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HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN KELENGKAPAN IMUNISASI DASAR DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KARANG REJO TARAKAN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang. Imunisasi dasar merupakan upaya pencegahan penting dalam melindungi bayi dari penyakit menular yang dapat dicegah dengan imunisasi. Namun, cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap di Indonesia masih belum merata, termasuk di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karang Rejo Kota Tarakan. Salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi kelengkapan imunisasi adalah dukungan keluarga, terutama dalam pengambilan keputusan dan keberlanjutan pelayanan kesehatan anak
Tujuan. mengetahui hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kelengkapan imunisasi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karang Rejo Kota Tarakan.
Metode. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain analitik korelasional dan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah ibu yang memiliki anak usia 9-12 bulan sebanyak 120 orang. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 93 responden yang diambil menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dukungan keluarga dan lembar *checklist* kelengkapan imunisasi berdasarkan Buku KIA. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat signifikansi 5%.
Hasil. Hasil univariat menunjukkan mayoritas anak berusia 9 bulan (39,8%) dan laki-laki (61,3%). Berdasarkan dukungan keluarga, sebagian besar memberikan dukungan informasional baik (63,4%), dukungan instrumental cukup (38,7%), dukungan emosional kurang (59,1%), dan dukungan penilaian baik (52,7%). Sebanyak 71% anak telah memperoleh imunisasi dasar lengkap. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan dukungan informasional (p = 0,001), instrumental (p = 0,001), dan penilaian (p = 0,001) berhubungan signifikan dengan kelengkapan imunisasi dasar, sedangkan dukungan emosional tidak signifikan (p = 0,162).
Kesimpulan. Bahwa dukungan keluarga berperan penting dalam pencapaian imunisasi dasar lengkap, sehingga tenaga kesehatan perlu meningkatkan edukasi dan pelibatan keluarga dalam program imunisasi.
Saran. Diharapkan tenaga kesehatan dapat meningkatkan edukasi dan pelibatan keluarga dalam program imunisasi.

Kata Kunci: Dukungan Keluarga, Kelengkapan Imunisasi Dasar, Anak

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND COMPLETENESS OF BASIC IMMUNIZATION IN THE WORKING AREA OF KARANG REJO HEALTH CENTER, TARAKAN

ABSTRACT

Background. Basic immunization is an important preventive effort in protecting infants from vaccine-preventable infectious diseases. However, the coverage of complete basic immunization in Indonesia remains uneven, including in the working area of Karang Rejo Public Health Center, Tarakan City. Family support is one of the factors influencing immunization completeness, particularly in decision-making and the continuity of child health services.
Objective. This study aimed to determine the relationship between family support and the completeness of basic immunization among in the working area of Karang Rejo Health Center, Tarakan City.
Methods. This study employed a quantitative method with an analytic correlational design using a *cross-sectional* approach. The population consisted of 120 mothers with children aged 9-12 months. A total of 93 respondents were selected using accidental sampling. Data were collected using a family support questionnaire and a basic immunization completeness checklist based on the Child Health Card (Buku KIA). Univariate and bivariate analyses were conducted using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of 0.05.
Results. The univariate analysis showed that the majority of children were 9 months old (39.8%) and male (61.3%). Regarding family support, most families provided good informational support (63.4%), moderate instrumental support (38.7%), low emotional support (59.1%), and good appraisal support (52.7%). A total of 71% of children had completed basic immunization. Bivariate analysis indicated that informational support ($p = 0.001$), instrumental support ($p = 0.001$), and appraisal support ($p = 0.001$) were significantly associated with the completeness of basic immunization, whereas emotional support was not significant ($p = 0.162$).
Conclusion. Family support plays an important role in achieving complete basic immunization; therefore, health workers should enhance education and actively involve families in immunization programs.
Suggestion. Health centers are encouraged to strengthen family-centered education and involvement to improve the coverage of complete basic immunization.

Keywords: Family Support, Basic Immunization Completeness, Children