

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

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**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PEMBERIAN
IMUNISASI CAMPAK PADA ANAK USIA 12-24 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS JAMBAK KABUPATEN PASAMAN BARAT TAHUN 2014**

xii + 71 halaman, 24 tabel, 3 gambar, 11 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Pemberian imunisasi Campak berperan penting dalam menurunkan angka kesakitan dan kematian anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemberian imunisasi Campak pada anak usia 12-24 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jambak Kabupaten Pasaman Barat tahun 2014.

Metode

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross sectional study*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu yang memiliki anak usia 12-24 bulan yang berada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jambak Kabupaten Pasaman Barat dengan jumlah sampel 100 responden. Metode pengambilan sampel secara *multistage sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil

Hasil analisis univariat didapatkan (51%) tidak memberikan imunisasi Campak, tingkat pendidikan rendah (56%), kepercayaan yang kurang baik (58%), ketercapaian fasilitas yang jauh (57%), dan tidak mendapat dukungan petugas (56%). Serta (44%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan rendah, sikap negatif (49%), dan responden menyatakan tidak tersedianya fasilitas (47%). Hasil analisis bivariat diketahui adanya hubungan tingkat pendidikan ($p= 0,047$), tingkat pengetahuan ($p= 0,001$), sikap ($p= 0,009$), dan dukungan petugas ($p= 0,047$) dengan pemberian imunisasi Campak pada anak. Namun tidak adanya hubungan kepercayaan ($p=0,112$), ketercapaian fasilitas ($p= 0,073$), dan ketersediaan fasilitas ($p= 0,157$) dengan pemberian imunisasi Campak pada anak.

Kesimpulan

Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan lebih dari separoh responden tidak memberikan imunisasi Campak, tingkat pendidikan rendah, kepercayaan yang kurang baik, ketercapaian fasilitas yang jauh, dan tidak mendapat dukungan petugas. Serta kurang dari separoh responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan rendah, sikap negatif, dan responden menyatakan tidak tersedianya fasilitas. Ada hubungan tingkat pendidikan, tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan dukungan petugas dengan pemberian imunisasi Campak. Puskesmas Jambak harus lebih aktif mensosialisasikan dan memberikan penyuluhan mengenai penting dan manfaat dari imunisasi Campak.

Daftar Pustaka : 32 (2001-2013)

Kata Kunci : imunisasi campak tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan petugas

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**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEASLES IMMUNIZATION IN
CHILDREN AGED 12-24 MONTHS IN WORKING AREA OF JAMBAK
HEALTH CENTER WEST PASAMAN REGENCY 2014**

xii + 71 pages, 24 tables, 3 pictures, 11 appendices

ABSTRACT

Research Objectives

Measles immunization an important role in reducing infant morbidity and mortality. This study aims to determine the factors associated with measles immunization in children aged 12-24 months in working area of Jambak Health Center West Pasaman Regency 2014.

Method

This type of research is a cross sectional study. The population in this study were all mothers of children aged 12-24 months who are in working area Jambak Health Center West Pasaman Regency with a sample of 100 respondents. The sampling method is a multistage sampling. Collecting data using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate.

Result

Results of univariate analysis found (51%) did not measles immunization, had a low education level (56%), had a poor confidence (58%), had distant achievement facility (57%), and does not have the officer support (56%). As well as (44%) had low knowledge levels, had a negative attitude (49%), and said that the availability of facilities (47%). The results of the bivariate analysis known of the relationship of education level ($p=0.047$), the level of knowledge ($p=0.001$), attitude ($p=0.009$), and officer support ($p = 0.047$) with Measles immunization in children. However, there is no relationship the poor confidence ($p=0.112$), achievement of facilities ($p=0.073$), and the availability of facilities ($p=0.157$) with Measles immunization in children.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that more than half of respondents did not measles immunization, had a low education level, had a poor confidence, had distant achievement facility, and does not have the officer support. As well as less than half of respondents had low knowledge levels, had a negative attitude, and said that the availability of facilities. there is relationship level of education, level of knowledge, attitudes and officer support to measles immunization in children. Jambak Health Center needs to be more actively socialize and provide essential education about the benefits of immunization and measles.

References : 32 (2001-2013)

Keywords : Measles imunization, level of education, knowledge, attitudes, officer support