

Support from Health Workers for the Participation of Mothers and Babies for Immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency

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ABSTRACT

Maintaining the health of infants can be done by preventing and improving health through immunization. support from health workers has a role in increasing the willingness of mothers of babies/toddlers to be immunized by empowering posyandu. The aim of this research is to analyze the effect of support from health workers on mothers' participation in immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency. This research uses a correlational analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. The samples in this study were mothers who had 1 year old babies at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency in June 2022, totaling 32 respondents. Sampling in this study used simple random sampling technique. Data collection using questionnaires. Data analysis to see the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable used the chi square statistical test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The research results showed that of the 32 respondents, the majority of respondents received good health support, namely 21 respondents (65.7 %) and the majority of respondents actively participated in carrying out immunization, namely 20 respondents (62.5%). The results of data analysis using the chi square statistical test showed that the P value was $< \alpha 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), which means that there was an influence of support from health workers on the participation of mothers in babies for immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency. Good health will influence the mother's participation in immunization at the posyandu.

Keywords: Immunization, Participation of Mothers and Babies, Support of Health Workers

INTRODUCTION

Immunization is the formation of antibodies which are useful for increasing a person's immunity so that it can prevent or reduce the consequences of transmission of diseases that can be prevented by immunization (PD3I). Diseases that can be prevented by immunization include liver cancer with the Hepatitis B (HB) vaccine, tuberculosis with the BCG vaccine, polio with the Polio vaccine, measles, rubella with the MR vaccine, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis with the DTP vaccine. However, in reality, many mothers are still afraid to take their children to be immunized, this is due to the lack of support from health workers, besides that access to health services is quite far which is also the cause of the lack of maternal participation in immunization.

In 2020, complete basic immunization coverage nationally was 83.3%. This figure does not meet the 2020 Strategic Plan target of 92.9%. The achievement of complete basic immunization indicators in Central Kalimantan Province in 2020 only reached 64.76% and East Kotawaringin Regency ranks fourth lowest among districts or cities in Central Kalimantan with complete basic immunization coverage of only 61.04%. This coverage still has not reached the target. the minimum is 80%. (Central Kalimantan Provincial Health Office, 2020). The highest

immunization coverage in East Kotawaringin Regency in 2021 is in Mentawa Baru Ketapang District with a total of 1,800 children under five, while the lowest immunization coverage is in Bukit Santuei District, namely 144 children under five. (East Kotawaringin District Health Office, 2021). Based on data on immunization coverage at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District in 2021, data showed that immunization coverage was 48 (51.7%) children under five from the specified immunization coverage target of 93 children under five.

From the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District in February 2022 by conducting interviews with 10 mothers who brought their children to the posyandu, 6 mothers (60%) said they did not participate in immunization due to the mother's lack of knowledge about immunization, namely that the mother was worried. and fear that their child will have a fever after immunization. Apart from that, there is a lack of support from health workers in providing comprehensive information about the importance of immunization, such as the absence of information on the immunization schedule for mothers of toddlers so that mothers do not come at the time of immunization. This is because the internet network is difficult and many mothers still use old cellphones, so information is not conveyed properly, apart from the lack of activity of posyandu cadres in providing immunization schedules to mothers of toddlers. while 4 (40%) mothers said they participated in immunization, this was due to the mother's good knowledge, the mother believed that it was important to carry out immunization because it could increase the child's immunity so that it could prevent or reduce the consequences of disease transmission.

The success of the immunization program itself cannot be separated from the role and support of Human Resources (HR) or health workers, the availability and empowerment of human resources is very much needed as well as the commitment of health workers to disseminate information about immunization and actions to provide immunizations to babies/toddlers. (Arofah, 2018) Health workers in this case are immunization officers who have a role in increasing the willingness of mothers who have babies/toddlers to be immunized by empowering posyandu, meaning that the immunization program will be achieved optimally if the community also participates in the program, and this participation can be realized if the community is also empowered.

Based on the above background, researchers are interested in conducting research on the support of health workers for the participation of mothers of babies for immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency.

METHODS

This research uses a correlational analytical design with a cross sectional approach. The samples in this study were mothers who had 1 year old babies at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency in June 2022, totaling 32 respondents. Sampling in this study used simple random sampling technique. Data collection using questionnaires. Data analysis to see the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable uses the chi square statistical test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. General data

Table 4.1
Frequency distribution of respondents based on maternal age, education, employment and parity at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District East Kotawaringin Regency.

