



Analysis of Workplace Violence at Accredited Hospitals in Riau Province
(Dilgu Meri, Fitra Mayenti)

Relationship between Age and Improvement of Nutritional Status of Stunting Children
(Ria Setia Sari, Febi Ratnasari, Yuni Susilowati)

Acceptance of Mini-CEX Use with Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Theoretical Approach
(Hikmat Pramajati, Nunung Siti Sukaesih, Emi Lindayani, Halimatusyadiah)

Factors Affecting Knowledge of Mothers Toward Complete Basic Immunization in Jakarta
(Bunga Romadhona Haque, Ulfah Septa Arsed)

The Risk Factors for Exposure to Covid-19 in Diabetes Patients in the Johar Baru Health Centre Work Area
(Dewi Prabawati, Yovita Dwi Setiyowati)

Comparison of Oral Hygiene Using Chlorhexidine Solution and Hexadol Solution Towards Prevention of Ventilator Associated Pneumonia in Patients with Mechanical Ventilators
(Indriana Natalia, Achmad Fauzi)

The Influence of Emotional and Spiritual Intelligence on Nurses' Caring Behavior at the Universitas Sumatera Utara Hospital
(Nurul Hafilah, Jenny M. Purba, Nurmaini)

Nurse's Experience in Caring End-of-Life Patients in Intensive Care Unit RSPI Prof. Dr Sulianti Saraso Jakarta Year 2021
(Puguh E. Mintarto, Achmad Fauzi)

Glycemic Control in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Descriptive Survey in Makassar City Hospitals
(Yusran Haskas, Suarnianti, Indah Restika)

Use Experience V-QITA : Nursing Education for Nursing Students
(Suci Noor Hayati, Eva Supriatin, Tri Antika Rizki Kusuma Putri, Masdum Ibrahim, Diwa Agus Sudrajat, Sainah, Roselina Tambunan)

Educational Media Related to Nutrition and Fluids for Patients with Chronic Kidney Failure: Literature Review
(Herlina Tiwa, Erna Rochmawati)

Barriers and Challenges of End-of-Life Care Implementation in the Intensive Care Unit: Literature Review
(Rizky Meilando, Cecep Eli Kosasih, Etika Emaliyawati)

Guided Imagery to Improve Mental Health in Cancer Patients with Chemotherapy: Literature Review
(Nirmala Amir, Ariyanti Saleh, Syahrul Said)

Factors Affecting the Value of Ankle Brachial Index in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: Literature Review
(Sri Bintari Rahayu, Takdir Tahir, Kadek Ayu Erika)

JURNAL KEPERAWATAN KOMPRESIF	VOL. 8	NO. 1	Page 1-125	Bandung January 2022	ISSN 2354-8428 e-ISSN 2598-8727
---------------------------------	--------	-------	------------	----------------------------	--

Research Article

Factors Affecting Knowledge of Mothers Toward Complete Basic Immunization in Jakarta

Bunga Romadhona Haque^{1*} | Ulfah Septa Arsedo²

^{1,2}Department of Midwifery,
STIKes Abdi Nusantara,
Jakarta, Indonesia

*contact

bunga84rh@gmail.com

Received : 26/12/2021
Revised : 15/01/2022
Accepted : 16/01/2022
Online : 28/01/2022
Published : 31/01/2022

Abstract

Aims : This study aimed to determine factors affecting knowledge of mothers toward complete basic immunization.

Design: This research is analytic with a cross-sectional approach

Methods: This research method used a cross-sectional approach. The samples in this study were 20 mothers at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020.

Results : It was found that the variables of knowledge, education and sources of information, had a significant relationship with the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule ($p < 0.05$), while the work and experience variables did not have a significant relationship with the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule.

Conclusions : There was a significant relationship between knowledge, education, sources of information and the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule.

Keywords

Knowledge, education, occupation, experience, sources of information, accuracy of basic immunization schedule

INTRODUCTION

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Indonesia is still relatively high compared to other countries. Efforts to reduce the IMR are one of them with the implementation of immunization, where immunization aims to increase a person's immunity actively against a certain disease, so that if one day exposed to the disease will not get sick or only experience mild illness. Several infectious diseases that are included in the diseases that can be prevented by immunization (PD3I) include TB, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Pertussis, Measles, Polio, meningitis, and pneumonia. Children who have been immunized will be protected from these dangerous diseases, and it is a health intervention that has been proven to be the most cost-effective (1).

In Health Law Number 36 Year 2009 it is stated that every child has the right to obtain basic immunization in accordance with the provisions to prevent the occurrence of diseases that can be avoided through immunization and the government is obliged to provide complete immunization to every baby and child (2). The implementation of immunization is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 42 of 2013.



Mother's knowledge about immunization affects the implementation of immunization, if the mother's knowledge about immunization is lacking, does not feel the need or just goes along with it, it will affect the giving of immunization to her child not according to the schedule both time and distance. Research conducted by (3) shows that mothers who have a high level of knowledge know, understand and comply with what is their responsibility to meet their children's needs, namely by immunizing their children according to the specified schedule. For the optimal stage of child development and avoid disease, immunization can be prevented. The conclusion is that there is a significant relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and immunization for the baby. Based on the data above, the researchers are interested in conducting a study entitled "Factors Affecting Mother's Knowledge About Immunization with Accuracy of Basic Immunization in Jakarta" (4).

