

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG IMUNISASI DASAR LENGKAP DENGAN KELENGKAPAN IMUNISASI DASAR LENGKAP DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS CIJEUNGJING

ABSTRAK

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Imunisasi dasar lengkap merupakan salah satu upaya efektif dalam mencegah Penyakit yang Dapat Dicegah dengan Imunisasi (PD3I) pada bayi dan balita. Pengetahuan ibu merupakan salah satu faktor yang berperan dalam pengambilan keputusan untuk melengkapi imunisasi dasar anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan ibu tentang imunisasi dasar lengkap dengan cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cijeungjing. Penelitian menggunakan desain kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah ibu yang memiliki anak sasaran imunisasi dasar lengkap di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cijeungjing. Sampel berjumlah 153 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan dan data status imunisasi anak, kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan tingkat kemaknaan $\alpha = 0,05$. Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan kategori baik sebanyak 61 responden (39,9%), diikuti pengetahuan cukup sebanyak 52 responden (34,0%) dan pengetahuan kurang sebanyak 40 responden (26,1%). Sebagian besar anak telah memperoleh imunisasi dasar lengkap, yaitu sebanyak 104 responden (67,9%), sedangkan 49 responden (32,1%) belum memperoleh imunisasi dasar lengkap. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan ibu dengan cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap ($p < 0,001$). Berdasarkan tabulasi silang, proporsi anak yang memperoleh imunisasi dasar lengkap lebih tinggi pada ibu dengan pengetahuan baik (86,9%) dibandingkan pengetahuan cukup (76,9%) dan pengetahuan kurang (27,5%). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa ibu yang memiliki pengetahuan lebih baik cenderung memiliki anak dengan status imunisasi dasar yang lebih lengkap. Oleh karena itu, penguatan komunikasi, informasi, dan edukasi (KIE) mengenai manfaat, jadwal, dan pentingnya imunisasi dasar, disertai peningkatan akses pelayanan imunisasi, perlu terus dilakukan untuk mendukung peningkatan cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap pada anak.

Kata Kunci: Cakupan imunisasi, Imunisasi dasar lengkap anak. Pengetahuan ibu

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE OF
COMPLETE BASIC IMMUNIZATION AND THE COMPLETENESS OF
BASIC IMMUNIZATION IN THE WORKING AREA OF UPTD
CIJEUNGJING COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER**

ABSTRACT

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Basic immunization is one of the most effective public health interventions for preventing Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (VPDs) among infants and young children. Maternal knowledge is an important factor influencing decision-making regarding the completion of a child's basic immunization schedule. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between mothers' knowledge of complete basic immunization and the coverage of complete basic immunization in the working area of Cijeungjing Public Health Center. This study employed a quantitative analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of mothers with children eligible for complete basic immunization in the working area of Cijeungjing Public Health Center. A total of 153 respondents were selected using an accidental sampling technique. Data were collected using a maternal knowledge questionnaire and children's immunization status records, and were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-square test at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The univariate analysis showed that most respondents had good knowledge (61 respondents; 39.9%), followed by moderate knowledge (52 respondents; 34.0%) and poor knowledge (40 respondents; 26.1%). Most children had received complete basic immunization (104 children; 67.9%), while 49 children (32.1%) had incomplete basic immunization. The bivariate analysis demonstrated a statistically significant association between maternal knowledge and complete basic immunization coverage ($p < 0.001$). Cross-tabulation analysis revealed that the proportion of children who received complete basic immunization was higher among mothers with good knowledge (86.9%) compared with those with moderate knowledge (76.9%) and poor knowledge (27.5%). These findings indicate that mothers with better knowledge were more likely to have children with complete basic immunization status. Therefore, strengthening communication, information, and education (CIE) regarding the benefits, schedule, and importance of basic immunization, accompanied by improved access to immunization services, should be continuously promoted to enhance complete basic immunization coverage among children.

Keywords: *Complete basic immunization, Immunization coverage children, Maternal knowledge*