

Parental Behavior Toward Measles Rubella Immunization on Toddler Based on Parents Acceptability at Tampojung Prego Pamekasan

by Rohemah Byba Melda Suhita

Submission date: 27-Jan-2021 11:55AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1495121036

File name: 276-1-1680-1-10-20181109.pdf (89.5K)

Word count: 1846

Character count: 10625



RESEARCH ARTICLE

URL of this article: <http://heanoti.com/index.php/hn/article/view/hn20519>

Parental Behavior Toward Measles Rubella Immunization on Toddler Based on Parents Acceptability at Tampojung Pregi Pamekasan

Rohemah^{1(CA)}, Byba Melda Suhita²

^{1(CA)}Midwifery Academy Aifa Husada Madura, Indonesia; midwife_moon@yahoo.co.id
(Corresponding Author)

²Postgraduate School of Public Health Science, STIKes Surya Mitra Husada Kediri, Indonesia;
bybamelda@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Measles Rubella immunization is given to children aged 9 months up to <15 years who is a continuation of routine measles immunization. The purpose of research is to determine the influence of parental behavior about the implementation of measles rubella immunization against acceptability in infants based on parents' acceptability in tampojung pregi pamekasan. This research was an analytical research with cross sectional approach. Population of this study were parents who have children aged (9 months-6 years) in Pamekasan. The sample size was 242 people. The sampling technique used in this research was systematic random sampling. Data were analyzed using linear regression test. In Tampojung Pregi Pamekasan, from 242 respondents were almost entirely parental acceptability in the implementation of Measles Rubella positive immunization that was 233 respondents (96.3%). Most of the behavior of parents in the implementation of Measles Rubella immunization was enough: 154 respondents (64%). The result of data analysis was p-value = 0.000. Parental behavior in the implementation of Measles Rubella immunization has a positive acceptability was evident from the parent's understanding of the Rubella Measles so that they bring their children for immunization.

Keywords: Acceptability, Measles Rubella Immunization

INTRODUCTION

Background

Measles disease is one of the infectious diseases that are still a health problem for infants and children. The disease is caused by the virus class of Paramyxovirus. By 2013, in the world there are 145,700 people dying from measles, whereas about 400 deaths every day mostly occur in infants⁽¹⁾.

Data coverage of UCI (Universal Child Immunization) in Pamekasan Regency is still below the minimum standard of 100%. Based on data obtained from several sub-districts in Pamekasan district, such as Waru Sub-district in 2015 HB 82.38%: polio 49.10%: BCG 56.44%: DPT 46% and measles by 55.3%, Year 2016 coverage of complete basic immunization 85.2%⁽²⁾.

This is reinforced by a preliminary study in Tampojung Pregi Pamekasan in (2017) the target age of 9 months - 6 years ie 2417 many refused so that in November swiping by the Health Office, Puskesmas and some community leaders. Out of 10 people interviewed 4 people who know and receive the program and carry out the Measles Rubella (MR) immunization while the remaining 6 people refuse but some do not understand about Measles Rubella immunization but give immunization to their child because invited by neighbor or figure local community. Which aims to determine the effect of parental behavior in the implementation of Measles Rubella immunization against acceptability in Pamekasan.

Measles immunization is a vaccine containing measles virus that has been attenuated⁽³⁾. Rubella is an acute and mild disease that often infects vulnerable children and young adults. However, the concern in public health is teratogenic effects if the rubella attacks in pregnant women in the first trimester⁽⁴⁾.

The success of immunization is strongly influenced by the cooperation or support of the baby's parents. Parents' perceptions of immunization vary, some accept and some refuse. If a person already has a perception of acceptance of immunization for the baby then there will be a behavior in the elderly to immunize the baby.

Behavior is an activity or activity of the organism or living creature concerned. Such activity may be observable activity and activity that can not be observed⁽⁵⁾.

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to know the influence of parental behavior about the implementation of measles rubella immunization against acceptability on toddler based on parents' acceptability in Tampojung Pregi Pamekasan.

METHODS

This research was an analytical research with cross sectional approach. Population in this study were 2417 parents who have children aged (9 months-6 years). The sample were parents who have children aged (9 months-6 years) located in Tampojung Pregi Pamekasan. Sample size was 242 people. The sampling technique used in this research was systematic random sampling. The data were analyzed using linear regression test.

RESULTS

The results showed that almost all respondents, namely 233 people (96.3%) had positive acceptance of the implementation of Measles Rubella immunization. Most of the behavior of parents in the implementation of Measles Rubella immunization was enough, that was 154 respondents (64%). P-value from the result of linear regression test was 0.000, so H_0 rejected.

DISCUSSION

Many factors influence a person to implement immunization. According to⁽⁶⁾ factors influencing the accuracy of immunization are: behavioral factors, non-behavioral factors and environmental factors. Behavioral factors include parental behavior and behavior of health personnel, non-behavioral factors such as the difficulty of achieving health service targets, high transportation costs, and high cost of health services, environmental factors and program management that include global commitment to immunization programs, central and local government policies, the influence of facilities and infrastructure including the availability of vaccines with adequate needs and available health workers affordable by the community can contribute to the accuracy of the provision of immunization. Socio-cultural systems that exist in society can influence from the attitude in receiving information. Other factors that may have an effect are inhibiting factors such as immunization program immunization, post-immunization events, low birth weight infants, ill infants, premature infants and relatively strong moods believed by individuals or communities⁽⁷⁾.

