

The Relationship Between Mother's Attitude and Giving Complete Basic Immunization to Infants Aged 12-24 Months

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Abstract

Introduction: Immunizations are important to be given to babies to prevent disease. The complete basic immunization coverage at the Muara Kaman Health Center in 2020 was 65.9%, not reaching the target of 90%. Attitude is one of the factors that influence the low coverage of complete basic immunization. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between mother's attitude and complete basic immunization in infants aged 12-24 months. **Method:** This type of research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. The sample in this study was a total population of 85 infants aged 12-24 months. **Results and Discussion:** The characteristics of the respondents were mostly between 20-35 years old (54.1%), multiparity parity (63.6%), secondary education (58.8%) and housewife work (52.9%). The description of the mother's attitude towards giving complete basic immunization is mostly positive, namely 60%. The description of complete basic immunization for infants aged 12-24 months is mostly complete, namely 67.1%. There is a relationship between mother's attitude and complete basic immunization with a p value of 0.000. **Conclusion:** there is a relationship between mother's attitude and giving complete basic immunization because negative attitudes tend not to pay attention to the schedule of giving complete basic immunization to their babies and positive attitudes will have a greater chance of mothers giving exclusive breastfeeding

Keywords: Mother's Attitude, Complete Basic Immunization, Infants

Introduction

The success of immunization programs can provide high immunization coverage and maintain existing immunity in the community (Sari et al., 2022). However, basic immunization coverage is influenced by various factors, among others, officer attitude, immunization location, officer attendance, maternal age, mother's education level, family income level per month, trust in the adverse effects of immunization, mother's employment status, family tradition, mother's level of knowledge, family attitudes and support (Rahmawati & Isyani, 2018).

Giving complete basic immunization to infants is one of the health behaviors, therefore the realization or absence of these behaviors is related to various factors (Arda et al., 2018). Some factors related to the completeness of basic immunization include several things including knowledge, motives, experience, work, family support, Integrated Healthcare Center facilities, environment, attitudes, health workers, income, and education.

Mothers who have a positive attitude about the completeness of immunization know the benefits of complete immunization in their babies and what diseases can occur if the mother does not provide immunization (Notoatmodjo, 2018). This shows that attitude will affect a person's behavior towards what is done, a good attitude will certainly support the success of basic immunization implementation (Tampubolon, 2021). So that a good attitude becomes an important support that someone must have. Research in line with research conducted by Fitriani (2018) in his thesis entitled the relationship between parental education level, work, attitude, knowledge, family support with the accuracy of providing basic immunization at the Tanjung Seloka Care Health Center.

Based on data at the Muara Siran Auxiliary Health Center, of the 22 babies, 16 babies (72.3%) received complete basic immunization (Muara Siran Pustu Data, 2022). A preliminary study conducted by researchers through interviews on December 10, 2022 of mothers who had babies aged 12-24 months as many as 5 people did not provide complete immunization to their babies and 5 people gave their babies complete immunization, mothers who did not provide immunization stated that immunization was not given completely because they considered immunization not important because so far, the baby was healthy and there were no problems. The purpose of this study is the purpose of research on the relationship between maternal attitudes and the provision of complete basic immunization for infants aged 12-24 months in the work area of the Muara Siran Pustu in 2023

Method

This type of research uses *analytical descriptive* with a *cross-sectional* research design. The population in this study was all infants aged 12-24 months as many as 85 babies. The sampling technique uses *total sampling* with a total sample of 85 babies.

The instrument for breast milk production uses a questionnaire sheet using a Likert scale with *favorable* and *unfavorable forms* to determine the mother's attitude towards complete basic immunization. The dependent variable is the complete basic immunization

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while the independent variable is the mother's attitude. The data were analyzed univariately explaining each of the variables of maternal attitude and complete basic immunization. Analysis of univariate data in research with the frequency distribution and proportion of each variable. And the data were analyzed bivariately to see the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable using the Chi Square *test*.

