

Faktor Risiko Ibu Terhadap Kejadian Drop Out Imunisasi Campak Di wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawat Jalan Semudun Kabupaten Mempawah Tahun 2019 = Risk factors mother for the measles immunization drop out in Primary Health Care Semudun Area Mempawah District in 2019

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Abstrak

Salah satu faktor terjadinya campak pada anak adalah drop out imunisasi campak pada saat bayi. Imunisasi campak penting untuk meningkatkan kekebalan tubuh terhadap virus campak. Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan apakah faktor predisposing, reinforcing dan enabling ibu yang merupakan faktor risiko kejadian drop out imunisasi campak pada anak usia 9-17 bulan, dengan desain cross-sectional. Variabel penelitian diukur menggunakan kuesioner dengan metode wawancara terhadap 280 ibu yang memiliki anak usia 9-17 bulan yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa pengetahuan ibu yang kurang memiliki risiko 2,82 kali (95%CI; 1,52-5,22, p=0,001) dan persepsi ibu terhadap dukungan keluarga yang kurang mendukung memiliki risiko 3 kali (95%CI; 1,43-6,29, p=0,004) mengalami kejadian drop out imunisasi campak. Petugas puskesmas diharapkan memberikan penyuluhan tentang pentingnya manfaat imunisasi campak kepada ibu dan mengikut sertakan keluarga pada saat penyuluhan agar keluarga tahu dan mendukung imunisasi campak. Pemberdayaan tokoh agama, tokoh masyarakat dan tokoh adat agar dapat membantu pelaksanaan dan meningkatkan cakupan imunisasi sesuai dengan kearifan lokal. Kata-Kata Kunci: Drop out, Imunisasi, Campak, usia 9-17 bulan.

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One factor in the occurrence of measles in children is dropping out of measles immunization during infancy. Measles immunization is important for increasing the body's immunity against measles virus. This study aims to explain whether the predisposing, reinforcing and enabling factors of mothers are risk factors for measles immunization drop out in children aged 9-17 months, with a cross-sectional design. Research variables were measured using a questionnaire with interview methods for 280 mothers who had children aged 9-17 months who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results showed that the knowledge of mothers who lacked risk was 2.82 times (95% CI; 1.52-5.22, p = 0.001) and maternal perceptions of family support that were less supportive had 3 times the risk (95% CI; 1, 43-6,29, p = 0,004) experienced the incidence of measles immunization drop out. Puskesmas officers are expected to provide information about the importance of measles immunization to mothers and include families at the time of counseling so families know and support measles immunization. Empowering religious leaders, community leaders and traditional leaders to help implement and increase immunization coverage in accordance with local wisdom. Keywords: Drop out, Immunization, Measles, ages 9-17 months.