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Complete Basic Immunization Status of 12 Months Babies at West Wonggeduku Health Center Based on the Health Belief Model

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: From the initial interviews conducted by three mothers, they said that health workers had never conducted outreach to the public about the importance of immunization and the negative impact on the baby's condition if they were not fully immunized, so each region needed to study the factors that influence this. Implementation of immunizations including in the West Wonggeduku Community Health Center area.

Method: The type of research sample in this study is quantitative research using a cross sectional study approach which aims to determine the relationship between the complete basic immunization status of 12 Months old babies based on the health belief model theory at the West Wonggeduku Community Health Center in 2022. The population is 120 people, with a sample of 92 people. The sampling technique in this research used the Simple Random Sampling technique, using the Chi-Square Statistical test.

Result: Research shows that there is a relationship between perception susceptibility to the completeness of complete basic immunization status $X^2_{count} = 34.389$, X^2_{table} value = 3.841, and Phi value = 0.611.

Conclusion: The results of this research are that there is a relationship between perception susceptibility and completeness of immunization in 12 Months old babies.

Introduction

Immunization or body immunity is one of the main goals of vaccination, where basically the body's immunity can be passive or active. Both can be obtained naturally or artificially; therefore, it is necessary to carry out immunization as a form of prevention effort against diseases that affect the

nutritional status of children.^[1] Immunization service efforts are carried out through routine immunization activities consisting of HB 0-7 days 1 time, BCG 1 time, DPT-HB Hib 3 times, Polio 4 times, and measles 1 time as well as additional immunizations. In Indonesia, Complete Basic Immunization (IDL) has reached 86.8%, and needs to be increased to reach the target of 93% in 2019.

Village Universal Child Immunization (UCI), which has now reached 82.9%, needs to be increased to reach 92% in 2019. At the national level, the target for complete basic immunization is 91% and Village UCI is 84% by the end of 2015. Based on the 2018 Basic Health Research report, the percentage of basic immunization for children aged 12-23 months nationally is 57.9%. This achievement has not yet met the 95% target that is Indonesia's commitment at the regional level. The highest basic immunization data in Indonesia is Bali Province, namely 90%, while the lowest is Aceh Province, 25%.^{[2];[3];[10]}

Based on data from the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Health Service, in Southeast Sulawesi Province the achievement of complete basic immunization was 85.4% of the realization target of 92.9% with a national minimum standard of 95%. Based on the data obtained, there are three districts that have low attainment of complete basic immunization, namely Muna Regency, Baubau City and the last one is Konawe Regency with 78.20% in 2020. The comparison is clearly still lagging behind with South Buton Regency with the highest realization the immunization achievement was 96.30%. Data from the Konawe District Health Service, one of the Community Health Centers with low complete immunization status is the West Wonggeduku Community Health Center with an achievement of 71 or 38% in 2020 and in 2021 it was 58 or 34%.^{[8];[9]}

Based on the initial research survey in the West Wonggeduku Community Health Center area, it was found that the obstacle in carrying out complete basic immunization for their babies was the mother's response regarding immunization, who felt there was no need to bring her baby to be immunized, the opinion of the mother who still thought that not carrying out complete immunization would not have an impact bad for the baby. Another obstacle encountered during the implementation of immunization was the large number of mothers who had a low level of education, namely High School and below and the mother's age was still young with the average

mother being under 20 years old.^[4] From the initial interviews conducted by three mothers, they said that health workers had never conducted outreach in the community about the importance of immunization and the negative impact on the baby's condition if they were not fully immunized, so each region needed to study the factors that influence the implementation of immunization, including: West Wonggeduku Community Health Center area.

Method

The type of research in this study is quantitative research using a cross sectional study approach which aims to determine the relationship between the complete basic immunization status of babies aged 12 months. The population used in the research is mothers who have babies aged 12 months who are in the working area of the West Wonggeduku Health Center with the number 120 people. The number of samples that will be used in the research is 92 respondents and the sampling technique in this research uses the Simple Random Sampling technique.

Result

Table 1
The Relationship Between Perceptions of Susceptibility and Complete Basic Immunization Status for 12-Month-Old Babies at the West Wonggeduku Community Health Center

Immunization	Susceptibility				Total		Statistical Test
	Enough		Not Enough		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Complete	26	60.5	17	39.5	43	100	X ² count (34.389) Phi (0.611)
Incomplete	2	4.1	47	95.9	49	100	
Total	28	30.5	64	69.5	88	100	

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 92 samples with good immunization

completeness, there were 26 (60.5%) while 17 (39.5%) had poor immunization completeness. Furthermore, for incomplete immunization completeness, the susceptibility was good, there were 2 (4.1%) while for incomplete immunization completeness, the susceptibility was poor, there were 47 (95.9%).

Discussion

The results of the correlation test showed 0.611, this shows the strength of the strong relationship between completeness of immunization and susceptibility. Indirectly, mothers who do not have the perception that their babies are susceptible to diseases that can be prevented by immunization, are less likely to immunize their babies than mothers who are not susceptible to diseases that can be prevented by immunization.^{[5];[6]} Perceptions of vulnerability are among the perceptions that have the least influence on individuals to carry out healthy behavior. Perceptions of vulnerability are usually formed from minimal information, the individual's lack of knowledge and the individual's belief in difficulties about an illness that will affect their life in general. This requires an understanding of how to carry out immunization.^{[7];[11]}

Conclusion

Based on the research results, it was found that the results of the correlation test were 0.611, this shows the strength of the strong relationship between completeness of immunization and susceptibility.

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