METHODS

This type of research uses an analytical method with a cross-sectional approach. Sample in this study was mother who have children age 24 months old, complete all basic recommended immunizations, aged over 18 years old, and willing to participate in this study. This study used convinince sampling technique to select participants. A total of 20 mothers who finish basic immunization for their child (5).

All mother who agree to participate were requird to fill out instruments developed by the research teams that has been validated using content validity index (CVI=0.8) to 3 experts. The questionare consist of 25 items to explore mpthers knowledge. We also collected information on demographic including education level, working status, sources of information, immunization schedule accuracy (recorded from children health book status). Informed consent was obtained prior to study. All data was analys using a descriptive statistics (frequency). Bivariate analysis was used to analysis relationship between independent and depdent variabels. All analysis was done using SPSS software version. 23.

RESULTS

Based on table 1 on the distribution of knowledge of the frequency of mothers at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020, it shows that of the 20 respondents mothers have good knowledge as many as 13 people (65.0%) and mothers who have less knowledge as many as 7 people (35.0%).

Table 1.
Distribution of mother's knowledge frequency at Posyandu Melati Asih in 2020

Number	Mother's knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good	13	65.0%
2	Not enough	7	3.0%
	Total	20	100.0%

The frequency distribution of maternal education at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020, it shows that, out of 20 respondents with higher education (D1 - Bachelor) as many as 13 people (65.0%) and mothers with low education (No School - SMA) as many as 7 people (35.0%). The frequency distribution of mothers' work at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020, it shows that, of the 20 respondents who worked as many as 8 people (40.0%) and mothers who did not work as many as 12 people (55.0%). Frequency distribution of mothers' experiences at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020, it shows that, of the 20 respondents who had experience as many as 6 people (30.0%) and mothers who did not have experience as many as 10 people (70.0%).

Distribution of information sources at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020, it shows that, out of 20 respondents, mothers who received information were 11 people (55.0%) and mothers who did not get information sources were 9 people (45.0%). The accuracy of the basic immunization schedule at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020, it shows that, out of 20 respondents, mothers who carried out basic immunizations on time were 12 people (60.0%) and mothers who did not carry out basic immunizations on time were 8 people (40.0%).

Table 2.
The relationship between mother's knowledge and the accuracy of the immunization schedule at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020

Mother's knowledge	Schedule Accuracy Basic Immunization				P value		
	Yes	No	Total				
Good	12	92,3%	1	7,7%	13	100,0%	0.001
No enough	0	0%	7	100,0%	7	100,0%	
Total	12	60,0%	8	40,0%	20	100,0%	

It can be seen that of the 13 respondents who had good knowledge, the most who carried out the basic immunization schedule were 12 respondents (92.3%). And of the 7 respondents who had less knowledge, the most who did not correctly carry out the basic immunization schedule were 7 respondents (100.0%).

Table 3.
The relationship of education to the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020

Education	Schedule Accuracy Basic Immunization				P value		
	Yes	No	Total				
High (D1 - Bachelor)	12	92,3%	1	7,7%	13	100,0%	0.001
Low (No High School-SHS)	0	0%	7	100,0%	7	100,0%	
Total	12	60,0%	8	40,0%	20	100,0%	

It can be seen that of the 13 respondents with higher education, the most who carried out the basic immunization schedule were as many as 12 respondents (92.3%). And of the 7 respondents with low education, the most who did not carry out the basic immunization schedule correctly were 7 respondents (100.0%).

Table 4.
Employment relationship to the basic work schedule at the Mela Asih Posyandu in 2020

Work	Schedule Accuracy Basic Immunization					P value	
	Yes	No	Total				
Yes	7	87,5%	1	12,5%	8	100,0%	0,113
No	5	41,7%	7	58,3%	12	100,0%	
Total	12	60,0%	8	40,0%	20	100,0%	

It can be seen that of the 8 respondents who have the most jobs who carry out the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule, as many as 7 respondents (87.5%). And of the 12 respondents who did not have a job, the most who did not properly carry out the basic immunization schedule were 7 respondents (58.3%).

Table 5.
The relationship of experience to the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020

Experience	Schedule Accuracy Basic Immunization					P value	
	Yes	No	Total				
Yes	5	83,3 %	1	16,7 %	6	100,0%	0.370
No	7	50,0%	7	50,0%	14	100,0%	
Total	12	60,0%	8	40,0%	20	100,0%	

It can be seen that of the 6 respondents who had the most experience in carrying out the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule, as many as 5 respondents (83.3%). And of the 14 respondents who did not have the most experience doing the basic immunization schedule, as many as 7 respondents (50.0%).