Result and Discussion

Result

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics in the Muara Siran Pustu Working Area in 2023

	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age of Respondent	< 20 years	8	9,4
	20-35 years	46	54,1
	> 35 years old	31	36,5
Paritas	Primipara	22	25,9
	Multipartisan	56	63,6
	Grandaunt	7	8,2
Education	Low	23	27,1
	Medium	50	58,8
	Tall	12	14,1
Work	Housewife	45	52,9
	Civil Employed	7	8,2
	Honor	13	15,3
	Tourist	20	23,6
	Total	85	100

Based on table 1 above, of the 85 respondents, most respondents aged between 20-35 years as many as 46 people (54.1%), parity is mostly multiparity as many as 56 people (63.6%), the education level of respondents is mostly secondary education as many as 50 people (58.8%) and the respondents' occupation is mostly IRT which is 45 people (52.9%).

Analisa Univariate Attitude

Table 2

Distribution of Attitude Frequency in for Infants Aged 12-24 Months in the Muara Siran Pustu Work Area in 2023

No.	Attitude	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Positive	51	60,0
2.	Negative	34	40,0
	Total	85	100

Based on table 2 of the 85 respondents, most of them are 50 people (60%) have a positive attitude and the remaining 34 people (40%) have a negative attitude.

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Complete Basic Immunization

Table 3

Provision of Complete Basic Immunization for Infants Aged 12-24 Months in the Muara Siran Pustu Work Area in 2023

No.	Complete Basic Immunization	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Complete	57	67,1
2.	Incomplete	28	32,9
	Total	85	100

Based on table 3, of the 85 respondents, most of them are 57 people (67.1%) who provide complete basic immunization to infants and a small part of 28 people (32.9%) do not provide complete basic immunization.

Analisa Bivariate

Table 4

Crosstab of the Relationship between Mothers and Complete Basic Immunization for Infants Aged 12-24 Months in the Working Area of Muara Siran Center in 2023

Mother's Attitude	Complete Basic Immunization				Total		ρ -value	CI 95 %
	Complete		Incomplete					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Positive	48	94,1	3	5,9	51	100	0,000	44,444 11,035-179,010
Negative	9	26,5	25	73,5	34	100		
Total	57	67,1	28	32,9	85	100		

The results of the Odds Ratio (OR) analysis obtained a value of 44.444 with a Confidence Interval (CI) value of 11.035-179.010, this means that mothers who have a positive attitude have a 44.444 times greater chance of providing complete basic immunization compared to mothers who have a negative attitude, where the lowest chance of giving complete basic immunization is 11 times and the highest is 179 times.

Discussion

Characteristics of Respondents

The results showed that most respondents were aged between 20-35 years, which is 54.1%, this shows that most pregnant women are in healthy reproductive age, namely the age of 20-35 years. The results showed that mothers who provided complete basic immunizations were almost entirely over 20 years old, this is because it is generally related to the thought process. Wulan & Hasibuan, 2020) Age is the background of a person's mindset or perspective, the more mature a person's age should be, the more logical or mature the person's mindset. The results showed that most respondents had a high school education level of 58.8%, and based on data mothers who provided complete immunization to their babies had upper secondary education that was graduated from high school but many mothers with low education also provided complete immunization.

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According to Notoatmodjo (2018) Explain that a person's education will affect the way of thinking and making decisions.

Parental education is one of the important factors in children's growth and development. Education is a process of activity in *dasarnya* involving individual and group behavior. The essence of educational activities is the teaching and learning process. The result of the teaching and learning process is the formation of a set of levels of practice, activity, and activity.

The results showed that most respondents were not working or as IRT (63.6%), and children who were fully immunized had non-working mothers or working mothers. Based on the data of most mothers, this explains that most respondents do not work so they have a lot of time to bring babies to health care to bring their children basic immunizations. This is not in accordance with the opinion Ariyani (2020) which states that mothers who are busy working to get additional family income, then the opportunity to come to the immunization service is decreasing

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of Ali's (2016) research in Safitri et al. (2021) who examined the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of working mothers and non-working mothers who stated that it turned out that among non-working mothers there was no difference in their attitudes and behaviors about immunization. Working mothers even though they are busy but understand the importance of complete immunization of their babies so they still try to provide complete immunization.

The results showed that most respondents with multiparity, namely having children between 2-4, which is as much as 59.4%, where mothers who are primiparity, multiparity or grandemulti do not differ in providing complete immunization. Visits to immunization service posts are related to the availability of time for mothers to seek immunization services for their children. Therefore, the total number of children can affect whether there is time for mothers to leave home to get immunization services for their children. In total, many children need a lot of time for mothers to take care of their children, so the availability of time for mothers to visit immunization services is not much.