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<20 tahun	3	9,3
20-30 tahun	24	75,0
>30 tahun	5	15,7
Jumlah	32	100
Pendidikan	Frekuensi	Prosentase (%)
SD	5	15,6
SMP	10	31,2
SMA	15	46,9
PT	2	6,2
Jumlah	32	100
Pekerjaan	Frekuensi	Prosentase (%)
Tidak Bekerja (IRT)	23	71,9
Swasta	7	21,9
Wiraswasta	0	0
PNS	2	6,2
Jumlah	32	100
Paritas	Frekuensi	Prosentase (%)
Primipara	12	37,5
Multipara	16	50,0
Grandemulti	4	12,5
Jumlah	32	100

Based on table 4.1, it was found that the majority of respondents were aged 20-30 years, namely 24 respondents (75.0%), almost half of the respondents had a high school education, namely 15 respondents (46.9%), the majority of respondents were not working (IRT), namely as many as 23 respondents (71.9%) and half of the respondents were multiparous, namely 16 respondents (50.0%).

2. Special Data

A. Support from Health Workers

Table 4.2

Frequency distribution of respondents based on support from health workers at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency

No	Health Worker Support	Frekuensi	Prosentase (%)
1	Good	21	65,7
2	Not Good	11	34,3
	Total	32	100

Based on table 4.2, it was found that the majority of respondents received good health support, namely 21 respondents (65.7%).

B. Participation of the Infant's Mother for Immunization

Table 4.3

Frequency distribution of respondents based on mother's participation in immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency

No	Mother's Participation in Immunization	Frekuensi	Prosentase (%)
1	Active	20	62,5
2	Not Active	12	37,5
	Total	32	100

Based on table 4.3, it was found that the majority of respondents actively participated in immunization, namely 20 respondents (62.5%).

C. Support from health workers for the participation of mothers and babies for immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency

Table 4.6

Cross-tabulation of health workers' support for mothers' participation in immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency

Health Worker Support	Participation of the baby's mother for immunization				Total	
	Active		Not Active			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Good	19	90,5	2	9,5	21	100
Not Good	1	9,1	10	90,9	11	100
Total	20	62,5	12	37,5	32	100

Based on table 4.6, it was found that of the 32 respondents, almost all respondents received good health staff support and actively participated in carrying out immunizations at the posyandu, namely 19 respondents (90.5%)

3. Statistical test results of support from health workers for the participation of mothers of babies for immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency
Table 4.7

Results of statistical tests on the influence of support from health workers on mothers' participation in immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.401 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	17.076	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	22.429	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	19.763	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases ^b	32				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.13.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Based on data analysis using the Chi Square statistical test, it was found that the P value was $< \alpha 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), so H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means that there was an influence of support from health workers on the participation of mothers of babies for immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District. East Kotawaringin Regency

DISCUSSION

A. Support from Health Workers

Based on table 4.2 above, it was found that of the 32 respondents, the majority of respondents received good health support, namely 21 respondents (65.7%) and those who received poor health support were 11 respondents (34.3%).

According to Munijaya (2014) support from health workers is physical and psychological comfort, attention, appreciation, and other forms of assistance that individuals receive from health workers. Support from health workers can take the form of emotional, appreciative, instrumental and informational support. Health workers are a source of social support that comes from other individuals who rarely provide support and whose roles change very quickly.

The research results show that the support of health workers is good, this is because the role of health workers is being the person closest to the community who is able to convey all the correct information about health, is known and trusted so that they can carry out the immunization program well. Health workers can explain the importance of immunization by providing educational outreach, designing and implementing immunization schedules and motivating mothers to want to immunize their children, because health workers are one of the spearheads of the successful implementation of immunization programs. Meanwhile, some of the poor support from health workers is due to a lack of communication regarding information on

immunization schedules which is uneven and sometimes late so that sometimes mothers of toddlers do not know about the implementation of the immunization.

B. Mother's Participation in Immunization

Based on table 4.3 above, it was found that of the 32 respondents, the majority of respondents actively participated in carrying out immunizations, namely 20 respondents (62.5%) and those who were not active in carrying out immunizations were 12 respondents (37.5%)

Maternal participation in immunization is the participation of the baby's mother in immunization according to the specified immunization schedule. Active participation is if the mother routinely carries out immunizations according to the predetermined immunization schedule, Inactive participation means if the mother carries out non-routine immunizations according to the predetermined immunization schedule (Ronni Naudur Siregar et al, 2019)

The results of the research show that mothers actively participate in immunization due to the provision of good information from health workers through educational outreach so that the mother's knowledge about the benefits of immunization increases and she actively participates in taking her child for immunization to the posyandu. Apart from that, most of the respondents had a high school education. This affects a person's level of knowledge, the higher a person's education, the broader their insight and information so that their knowledge also increases, including the respondent's knowledge about immunization. Knowledge will motivate someone to take action.

