

ABSTRACT

Immunization is a process of increasing the body's immunity by including vaccines, namely viruses or bacteria that have been weakened or modified. Indonesia has 6 types of basic immunizations for babies. There are Hepatitis B, Polio, BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin), MR (Measles and Rubella), DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus), and HiB (Haemophilus Influenzae type B). Indonesia has not reached the target of immunization coverage of 91.5%, this is caused by mothers' concerns about vaccine side effects, not meeting fund requirements, late purchase of vaccines, and maternal compliance. Maternal compliance is influenced by occupational background which distinguishes the intensity of each mother in bringing her baby immunized. In addition to this problem, Indonesian government under health department has an important role to solve this problem so that immunization coverage can be achieved. Therefore this study was conducted to find out the relationship between working mothers and adherence to basic immunization in the working area of Puskesmas Pekik Nyaring Bengkulu Tengah. This research was an analytic observational with cross-sectional study design. Sampling was done by non-random consecutive sampling technique. This research was conducted from December 2018 - February 2019 to 134 respondents. From 134 respondents, 33 (24.6%) working mothers and 101 (75.3%) mothers did not work. From 33 working mothers there were 17 (51.5%) mothers who did complete immunization of their children and 16 (48.4%) mothers were incomplete. While of the 101 mothers who did not work, there were 79 (78.2%) mothers who did complete immunization of their children and 22 (21.7%) mothers did not. In this research, there was a significant relationship between working mothers with basic immunization compliance ($p = 0.003$) and OR = 1.52.

Keywords: Working mothers, basic immunization

ABSTRAK

Imunisasi merupakan suatu proses dalam meningkatkan kekebalan tubuh dengan memasukkan vaksin, yaitu virus atau bakteri yang telah dilemahkan atau dimodifikasi. Indonesia memiliki 6 jenis imunisasi dasar bagi bayi. Imunisasi tersebut mencakup *Hepatitis B*, *Polio*, *BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin)*, *MR (Measles and Rubella)*, *DPT (Difteri, Pertusis, Tetanus)*, dan *HiB (Haemophilus Influenzae type B)*. Indonesia belum mencapai target cakupan imunisasi sebesar 91,5%, hal ini disebabkan oleh kekhawatiran akan efek samping vaksin, kurangnya dana, keterlambatan pembelian vaksin, serta kepatuhan ibu. Kepatuhan ibu, dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang pekerjaan yang membedakan intensitas tiap ibu dalam membawa bayinya imunisasi. Selain itu, diperlukan juga peran pemerintah dalam melakukan pengawasan agar cakupan imunisasi dapat tercapai. Oleh sebab itu penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara ibu bekerja dengan kepatuhan imunisasi dasar di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pekik Nyaring Bengkulu Tengah. Penelitian ini adalah *analitik observasional* dengan desain studi *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *non-random consecutive sampling*. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2018 – Februari 2019 pada 134 responden. Dari 134 responden didapatkan 33 (24,6%) ibu bekerja dan 101 (75,3%) ibu tidak bekerja. Dari 33 ibu yang bekerja terdapat 17 (51,5%) ibu melakukan imunisasi lengkap terhadap anaknya dan 16 (48,4%) ibu tidak lengkap. Sementara dari 101 ibu yang tidak bekerja, terdapat 79 (78,2%) ibu melakukan imunisasi lengkap terhadap anaknya dan 22 (21,7%) ibu tidak. Pada penelitian ini, didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara ibu bekerja dengan kepatuhan imunisasi dasar ($p=0,003$) dan PR=1,52.

Kata kunci : Ibu bekerja, imunisasi dasar