

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI KEPATUHAN IMUNISASI BADUTA DI DESA MANGLIAWAN

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Imunisasi anak di Indonesia merupakan program kesehatan masyarakat yang krusial untuk mencegah penyakit menular. Data terbaru menunjukkan bahwa cakupan imunisasi anak masih rendah di beberapa daerah. Rendahnya angka partisipasi imunisasi pada anak di Indonesia dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor seperti dukungan keluarga, masalah jarak, masalah waktu, komunikasi tenaga kesehatan, persepsi dan keyakinan individu, dampak fisik (KIPI), ketidakterediaan vaksin, serta pengetahuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui mengetahui determinan (pengetahuan, sarana dan prasarana dan keterjangkauan tempat pelayanan, dukungan keluarga, serta peran petugas kesehatan) yang memengaruhi kepatuhan imunisasi baduta di Desa Mangliawan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kuantitatif pendekatan *cross-sectional* Menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling* didapatkan sampel sebanyak 75 responden, dengan variabel tingkat pengetahuan ibu, sarana prasarana, dukungan keluarga, peran petugas kesehatan, dan kepatuhan imunisasi baduta.

Hasil penelitian dari 75 responden didapat hamper seluruh memiliki nilai pengetahuan baik (84%), seluruhnya menilai sarana dan prasarana imunisasi memadai, lengkap, dan terjangkau (100%), sebagian besar responden mendapatkan dukungan yang baik dari keluarga (74,7%) serta seluruhnya menilai peran petugas kesehatan di desa Mangliawan berperan aktif dan profesional (100%).

Analisis menggunakan uji statistik *Spearman Rank* didapatkan hasil pengetahuan $p = 0,000 < 0,05$; sarana dan prasarana $p = 0,774 < 0,05$; dukungan keluarga $p = 0,000 < 0,05$; serta peran petugas kesehatan $p = 0,813 < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan penelitian yaitu adanya hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dan dukungan keluarga terhadap kepatuhan imunisasi baduta. Hal ini menunjukkan peningkatan pengetahuan, kesadaran, serta tingkat partisipasi baik pada ibu baduta maupun anggota keluarga lainnya berbanding lurus pada tingkat kepatuhan imunisasi anak.

**Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Sarana dan Prsarana, Dukungan Keluarga, Peran
Petugas Kesehatan, Kepatuhan Imunisasi**

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNIZATION COMPLIANCE OF TODDLERS IN MANGLIAWAN VILLAGE

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Child immunization in Indonesia is a crucial public health program to prevent infectious diseases. The latest data shows that child immunization coverage is still low in several areas. The low rate of immunization participation in children in Indonesia is influenced by various factors such as family support, distance issues, time issues, health worker communication, individual perceptions and beliefs, physical impacts (KIP), unavailability of vaccines, and knowledge. This study aims to determine the determinants (knowledge, facilities and infrastructure and accessibility of service locations, family support, and the role of health workers) that influence compliance with immunization of toddlers in Mangliawan Village.

This study uses a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. Using a simple random sampling technique, a sample of 75 respondents was obtained, with variables of maternal knowledge level, facilities and infrastructure, family support, the role of health workers, and compliance with immunization of toddlers.

The results of the study from 75 respondents showed that almost all had good knowledge scores (84%), all considered the immunization facilities and infrastructure to be adequate, complete, and affordable (100%), most respondents received good support from their families (74.7%) and all considered the role of health workers in Mangliawan village to be active and professional (100%).

Analysis using the Spearman Rank statistical test obtained the results of knowledge $p = 0.000 < 0.05$; facilities and infrastructure $p = 0.774 < 0.05$; family support $p = 0.000 < 0.05$; and the role of health workers $p = 0.813 < 0.05$.

The conclusion of the study is that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and family support on compliance with toddler immunization. This shows that an increase in knowledge, awareness, and participation levels in both toddler mothers and other family members is directly proportional to the level of child immunization compliance.

Keywords: Knowledge, Facilities and Infrastructure, Family Support, Role of Health Workers, Immunization Compliance