Table 6.
The relationship of information sources to the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule at the Melati Asih Posyandu in 2020

Resources	Schedule Accuracy Basic Immunization					P value	
	Yez	No	Total				
Yes	11	100,0%	0	0%	11	100,0%	0.001
No	1	11,1%	8	88,9%	9	100,0%	
Total	12	60,0%	8	40,0%	20	100,0%	

It can be seen that of the 11 respondents who received the most information sources who carried out the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule, as many as 11 respondents (100.0%). And of the 9 respondents who did not get the most information sources who did not correctly carry out the basic immunization schedule, as many as 8 respondents (88.9%).

DISCUSSION

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory of knowledge without knowledge, a person does not have a basis for taking an attitude (decision) and determining action on the problems at hand. Factors that influence a person's knowledge are education, occupation, age, interests, experience, culture, and information (6). Knowledge is the result of human knowing who simply answers the question "what", for example, what is water, what is human, what is nature, and so on. Knowledge has a specific target, has a method or approach to study the object to obtain results that can be arranged systematically and universally recognized (7).

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory of education which means the guidance given by someone to others on something so that they can understand. It is undeniable that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information, and ultimately the more knowledge they acquire. On the other hand, someone with a low level of education will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards acceptance, information, and newly introduced values (8). According to the researcher, the overall results of this study indicate that respondents with higher education have a greater percentage of doing the basic work schedule accuracy. And respondents with low education have a smaller percentage to schedule basic work schedules. This is because respondents with higher education have good knowledge. On the other hand, respondents with low education have less knowledge and do not know the accuracy of having a basic work schedule. So a person's knowledge is influenced by the level of education, the higher the education of the person.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory, work is something that is done to earn a living or people's lives are busy with activities or daily work that is more to obtain information (2). An experience is an event that has been experienced by a person in interacting with his environment. There is an experience that is not good,

someone will try to forget, but if the experience of the object is pleasant, psychologically it will create a very deep impression and imprint on his psychological emotions, and ultimately can form a positive attitude in life. Experience is an observation which is a combination of sight, smell, hearing, and past experiences (5,9).

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory, difficulties in obtaining information can help someone to find out new knowledge. Sources of information are media that play an important role for a person in determining attitudes and decisions to act. increasing interest in Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) which encourages WUS itself to always try to find information in various forms. Sources of information can be obtained freely starting from peers, books, films, videos, and even easily opening sites via the internet (10). Sources of information are everything that becomes an intermediary in conveying information, information media for mass communication. Sources of information can be obtained through print media (newspapers, magazines), electronic media (television, radio, internet), and through health worker activities such as those held. Information obtained from various sources will affect a person's level of knowledge. Someone who gets a lot of information then he has extensive knowledge. The more often people read, the knowledge will be better than just hearing or seeing it (11).

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge about immunization and the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule. This research is expected to be input and additional knowledge to always provide advice to all mothers who deliver their children to immunization, so that all mothers carry out the basic immunization schedule correctly. Because immunization is very important for children. And provide leaflets about the accuracy of the basic immunization schedule, so that mothers are more clear about the immunization schedule.

REFERENCES

1. Alimul HAA. Introduction to Child Health for Midwifery Education. Jakarta Salemba Med. 2009;
2. Menkes. KMK No. 482 ttg Gerakan Imunisasi Nasional GAIN UCI.pdf. 2010. p. 1.
3. Pangalo P. EFEKTIFITAS PENGGUNAAN AUDIO RECORDER GUIDED IMAGERY MUSIC (GIM) TERHADAP NYERI PADA PASIEN PASCA BEDAH LAPARATOMI DI RS. BLUD PROF DR DR H ALOE SABOE KOTA GORONTALO. JIK (JURNAL ILMU KESEHATAN). 2018;2(2):47-54.
4. Hartati I, Irawan D, Maulida A. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi status imunisasi dasar lengkap pada bayi usia 0-12 bulan di desa Suka Mulia Kecamatan Rantau Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang. J Pendidik Dan Prakt Kesehatan. 2019;2(1):41-53.

5. Notoatmodjo S. Metodologi penelitian kesehatan. 2012;
6. Hijani R, Nauli FA, Zulfritri R. Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Imunisasi Terhadap Kelengkapan Imunisasi Dasar Pada Balita Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Dumai Kota Kelurahan Dumai Kota. Univ Riau [Internet]. 2015;1(1):1-9. Available from: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/184880-ID-hubungan-pengetahuan-ibu-tentang-imunisa.pdf>
7. Yuniarti S, Angesti RD. the relationship between the provision of basic immunization with the growth of kembang balita at posyandu 07 village sukarapih. In: The 3rd International Seminar on Global Health. 2019. p. 414-8.
8. Nursalam D, others. Manajemen Keperawatan" Aplikasi dalam Praktik Keperawatan Profesional. Salemba Medika; 2014.
9. Saparwati M, Sahar J. Pengalaman Kepala Ruang Dalam Mengelola Ruang Rawat Inap Di RSUD Ambarawa. In: Prosiding Seminar Nasional & Internasional. 2017.
10. Green L. Health Education: A Diagnosis Approach, The John Hopkins University. Mayf Publ Co. 1980;103(2):137-49.
11. Notoatmodjo S. Pendidikan dan Perilaku Kesehatan. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta (2005). Metodol Penelit Kesehat. 2003;