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Relationships Education Level Completed Immunization Mother With Baby Basics At Age 12 Months In Puskesmas Kampar Kiri Hilir 2019

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Abstract- *The purpose of health development is to achieve a healthy ability for each resident in order to realize the optimal degree of public health (Budioro, 2001). In the sphere of health care, preventive field is a top priority in implementing the National Health System (NHS) immunization is one form of health intervention that is very effective in reducing the mortality rate of infants and toddlers (Ranuh, 2008). Achievement of Universal Child Immunization (UCI) is the achievement of a complete primary immunization in infants (0-11 months). UCI is a picture of the village or villages with ≥ 80% (Gavi, 2018). This research is an observational analytic study with case control study design, research that began with mengidentifikasikelompok with certain effects (cases) and without the effects of groups (control). The research sample some babies who have reached the age of 12 months from the population cases. The results showed the above table, it is known that out of 30 respondents in incomplete immunization status, 14 respondents (23.3%) had one child and who had> 1 child as much as 16 respondents (26.7%). Of the 30 respondents to the full immunization status, 8 respondents (13.33%) have one child and 22 respondents (36.7%) had> 1 child. The results of the analysis obtained from the chi square test showed that the p value 0.108 (> α = 0.05), so that Ha is rejected,*

Keywords : *12 month old infant, mother Education, Scarcity of Basic Immunization*

1. Introduction

Health development goals is to achieve a healthy ability for each resident in order to realize the optimal degree of public health as one of the goals for the general policy of national goals. In order for health sector development goals to be realized, we need a structure that reflects Indonesian efforts in promoting optimal health status and as an embodiment of such efforts formed the national health system (Budioro, 2001).

Achievement of Universal Child Immunization (UCI) is the achievement of a complete primary immunization in infants (0-11 months). UCI village is a picture of the village or villages with ≥ 80% of babies in the village had to get fully immunized within a year. Based on data from health Kampar Kiri Hilir village known to the coverage at the health center or Kampar Kiri Hilir in 2006 amounted to 77.27%, in 2007 amounted to 82.00%, in 2008 amounted to 54.55%, and in 2017 amounted to 95.45 %. (Department of Health, 2017).

Based on these data still two immunization coverage has not met the target of ≥ 80%, ie polio3 and polio4 (PHC Kampar Kiri Hilir, 2017). Therefore researchers interested in studying what factors related to the completeness of basic immunization in infants at the venue. According to the theory of Lawrence Green (1980), the person's behavior or public health is influenced by three factors including predisposing factors (predisposing factors), enabling factor (enabling factors), and reinforcing factor (factor amplifier).

Lawrence Green The application of the theory of the elements predisposing factors include maternal education level baby, the baby's mother knowledge level about basic immunization, maternal employment status, household income, number of children in the family, and family support. Enabling element manifested in the physical environment is the availability of facilities or the means for immunization and affordability to the immunization services. Elements reinforcing factors include attitudes and behavior of immunization workers and volunteers (Soekidjo Notoatmodjo, 2003).

2. Research methods

This research is an observational analytic study with case control study design, the research starts with mengidentifikasikelompok with certain effects (cases) and without the effects of groups (control).

3. Result

a. Research result

1) Univariate analysis

Table 1. The frequency distribution of mother's education level with complete basic immunization in infants aged 12 months in work areas downstream community health centers left Kampar 2019

No.	Education	amount	%
1	Low (SD-SMP)	36	60
2	High (SMA-PT)	24	40
amount		60	100

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the less educated respondents (SD - SMP) as many as 36 people (60%) and highly educated respondents (SMA - PT) as many as 24 people (40%).

2) Bivariate analysis

Table 2. The relationship between maternal education level with complete basic immunization

Work	Complete basic immunization status						The p-value	OR
	Incomplete			Complete		Total		
	n	%	N	%	N	%		
Low (SD, SMP)	23	38.3	13	21.7	36	60	0,008	4.297
High (SMA-PT)	7	11.7	17	28.3	24	40		
amount	30	50.0	30	50	60	100		

Based on Table 2. The results of the analysis obtained from the chi square test showed that the p value of 0.008 (<α = 0.05), which means that there is a relationship between maternal education level with complete basic immunization in infants in the working area of Puskesmas Kampar Kiri Hilir. Calculation of risk estimate, the value of the odds ratio (OR) = 4.297, so it can be concluded that the respondents with low level of education have a risk of 4.297 times do not give to their children are fully immunized compared to respondents with higher education levels in the mother.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results showed no relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers with complete basic immunization in infants at Puskesmas Kampar Kiri Hilir. It is based on the analysis results obtained with chi square test p value = 0.008 (p value <0.05). Calculation of risk estimate, the value of the odds ratio (OR) = 4.297, so it can be concluded mothers with a high level of knowledge tend to give to their children are fully immunized, whereas mothers with low knowledge level had 4.297 times the risk of not fully immunized to their children.

The results are consistent with previous studies (2008) which states that there is a relationship between knowledge of mothers with complete immunization of infants, with p = 0.001 (p <0.05). There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers with complete immunization of infants according to the theory which stated that a person taking action and being driven by a knowledge. This is because knowledge is the domain that is essential to the formation of a person's actions (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

Knowledge mother is as one of the factors that facilitate (predisposing factors) with change in behavior, especially immunize children. This is in accordance with the revenue L.Green in

Notoatmodjo Soekidjo book (2003), which states that one of the determinants of behavior change is the presence of predisposing factors (predisposing factors) which includes the level of knowledge.

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