The results of the study are in line with Lienda's research (2019) which states that there is no relationship between total children and completeness of immunization with a value of $p = 0.434$. So is research Nurbaeti (2021) There is no relationship The total number of children owned does not have much effect on the value of $pvalue = 0.168$ on the completeness of immunization status of children in the Pauh health center.

Overview of Mothers' Attitudes on Complete Basic Immunization

Based on the results of the study showed that most respondents had a positive attitude, which was 60%. This explains that there are still many mothers who view positively the completeness of immunization. But quite a lot have a negative attitude and show that mothers consider that immunization is not important.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Riyanto (2017) in Cantilan Village, Kagungan Village, Kasemen District, Serang City, with the results of the frequency distribution of respondents' attitudes about basic immunization

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implementation behavior in toddlers obtained by 30.3% have a negative attitude. Based on these results, the less supportive attitude of the mother can be possible related to the mother's knowledge about the benefits of the completeness of basic immunization that is not good so that they do not consider the importance of giving basic immunization and this is also related to the level of education of mothers who are mostly graduates of junior high school so that their knowledge is also still lacking.

According to researchers, many mothers' attitudes are positive because the problem of immunization has become a government program to the Integrated Healthcare Center level, and the achievement of Integrated Healthcare Center is quite high, although there are still those who consider immunization unimportant and prefer not to immunize their babies because of several factors that influence such as cultural factors, lack of knowledge or other factors.

Complete Basic Immunization Picture

Based on the results of the study showed that from 85 respondents most respondents gave basic immunization completely to their babies, namely 67.1%, but there were still 32.9% of babies who did not get complete immunization. This explains that the achievement of complete basic immunization is still below the target of Public Health Center, which is 70%.

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of previous research by Riyanto (2018) in Cantilan Village, Kagungan Village, Kasemen District, Serang City, with the results of the frequency distribution of basic immunization implementation in toddlers obtained by 65.8% with complete immunization behavior. Based on these results, the low coverage of basic immunization in the study respondents (36.26%) can be made possible by not disseminating information to all mothers who have toddlers and obstacles that cause mothers not to come to Integrated Healthcare Center to immunize their babies related to their work that helps their husbands to work as farmers and garden.

According to researchers, mothers who have not provided complete immunization to their children are due to environmental and cultural factors and do not believe that complete basic immunization in children is important, because with the influence of thinking, even without immunization, their children continue to grow well. The lack of understanding by some mothers is the importance of completing basic immunization in their children. The results showed that the basic immunization that many babies do not give is DPT immunization, this is because mothers feel worried if their babies are hot after immunization

The Relationship between Maternal Attitudes and Complete Basic Immunization in Infants

Based on the results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal attitudes and the provision of complete basic immunization with a significant value of 0.000. This explains that mothers who have a positive attitude tend to

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provide complete basic immunization with a chance of 44,444, meaning that mothers who have a positive attitude will have a chance of 44,444 times to give immunization flexibly compared to mothers who have a negative attitude.

The relationship between maternal attitudes and the completeness of complete basic immunization is illustrated by the percentage of infants whose complete basic immunization is greater than the percentage of mothers with negative attitudes. These results are in accordance with the theory that states that a person's behavior is influenced by his attitude towards it. Attitude is also the readiness or willingness to act, and is not the exercise of any motive. Attitude describes a person's likes or dislikes for objects, obtained from experience or from the closest person (Notoatmodjo, 2017).

This result has similar results with research conducted by Umaroh (2018) in the Working area of the Kertasura Health Center, Sukoharjo Regency with the results showing a meaningful relationship between maternal attitudes and immunization completeness with a p value: 0.001. Demikain is also research conducted by Fitriani (2018) in his thesis entitled the relationship between parental education level, work, attitude, knowledge, family support with the accuracy of providing basic immunization at the Tanjung Seloka Care Health Center.

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Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis using the *chi square* test, a p value of $0.000 \leq \alpha$ (0.05) was obtained, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between maternal attitudes and the provision of complete basic immunization for infants aged 12-24 months in the Muara Siran Pustu work area in 2023.

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