of basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months. Researches hope that health workers will continue to increase their motivation, ability, and knowledge related to complete basic immunization. In addition, it can increase education about complete basic immunization and the importance of completeness of basic immunization for Posyandu cadres, parents and families so that it can increase immunization coverage and change negative parental perceptions of immunization for infants.

I. Introduction

Babies are more susceptible to disease and unhealthy conditions compared to adults. Immunity that has not been formed properly means that babies can be very easily infected by a disease (Isnayni, 2016). Immunization is important in health services that protect vulnerable individuals from diseases that can be prevented by immunization (WHO, 2020). Immunization is a preventive effort, which is carried out by the government to prevent infants from contracting infectious diseases, so that the



incidence of infection will decrease, and reduce the number of defects and death in infants (Ministry of Health RI, 2014).

Diseases that occur when children are not immunized are tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough (pertussis), polio, measles, and Hepatitis B which are included in the Immunization Development Program (PPI) through BCG, DPT, Polio, Measles and Hepatitis B immunizations. Other immunizations that are not required by the government but are still recommended include mumps, rubella, typhus, inflammation of the lining of the brain (meningitis), HB, Hepatitis A, chickenpox (chicken pox, varicella) and Rabies (Hanum, 2019). Thus the reason is that parental perception is very important in the completeness of complete basic immunization, especially midwives play an active role in providing immunization services. In 2018, the proportion of basic immunization in Indonesia reported complete immunization coverage of 57.9%, incomplete immunization coverage of 32.9% and non-immunization coverage of 9.2% (Risksedas, 2018).

The coverage of the immunization program in Indonesia in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 is presented in the WHO Indonesia Situation Report-13, namely that there has been a decrease in the coverage of vaccinations for several diseases that could have been prevented by immunization by 10-40% in March-April 2020 compared to March-April 2019 (Suarca, 2020). The immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT3) and measles and rubella (MR1) due to the impact of COVID-19 decreased by more than 35% in May 2020 compared to the same time period in the previous year (Kemenkes.RI , 2020). Meanwhile, the OPV4 coverage data shows that in April 2020 it experienced the largest decrease compared to April 2019, namely 46.5% (Nurhasanah, 2021).

The results of the 2017 IDHS provide an overview of child mortality nationally, which shows a downward trend in child mortality in Indonesia. The infant mortality rate in West Kalimantan is 7.7 per 1,000 live births. Meanwhile, if seen by district/city, the highest mortality rate was in Sintang District, which was 14.0 per 1,000 live births, while the lowest was in Pontianak, which was 2.2 per 1,000 live births. Meanwhile, Ketapang Regency is in 7th place, namely 9.4 per 1,000 live births (West Kalimantan Health Office, 2020).

The coverage of Universal Child Immunization (UCI) in Ketapang Regency in 2021 is known that out of 24 Puskesmas there are 2 Puskesmas (8.3%) which have reached the UCI village/kelurahan target. The district's average immunization coverage is 60%. The UCI target for the district (100%) and village/kelurahan UCI was not met due to low access to services and high drop out rates. The achievements of the UCI village/kelurahan in Ketapang Regency have decreased from year to year. In detail, the coverage of UCI villages/sub-districts in Ketapang Regency in 2017-2021 tends to fluctuate. The highest coverage in 2019 was (80.2%) and the lowest in 2020 was (58.02%) (Ketapang Health Office, 2021).

The UCI target that has not been achieved is caused by several factors including parents' education, parents' knowledge, economic status, accessibility from health services, availability of vaccines for immunization, convenience of service places, attitudes of health workers in providing health services, information that should be conveyed by health workers, and the presence of officers in the implementation of immunization (Legese and Dechsa, 2015). Efforts were also made by the government of Ketapang Regency in improving the quality of immunization which has been carried out through education, campaigns and promotions as well as increasing the ability of immunization officers in the field, the quality of vaccine storage and target sweeping. Posyandu is a form of Community-Based Health Efforts (UKBM) that is managed and held from, by, for and with the community in implementing health development, in order to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services, especially to accelerate the reduction in the number maternal and infant mortality (West Kalimantan Health Office, 2020).