In previous research revealed that states the reasons for giving immunization to children 40% of mothers answered that healthy children, 20% answered follow the advice of others⁽⁸⁾.

From the results of research can be obtained by parents who have positive acceptability with sufficient parental behavior in the implementation of Measles Rubella immunization in toddlers have a relationship between acceptability and parental behavior this is evidenced by the number of parents who answered questions about understanding the implementation of the immunization program Measles Rubella and the officer who gave the Measles Rubella immunization so that the parents' acceptance in the Measles Rubella immunization implementation was positive even though there were some who refused not willing to bring their children to be given the Measles Rubella immunization. Parents' acceptance of Measles Rubella immunization to their children is not because they understand but for other reasons. Advice from health workers especially midwives who invite to come at the posyandu and give immunization to their child to be able to supplementary feeding so that influence parent attitude toward implementation of immunization program, finally parent will accept immunization program if recommended by others or because there is iming- certain iming.

Results of research in Tampojung Pregi Pamekasan from 242 respondents Most of the parents behavior in the implementation of Measles Rubella immunization is enough that as many as 154 respondents (64%). The result of data analysis p-value = 0.000, so H_0 rejected.

A study with a telephone survey to find out parents' understanding of immunization has been done by Gellin et al. From the study they found that most (86.90%) of parents still thought that immunization is a very important program. Likewise misunderstandings about immunization programs are sometimes found to be considerable. Twenty-five percent of respondents thought that frequent and repeated immunizations can weaken the child's endurance, and the rest believe their children have received immunizations beyond what they should need.

Suggests that parents who do not immunize their children are less likely to consider that the vaccine is safe compared with parents who immunize their children⁽⁹⁾.

The availability of health care services without any changes in community behavior causes this potential public health problem to develop, for example the provision of immunization facilities will not be much benefit if parents especially mothers do not want to come to health facilities. The behavior of mothers who do not utilize available health services can be influenced by predisposing factors such as the lack of knowledge of mothers about the benefits of immunization and its side effects, improper mother perception of immunization, enabling factors such as the availability of facilities and infrastructure, support from family, health officer attitude. Unhealthy behavior of individuals or community groups will also have an impact on the environment that facilitates the onset of disease⁽³⁾.

There are many obstacles to perform a health action, and most of these obstacles come because someone is evaluating the barriers to the new behavior. Before adopting a behavior, one must believe that the magnitude of the obstacles experienced when taking precautions is less than the consequences of his old actions or behaviors. For example from the respondent's answer there is an answer to the compulsion, follow the other person or because forced to think that he did not get immunization but healthy, there are many factors that influence the parents to provide immunization to their children that is social or cultural keyaqinan who assume that immunization is haram / should not be given to children because there are pigs in it, other than that The suggestion of religious leaders, community leaders influence the attitude of obedience to the implementation of the immunization program, and mothers will receive immunization program if recommended although they do not understand the purpose of the immunization itself. There are also parents who refuse explicitly with such reasons as a very strong culture in society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, can be concluded that there is influence of parents behavior in the implementation of Measles Rubella immunization on the acceptability.

REFERENCES

1. WHO. World Health Statistics 2015. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015.
2. Dinkes Kab. Pamekasan. Health Profile of Pamekasan Regency in 2015 (Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Pamekasan Tahun 2015). Pamekasan: Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Pamekasan; 2016.
3. Suwarningsih W, Muninjaya. Challenges and Opportunities on Question Generation (Tantangan dan Peluang pada Question Generation). Jurnal Sistem Informasi (JSI). 2011;6:719-730.
4. Kemenkes RI. Technical Guidelines for the Rubella Measles Immunization Campaign (Petunjuk Teknis Kampanye Imunisasi Measles Rubella (MR)). Jakarta: Kemenkes RI; 2017.
5. Ranuh IGN. Immunization Guidelines in Indonesia (Pedoman Imunisasi di Indonesia). Jakarta: Badan Penerbit Ikatan Dokter Anak Indonesia; 2009.
6. Hadi S, Chen. Factors Affecting the Accuracy of Immunization (Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Ketepatan Pemberian Imunisasi). Yogyakarta: Andi Offset; 2007.
7. Noor H, Zairin. Textbook for Musculoskeletal Disorders (Buku Ajar Gangguan Muskuloskeletal). Jakarta: Salemba Medika; 2012.
8. Kasnyah N. Decision Making Process in Disease Healing (Proses Pengambilan Keputusan dalam Penyembuhan Penyakit). Dissertation. Yogyakarta: Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Gajah Mada Yogyakarta; 2014.
9. Smitt, Negussie A, Kassahun W, Assegid S, Hagan K. Factors Associated with Incomplete Childhood Immunization in Arbogona District, Southern Ethiopia: A Case-Control Study. BMC Public Health. 2011;16(27):1-9.

Parental Behavior Toward Measles Rubella Immunization on Toddler Based on Parents Acceptability at Tampojung Pregi Pamekasan

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%

SIMILARITY INDEX

4%

INTERNET SOURCES

12%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

"1st Annual Conference of Midwifery", Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2020

Publication

6%

2

"Abstracts of the Asian Congress of Nutrition 2019", Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2019

Publication

3%

3

Submitted to Universitas Hasanuddin

Student Paper

2%

4

mafiadoc.com

Internet Source

1%

5

repository.uksw.edu

Internet Source

1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off