

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA YANG MEMPUNYAI BAYI USIA 2-11 BULAN DENGAN KECEMASAN AKIBAT EFEK SAMPING IMUNISASI DPTHB DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS MAJENANG I TAHUN 2026

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ABSTRAK

Imunisasi DPTHB merupakan imunisasi dasar pada bayi yang kerap disertai efek samping sehingga dapat menimbulkan kecemasan pada orang tua. Pengetahuan orang tua diduga menjadi salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi tingkat kecemasan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan orang tua yang memiliki bayi usia 2–11 bulan dengan kecemasan akibat efek samping imunisasi DPTHB di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Majenang I Kabupaten Cilacap Tahun 2026.

Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain survei analitik cross sectional. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh bayi usia 2–11 bulan yang telah mendapatkan imunisasi DPTHB sebanyak 423 orang, dengan sampel 81 responden yang diambil menggunakan teknik random sampling berdasarkan rumus Slovin. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis secara univariat serta bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 81 responden, sebagian besar orang tua memiliki pengetahuan tinggi (45 orang; 56%) dan mengalami kecemasan ringan (52 orang; 64%). Uji Chi-Square memperoleh nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,325 (>0,05)$, sehingga H_0 diterima, artinya tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna secara statistik antara pengetahuan orang tua dan kecemasan akibat efek samping imunisasi DPTHB.

Kecemasan orang tua tidak semata ditentukan oleh pengetahuan. Puskesmas Majenang I disarankan meningkatkan edukasi kesehatan imunisasi serta memperhatikan faktor psikososial lain, seperti dukungan keluarga dan pengalaman imunisasi sebelumnya.

Kata Kunci: Efek Samping Imunisasi, Imunisasi DPTHB, Kecemasan, Pengetahuan Orang Tua

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF
PARENTS WITH INFANTS AGED 2-11 MONTHS AND ANXIETY DUE TO
SIDE EFFECTS OF DPTHB IMMUNIZATION IN THE WORKING AREA
OF MAJENANG I PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER, CILACAP REGENCY,
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ABSTRACT

DPTHB immunization is a basic immunization for infants that is often accompanied by side effects, which can cause anxiety in parents. Parental knowledge is suspected to be one of the factors influencing this level of anxiety. This study aims to determine the relationship between the knowledge of parents with infants aged 2–11 months and anxiety due to side effects of DPTHB immunization in the Working Area of Majenang I Public Health Center, Cilacap Regency, in 2026.

This study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional analytical survey design. The study population consisted of all infants aged 2–11 months who had received DPTHB immunization, totaling 423 individuals, with a sample of 81 respondents selected using random sampling technique based on the Slovin formula. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test.

The results showed that of the 81 respondents, the majority of parents had a high level of knowledge (45 people; 56%) and experienced mild anxiety (52 people; 64%). The Chi-Square test obtained a p-value of 0.325 (>0.05), so H_0 was accepted, meaning there was no statistically significant relationship between parental knowledge and anxiety due to side effects of DPTHB immunization.

Parental anxiety is not solely determined by knowledge. Majenang I Public Health Center is advised to continue improving health education on immunization and to pay attention to other psychosocial factors, such as family support and previous immunization experience, in efforts to reduce parental anxiety.

Keywords: Anxiety, DPTHB Immunization, Immunization Side Effects, Parental Knowledge,