

ABSTRAK

Imunisasi adalah pemberian kekebalan tubuh terhadap suatu penyakit dengan memasukkan vaksin ke dalam tubuh agar tubuh tahan terhadap penyakit yang sedang mewabah atau berbahaya bagi seseorang. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang imunisasi dasar lengkap dengan kepatuhan melaksanakan imunisasi dasar lengkap tersebut waktu anak usia 0–12 bulan.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Puskesmas Salam Kota Bandung terhadap ibu yang mempunyai anak usia 12–23 bulan yang membawa anaknya selama 20 Februari–Mei 2015. Metode penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan metode *cross sectional* dan pemilihan sampel dilakukan dengan cara *consecutive sampling*.

Hasil analisis statistik usia ibu mayoritas usia 21–30 tahun (79%), etnis Sunda (83%), Islam (100%), status ekonomi cukup (81%), pendidikan SMA (83%), jumlah anak 1–2 (88%), dan urutan anak pertama (62%). Hasil penelitian patuh pada tingkat pengetahuan kurang (33%), cukup (77%), baik (77%). Terdapat hubungan bermakna tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang melaksanakan imunisasi dasar lengkap dengan kepatuhan kepatuhan melaksanakan imunisasi dasar lengkap ($p=0,017$). Semakin tinggi pengetahuan ibu maka semakin tinggi kepatuhan melakukan imunisasi dasar lengkap pada anak.

Simpulan, terdapat hubungan pengetahuan ibu tentang melaksanakan imunisasi dasar lengkap dengan kepatuhan melaksanakan imunisasi dasar lengkap anak waktu anak usia 0–12 bulan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna.

Kata kunci: Kepatuhan, imunisasi, pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

Immunization is granting immunity to a disease by incorporating the vaccine into the body so that the body resistant against diseases that are endemic or harmful to someone. This study aims to determine the relationship of mother's level of knowledge about basic immunization complete with compliance implement the complete basic immunization of children aged 0-12 months time.

Research conducted in Puskesmas Salam Bandung to mothers who have children aged 12-23 months who bring their children for 20 February-May 2015. analytic descriptive research method with cross sectional method and sample selection is done by means of consecutive sampling.

Statistical analysis of the results of the majority of maternal age 21-30 years of age (79%), Sundanese (83%), Islam (100%), sufficient economic status (81%), high school education (83%), the number of children 1-2 (88%), and the sequence of the first child (62%). Results of the study comply with the level of knowledge is less (33%), sufficient (77%), good (77%). There is a significant relationship mother's level of knowledge about implementing complete basic immunization with compliance adherence carry out complete basic immunization ($p = 0.017$). The higher the mother's knowledge, the higher adherence complete basic immunization in children.

In conclusion, there is a correlation mother knowledge about implementing complete basic immunization with compliance execute children are fully immunized children aged 0-12 months time there is a meaningful relationship.

Key words: *Compliance, immunization, knowledge*