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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/12253
DOI URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/12253

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ANALYSIS OF MOTHER BEHAVIOR IN GIVING BASIC IMMUNIZATION AS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF PREVENTION OF DEATH IN INFANTS

Fika Lestari[1], Dina Andriani[2], Nuriah Arma[3], Novy Ramini[3], Yessy Syahradesi[2] and Yusnaini[2]

1. Akademi Kebidanan Nurul Hasanah.
2. STIKes Nurul Hasanah Kutacane.
3. Institut Kesehatan Helvetia.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History
Received: 31 October 2020
Final Accepted: 30 November 2020
Published: December 2020

Key words:-
Behavior, Mother, Basic Immunization, Baby

Abstract

Basic immunization is a means of preventing serious infections that result in death in infants. A successful immunization program can provide high immunization coverage. Basic immunization is related to maternal behavior. This study aims to analyze the behavior of mothers in providing basic immunization to infants during the Covid-19 pandemic. The design used in this research is descriptive analytic. The study population was all mothers who had babies. The sampling technique was total sampling, which means that the entire population was used as the research sample and met the inclusion criteria, namely 99 mothers. The results showed that the mother's behavior in giving basic immunization to infants in good category was 27.3%, 27.3% enough and 45.5% less. So it can be concluded that there are still mothers who have not given complete basic immunization to babies. Therefore it is important for health workers to provide counseling for married couples about basic immunization for babies. It is hoped that the support of the couple can take the right action to maintain the health of the baby.

Introduction:-

Newborns already have natural antibodies, but this immunity can only last a few weeks or months. In addition, babies will be susceptible to various types of diseases. Munoz et al. (2018), basic immunization is a prevention of serious infections that result in infant mortality.

Infant mortality occurs due to various diseases that can be prevented by immunization. According to Rubin et al., (2015), immunization can protect infant mortality from infectious diseases. So the complete basic immunization can maintain the baby's immunity.

The complete basic immunization program according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia no. 42 of 2013 must be given to infants before the age of one year, which consists of Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), diphtheria pertussis Tetanus-Hepatitis B-haemophillus influenzae type B (DPT-HB-HiB), hepatitis B in newborns, polio and measles (Kemenkes RI., 2013). A successful immunization program can provide high immunization coverage.

Corresponding Author:- Fika Lestari
Address:- Akademi Kebidanan Nurul Hasanah.

The Study Noh et al., (2018) identified basic immunization given to infants under five weeks of age. According to Buffarini, Barros, & Silveira, (2020), basic immunization in children in Brazil found that 81% of hepatitis A immunization, 97% of BCG immunization and 77% complete basic immunization. So there are still children who have not received complete basic immunization.

Basic immunization is related to maternal behavior. According to Wuneh et al. (2019), the use of health services by mothers in getting basic immunization is still low. Benova, Campbell, & Ploubidis (2014), stated that socio-economic inequality is a consideration for mothers in getting basic immunization.

Based on the initial survey I conducted in Kutacane, there were 33 babies, 7 babies (21.2%) who received complete immunization were incomplete, 26 respondents (78.8). The role of a mother in the immunization program is very important, so an understanding of immunization is needed.Likewise with the knowledge, beliefs and health behavior of parents.Lack of socialization from health workers causes the problem of low understanding, understanding and compliance of mothers in the immunization program.

So that people think immunization causes their children to become sick, disabled or even die, the understanding of the community, especially parents, is still lacking about immunization, and the motivation of parents to give immunizations to their children is still low. Based on the above background, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title Analysis of Mother Behavior in Giving Basic Immunizations to Babies During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Methods:-

The design used in this research is descriptive analytic where the researcher wants to analyze the behavior of the mother in giving basic immunization to babies during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This research was conducted from January 2 to June 5, 2020 in Alas Marancar, Kutacane - Indonesia. The study population was all mothers who had babies. The sampling technique was total sampling, which means that the entire population was used as the research sample and met the inclusion criteria, namely 99 mothers.

The research instrument was developed based on the concept of mother's knowledge and behavior in providing basic immunization. The data that had been collected were analyzed univariately to see the frequency and percentage of each variable.

Results:-

The results of research conducted in Kutacane, Aceh Tenggara are as follows:

Table 1:- Frequency Distribution Respondent Characteristics.

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
20 – 30 years	75	75.8
31 – 40 years	24	24.2
Education		
Primary School	8	8.1
Junior/Senior High School	61	61.6
Bachelor	30	30.3
Total	99	100

Table 1 above shows that most of the respondents were 20-30 years old and most of the respondents had a junior / senior high school education.

Table 2:- Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge About Basic Immunization.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	33	33.3

Enough	27	27.3
Less	39	39.4
Total	99	100.

Table 2 above shows that almost some respondents with less knowledge

Table 3:- Frequency Distribution of Mother Behavior in Giving Basic Immunization.

Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	27	27.3
Enough	27	27.3
Less	45	45.4
Total	99	100

Table 3 above shows that most of the respondents with poor behavior gave basic immunizations to babies

Discussion:-

The results showed that almost half of the respondents did not provide basic immunization to infants. This is in accordance with the study Noh et al. (2018) that a small proportion of complete basic immunization is given to children under five weeks of age. According to Hargono, Megatsari, Artanti, Nindya, & Wulandari, (2020), basic immunization is lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

According to the researcher's analysis, respondents did not provide basic immunization to infants. This is because the respondents' knowledge about basic immunization is still lacking. However, there are several possible reasons for this, where respondents are worried about the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic. So respondents took the initiative not to provide basic immunizations at health facilities so that their babies would avoid being infected with Covid-19. In addition, support from partners in the success of basic immunization in infants is also important. Otsuka-Ono, Hori, Ohta, Uemura, & Kamibeppu, (2019), mother's behavior in providing basic immunization to children must be supported by the partner.

Conclusion:-

The results of the study can be concluded that most of the mother's behavior in providing basic immunization to infants is still lacking. Therefore, health workers need to prepare procedures and dissemination of basic immunization during a critical condition or the Covid-19 pandemic as well as counseling on basic immunization also involving partners.

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