Sourced from the Surveillance and Immunization Section, the coverage of the UCI village/kelurahan according to the Puskesmas in Ketapang Regency in 2021, the Air Upas Health Center is in 7th place (75% coverage) which has not met the target. Meanwhile, for complete measles and basic immunization coverage for infants in the Ketapang district, Air Upas is in 13th place, namely 73% of measles immunization and 74% of basic immunization (Ketapang Health Office, 2021). Based on the results of a temporary survey conducted at the Air Upas Health Center, the village immunization coverage from December to January was 400 babies aged 0-24 months. Meanwhile, Air Upas village has 98 babies aged 0-24 months. A survey conducted at Posyandu Sakura in December - January found 33 babies aged 12-24 months and many refused to be immunized. Other studies that have been

conducted show that there is a lack of experience with diseases that can be prevented by immunization, parents experience less benefit from immunization and focus more on the side effects caused by immunization (Luthy et al, 2012). Misunderstanding about contraindications and unwanted effects of immunization is often used as a reason for canceling the mother's intention to provide prevention immunization in children. (Lia, 2014). This problem prompted researchers to research the "Relationship between Parental Perception and Completeness of Basic Immunization in Infants aged 12-24 Months at Posyandu Sakura, Air Upas District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan.

II. Method

A. Design and Samples

Based on the research objective, it is an analitic corellation. The independent variable in this study parents' perceptions of immunization and the dependent variable in this study completeness of basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months. The sample in this study was some of the mothers who have babies aged 12-24 months at Posyandu Sakura in Air Upas District, Ketapang Regency in 2022, totaling 16 samples.

B. Data Collections

The sampling technique used was total sampling. The research instrument used or data collection tool is in the form of questionnaire observation sheets and KMS books. The questionnaire which is intended to assess the perceptions or views of parents contains 15 questions where numbers 1-5 contain positive questions and numbers 6-15 contain negative questions.

C. Data Analysis

Statistical tests for both variables used the chi-square test . All tests are done by using SPSS for Windows 24.

III. Results and Discussion

Table 1. Frequency distribution of the respondent's characteristics is based on the parents' perception.

Parental perception	Frequency	Percent
Negative	13	39,4
Positif	20	60,6
Total	33	100

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the majority (60.6%) have a positive perception of 20 respondents.

Table 2. Distribution of frequency characteristics of respondents based on the completeness of immunization.

Immunization equipment	Frequency	Present
Incomplete	15	45,5
Complete	18	54,5
Total	33	100

Based on table 2, it can be seen that (54.5%) or most of the 18 respondents had infants who were fully immunized

Table 3. Cross-tabulation of the relationship between parents' perception and completeness of basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months.

Parents' perceptions of immunization	Completeness of Basic Immunization		Total
	Incomplete	Complete	
Negative	12 (36,4%)	1 (3%)	13 (39,4%)
Positif	3 (9%)	17 (51,6%)	20 (60,6%)
Total	15 (45,5%)	18 (54,5%)	33 (100%)
$X^2=18,992^a$ $p = 0,000$ ($\alpha = 0,05$)			

Based on table 3, it can be interpreted that the statistical test using the chi-square correlation test on parents' perceptions of completeness of basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months shows a significant value of $p = 0.000$. The value of $p < \alpha$ where $p < 0.05$ and can be interpreted that H1 is accepted, which means "There is a significant relationship between parents' perceptions of completeness of immunization". This can also be interpreted that the perception of parents has a positive correlation.

Based on table 3, it can be interpreted that the majority of respondents had a positive perception of basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months, namely 20 respondents (60.6%). Statistical test results on the relationship between parents' perception and completeness of basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months who were processed using the SPSS program obtained an Asymp.Sig value (p) = 0.000 (α) = 0.05, p value $< \alpha$ where the value $p < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parents' perceptions and completeness of basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months.

Based on Silvia's research (2022), in her research entitled The Relationship between Mother's Perception and Basic Immunization Completeness Status for Toddlers Age 9-24 Months at Toddler Posyandu, Ketawanggede Village, Malang City, the results with the contingency coefficient test showed ($p = 0.000$; $\alpha = 0.05$; $r = 0.580$), it can be interpreted that there is a moderate relationship between the mother's perception of the completeness of basic immunization status for toddlers aged 9-24 months. this is in line with Iik Hikmah's research (2021) which showed a relationship between mother's perceptions and the completeness of basic immunization in infants with a p -value of 0.001.

Mother's perception is related to the completeness status of basic immunization in infants. Mothers who have positive perceptions will have an impact on the completeness of basic immunization status in infants, conversely mothers who have negative perceptions will have an impact on incomplete basic immunization status in infants (Dillyana & Nurmala, 2019). The results of this study are also in line with the research of Bachtiar & Zahroh (2020), which states that high perceptions will encourage good motivation to carry out an activity, one of which is that a mother who has just given birth requires a high perception of both internal and external factors to motivate him to carry out certain activities in achieving goals by giving complete basic immunization to his baby.

Good views on immunization from various parties can build support and motivation for mothers to be able to provide complete and appropriate immunizations to babies, so that children have good health and immunity, now and in the future.

IV. Conclusion

There is a relationship between parents' perceptions and the completeness of basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months at Posyandu Sakura, Air Upas District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan in 2022.

V. References

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