

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP TERHADAP PELAKSANAAN IMUNISASI DASAR LENGKAP PADA BALITA DI RUMAH SAKIT X JAKARTA

Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan (2024)

(xiv+51 halaman; 8 tabel; 1 gambar ;7 lampiran)

Anak Indonesia masih banyak belum mendapatkan imunisasi lengkap dan tidak pernah mendapatkan imunisasi sama sekali sejak lahir. Imunisasi dasar lengkap wajib diberikan kepada setiap bayi dan anak oleh pemerintah tercantum dalam Undang Undang Kesehatan No.36 Tahun 2009. Peran seorang ibu dalam program imunisasi sangat penting sehingga pengetahuan dan sikap ibu tentang imunisasi dasar pada bayi agar cakupan imunisasi mencapai target yang ditetapkan oleh pemerintah. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengetahuan dengan sikap serta hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap imunisasi dasar. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis non-eksperimental dengan metode penelitian survei analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di Rumah Sakit. Data diambil pada bulan Maret – April 2024. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua ibu yang memiliki bayi usia ≤ 12 bulan. Sampel diambil secara *simple random sampling* kepada 100 responden instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner Klasifikasi pengetahuan responden tentang imunisasi pada bayi usia ≤ 12 bulan kebanyakan berpengetahuan Cukup (jawaban benar 56-75%) sebanyak 1 responden (1%). Klasifikasi sikap responden terhadap imunisasi pada bayi usia ≤ 12 bulan adalah responden bersikap mendukung yaitu sebanyak 63 responden (63%). Dalam uji bivariat terdapat pengetahuan cukup 21 responden, cukup 55 responden, kurang 24 responden sedangkan sikap mendukung 63 %, tidak mendukung 37 %. Berdasarkan Hasil uji statistik *chi-s quare* nilai $p = 0,785 > 0,05$ berarti tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan dan sikap karena melebihi nilai $p \text{ value} < 0,05$

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Hubungan

Referensi: 39 (2009-2023)

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPLETE BASIC IMMUNISATION IN TODDLERS IN HOSPITAL X JAKARTA

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(xiv+51 pages; 8 tables; 1 picture; 7 appendices)

Many Indonesian children still do not receive complete immunization and have never received any immunization at all since birth. Complete basic immunization must be given to every baby and child by the government as stated in Health Law No. 36 of 2009. The role of a mother in the immunization program is very important so that the mother's knowledge and attitude regarding basic immunization for babies so that immunization coverage reaches the targets set by the government. The aim of this research is to determine knowledge and attitudes and the relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards basic immunization. This research is a non-experimental type with an analytical survey research method with a cross sectional approach. The research was conducted in a hospital. Data was taken in March – April 2024. The population of this study were all mothers who had babies aged ≤ 12 months. Samples were taken using simple random sampling from 100 respondents. The instrument used was a questionnaire. Classification of respondents' knowledge about immunization for babies aged ≤ 12 months. Most of them had sufficient knowledge (correct answers 56-75%) with 1 respondent (1%). The classification of respondents' attitudes towards immunization for babies aged ≤ 12 months was that respondents were supportive, namely 63 respondents (63%). In the bivariate test there was enough knowledge for 21 respondents, 55 respondents had enough knowledge, 24 respondents had less, while attitudes supported 63%, did not support 37%, so the results of the chi-square statistical test $p = 0.785 > 0.05$, meaning there is no significant relationship between knowledge and attitude because it exceeds the p value < 0.05 .

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Connection

Reference: 39 (2009-2023)