

Knowledge, attitude and practice of measles vaccine amongst parents in DKI Jakarta = Pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku orang tua di terhadap vaksin campak di DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Indonesia telah mengimplementasikan program imunisasi nasional yang mencakup 5 imunisasi dasar, termasuk campak, namun, penyakit campak masih menjadi salah satu penyebab utama kematian pada anak. Pengetahuan dan sikap orangtua terhadap imunisasi merupakan faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perilaku vaksin campak di DKI Jakarta dan hubungannya dengan pengetahuan serta sikap orangtua.

Penelitian dilaksanakan menggunakan metode cross sectional, melalui kuesioner. Terdapat pertanyaan Ya, Tidak dan Tidak tahu mengenai pengetahuan dan Skala Likert mengenai sikap dan perilaku terhadap vaksin campak. Kuesioner dibagikan kepada orangtua dari anak berumur 2-5 tahun di KB dan PAUD di Jakarta Selatan dan Jakarta Utara untuk kemudian dianalisa dengan program SPSS (Ver. 24) untuk dan meto chi-square.

Seratus lima puluh dua responden dari 200 memiliki pengetahuan yang buruk, 114 responden bersikap positif dan 188 responden memvaksinasi anak mereka dengan vaksin campak. Tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan orang tua dan pengetahuan orang tua serta pada hubungan antara sikap orang tua dan perilaku terhadap vaksin campak. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan orangtua dan perilaku dari vaksin campak dengan nilai p 0.009 dan odds ratio sebesar 5.01. Faktor lain; campur tangan pasangan/keluarga, kepercayaan, kekhawatiran terhadap efek samping dapat mempengaruhi perilaku orang tua terhadap vaksin campak.

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Indonesia has implemented a national immunization program with 5 basic immunizations, including measles. However, measles remains to be one of the leading causes of death in children. Parents knowledge and attitude towards immunization is a factor affecting the practice. This research aims to know how is the practice of measles vaccine in DKI Jakarta and its association with parental knowledge and attitude towards it.

This is a cross sectional study using a questionnaire that includes Yes, No and Dont know questions regarding knowledge and Likert Scale questions regarding attitude towards measles vaccine. Questionnaires were distributed to parents of children of the age 2-5 years from playgroups and kindergartens in South and North Jakarta and was analyzed using SPSS for Macintosh (Ver. 24) and chi-square method.

One hundred and fifty-two out of 200 respondents had good knowledge about measles, 114 had positive attitude towards it and 188 respondents vaccinated their children with measles vaccine. P values of <0.05 were obtained on the relationship between parents education level and their knowledge about measles and measles vaccine and the relationship between parents attitude and their practice. A significant association was revealed between parents knowledge and their practice, shown by a p value of 0.009 and an OR of 5.01. Other factors; partners and familys involvement, beliefs and the fear of side effects may also affect the practice of measles vaccine.