

ABSTRAK

Cakupan imunisasi dasar di Desa Ibum sangat rendah yaitu 47,3% sehingga dibutuhkan kepatuhan imunisasi agar imunisasi menjadi efektif. Kepatuhan merupakan perilaku yang sesuai dengan ketepatan yang diberikan oleh tenaga kesehatan. Faktor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan diantaranya pengetahuan, pendidikan, lingkungan sosial, dan petugas kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu dengan kepatuhan pemberian imunisasi dasar pada bayi umur 1-3 tahun di Desa Ibum Kecamatan Ibum Kabupaten Bandung.

Penelitian korelasi dengan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* populasi penelitian ini dilakukan kepada 186 ibu-ibu yang memiliki batita di Posyandu Desa Ibum. Sampel sebanyak 65 orang dengan mengambil sampel *stratified random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan ibu sebanyak 16 soal dan kepatuhan menggunakan lembar ceklist beserta bukti dari buku KIA. Analisis data menggunakan univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *chisquare*

Didapatkan hasil hampir setengahnya 28 (43.1%) ibu memiliki pengetahuan kurang dan sebagian besar 35 (53.8%) ibu tidak patuh dalam pemberian imunisasi dasar. Hasil uji *chisquare* didapatkan nilai $p\text{-value } 0.048 \leq 0.05$ sehingga disimpulkan H_a diterima artinya terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu dengan kepatuhan pemberian imunisasi dasar pada bayi umur 1 – 3 tahun di Desa Ibum Kecamatan Ibum Kabupaten Bandung

Di harapkan Puskesmas dapat memberikan informasi tentang imunisasi dasar melalui penyuluhan bagi masyarakat yang memiliki bayi agar memberikan imunisasi dasar kepada anaknya.

Kaat kunci : Imunisasi dasar, Kepatuhan, Pengetahuan

Daftar pustaka :15 buku (2011-2019)

13 Jurnal (2011-2020)

2 web (2019-2020)

ABSTRACT

The coverage of basic immunization in Ibun Village is very low, namely 47.3%, so that immunization compliance is needed for immunization to be effective. Compliance is behavior that is in accordance with the accuracy given by health workers. Factors that influence compliance include knowledge, education, social environment, and health workers. This study aims to determine the relationship between mother's level of knowledge and adherence to basic immunization for infants aged 1-3 years in Ibun Village, Ibun District, Bandung Regency.

Correlation research using quantitative methods with a cross sectional approach to the population of this study was conducted on 186 mothers with toddlers at the Ibun Village Posyandu. The sampel is 65 people by taking a start-up random sampling. The research instrument used a questionnaire of mother's knowledge as many as 16 questions and compliance using a checklist sheet along with evidence from the MCH handbook. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate with chi-square test

It was found that almost half of the 28 (43.1%) mothers had less knowledge and most of the 35 (53.8%) mothers did not comply with the provision of basic immunization. The results of the chi-square test obtained a p-value of 0.048 0.05 so that it was concluded that H_a was accepted, meaning that there was a relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and adherence to basic immunization for infants aged 1-3 years in Ibun Village, Ibun District, Bandung Regency.

It is hoped that the Puskesmas can provide information about basic immunization through counseling for people who have babies to provide basic immunizations to their children.

Key words : Basic immunization, Compliance, Knowledge

Bibliography: 15 books (2011-2019)

13 Journals (2011-2020)

2 websites (2019-2020)