Actions that are based on knowledge will be more consistent or permanent than actions that are not based on knowledge. Good maternal knowledge regarding immunization will motivate the mother to take her baby to receive immunization. People who have good knowledge about something, then that person will apply that knowledge in everyday life. Meanwhile, most of the respondents who were not active in carrying out immunizations had elementary and middle school educational backgrounds. Low education will affect the mother's ability to grasp new information and material presented by health workers about immunization. The results of questionnaires and interviews with several respondents showed that those with low education find it difficult to understand the material presented by health workers so they do not have good enough knowledge about the benefits of doing so. immunization which in the end can influence behavior not to actively carry out immunization. However, a small number of mothers who have good knowledge are not necessarily in line with what they do because the mother is busy with work so the mother forgets/does not have time to take her child for immunization.C. Pengaruh dukungan tenaga kesehatan terhadap partisipasi ibu bayi untuk imunisasi di Posyandu

Based on the research results, it was found that of the 32 respondents, almost all of the respondents received good support from health workers and actively participated in carrying out immunizations at the posyandu, namely 19 respondents (90.5%)

Based on data analysis using the Chi Square statistical test, it was found that the P value was $< \alpha 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), so H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means that there was an influence of support from health workers on the participation of mothers of babies for immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District. East Kotawaringin Regency.

This research is in line with research conducted by Putri in 2018. Regarding Factors that Influence Mother's Behavior towards Completeness of Basic Immunization for Babies in the Working Area of the Satria Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City, shows that the results of the chi-square test obtained a value of $P = 0.000$ for the knowledge variable, $P = 0.004$ for the attitude variable, $P = 0.001$ for the affordability variable health facilities and $P = 0.001$ for health support

(P-value < 0.05) (Putri & Zuiatna, 2018). This is also in accordance with the results of research conducted by Eka Fauzia Laila with the title Factors Associated with Completeness of Basic Immunization in Children 1-2 Years Old in Benteng Subdistrict, Benteng Sukabumi City Health Center Working Area. The results of the bivariate analysis statistical test obtained a p value = 0.001, meaning that H₀ is rejected if the p value < 0.05, then there is a relationship between support from health workers and completeness of basic immunization.

The results of the study show that support from health workers has an influence on the participation of mothers in carrying out immunizations. The participation of the baby's mother can be influenced by various factors, one of which is the support of health workers. This shows that health workers are at the forefront of implementing immunization programs in the community. A health worker is anyone who dedicates themselves to the health sector and has knowledge and/or skills through education in the health sector for a particular type requires authority to carry out health efforts. The implementation of immunization cannot be separated from the support of health workers who have direct contact with both the community and infrastructure. support for health workers in the immunization program includes planning preparation, implementation of immunization, vaccine chain management, waste handling, personnel standards and technical training, recording and reporting, technical supervision and guidance, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

The support that health workers can provide is increasing socialization and understanding to the public regarding the importance of immunization as well as conveying supporting regulations for each vaccine that will be given at each stage of immunization. Furthermore, health workers can also identify families who are less active in immunizing their babies and try to continuously provide information to direct the family's way of thinking because some respondents still have insufficient knowledge about immunization and still believe that after immunization children become feverish, fussy, sick, disability, and death so that mothers no longer want to immunize their children.

Therefore, health workers need to provide understanding to mothers about the importance of immunization, especially regarding the benefits and effects of immunization, as well as post-immunization events, such as fever, swelling and redness in the injection area which will heal/disappear within a few days. that the benefits the child will get are greater than the side effects that arise. So mothers don't worry and mothers who are less active become active in carrying out immunizations at the posyandu.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this research is that the majority of respondents at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency received good health support, namely 21 respondents (65.7%). Most of the respondents at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency actively participated in carrying out immunization, namely 20 respondents (62.5%). There is an influence of support from health workers on the participation of mothers in infants for immunization at Posyandu Tulif, Cempaga Hulu District, East Kotawaringin Regency with a P value < α 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). It is hoped that mothers of toddlers who are not actively immunizing themselves can increase their insight and knowledge by more actively participating in counseling or from print and electronic media related to the importance of immunization, the benefits of immunization and the impact of immunization

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