

FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI KETEPATAN KUNJUNGAN
IMUNISASI BAYI PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID 19
DI UPT PUSKESMAS CANGKREP TAHUN 2021

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Situasi pandemi COVID-19 berdampak pada pelaksanaan pelayanan kesehatan termasuk imunisasi. Puskesmas Cangkrep dalam 2 tahun terakhir cakupan imunisasi tidak memenuhi target. Hasil wawancara dengan ibu yang membawa bayinya untuk imunisasi mengatakan bahwa dalam situasi pandemi covid 19 merasa takut untuk pergi ke Puskesmas dengan alasan bisa tertular covid 19. Berdasarkan register imunisasi tahun 2021 di Puskesmas Cangkrep, cakupan imunisasi yang paling rendah adalah Desa Pacekelan yaitu desa yang jaraknya paling jauh dengan cakupan dibawah 60%.

Tujuan Penelitian: Menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi ketepatan kunjungan imunisasi bayi di masa pandemi Covid-19 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cangkrep

Metodologi Penelitian: Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah ibu bayi yang imunisasi dalam kurun waktu bulan Januari-Oktober tahun 2021 di wilayah Puskesmas Cangkrep sebanyak 102 ibu bayi. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 55 ibu yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Analisis data menggunakan *chi square*.

Hasil: Karakteristik variabel penelitian sebagian besar pengetahuan responden adalah baik (74,5%), tingkat ketakutan responden sangat ringan (65,5%), responden mendapatkan akses jadwal (94,5%), akses jarak ≤ 5 km (81,8%), akses biaya \leq Rp.60.000,- (89,1%), dan kunjungan imunisasi tepat waktu (70,9%). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ($p=0.006$), ketakutan ($p=0.33$) dan jarak rumah ($p=0,004$) dengan ketepatan kunjungan imunisasi bayi di wilayah Puskesmas Cangkrep.

Kesimpulan: Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap ketepatan kunjungan imunisasi bayi di wilayah Puskesmas Cangkrep adalah jarak rumah (OR=6.77, 95% CI =1,198-37.214)

Kata kunci: ketepatan kunjungan imunisasi, faktor yang mempengaruhi

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED THE ACCURACY OF VISIT
CHILDREN IMMUNIZATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
AT UPT PUSKESMAS CANGKREP IN 2021**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic situation has an impact on the implementation of health services, including immunization. Puskesmas CangkreP in the last 2 years immunization coverage did not reach the target. The results of interviews with mothers who brought their children for immunization said that in the COVID-19 pandemic situation they were afraid to go to the Puskesmas that they could contract COVID-19. Based on the 2021 immunization register at the CangkreP Health Center, the lowest immunization coverage is Pacekelan Village, which is the village that is the farthest away with coverage below 60%.

Objectives: To analyze the factors that affect the accuracy of infant immunization visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in Puskesmas CangkreP

Research Methodology: This type of research is analytic observational with a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study use the purposive sampling method. The population in this study were mothers of children who were immunized in the period January-October 2021 in the Puskesmas CangkreP as many as 102 mothers. Samples was 55 which met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data analysis using chi square.

Results: The characteristics of the research variables most of the respondents' knowledge is good (74.5%), the level of fear of the respondents is very light (65.5%), respondents have access to schedules (94.5%), remote access 5 km (81.8%), access to a fee of Rp.60,000, - (89.1%), and respondents made immunization visits on time (70.9%). There was a significant relationship between knowledge ($p=0.006$), fear ($p=0.33$) and distance from home ($p=0.004$) with the accuracy of infant immunization visits in Puskesmas CangkreP.

Conclusion: The most dominant factor the accuracy of children immunization visits in Puskesmas CangkreP is the distance from the house (OR=6.77, 95% CI =1.198-37,214)

Keywords: Accuracy of immunization visits, associated factors