

# HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU DENGAN KELENGKAPAN IMUNISASI BOOSTER DPT-HB-HIB DAN CAMPAKPADA BADUTA DI BANYUMAS JAWA TENGAH

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## INTISARI

**Latar belakang:** Pemberian imunisasi adalah usaha yang terbukti cost-effective artinya, relative murah dan perlindungan secara cepat, aman, efektif, serta berkontribusi pada peningkatan kualitas kesehatan anak di Indonesia. Pemberian imunisasi tahap kedua disebut imunisasi lanjutan/booster. Manfaat imunisasi booster adalah untuk meningkatkan kembali perlindungan pada anak.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dengan kelengkapan imunisasi booster DPT-HB-HIB dan Campak pada baduta usia 18-24 bulan di Banyumas Jawa Tengah

**Metode:** Desain kuantitatif pendekatan cross-sectional, populasi 389 anak, sampel sebanyak 55 responden, pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap, Analisis bivariat dengan uji koefisien kontingensi.

**Hasil:** Hasil pengetahuan ibu sebagian besar kategori cukup sebesar 60,0%, sikap ibu sebagian besar kategori sedang sebesar 72,7%. Kelengkapan imunisasi booster DPT-HB-HIB lengkap sebesar 72,7%, campak lengkap sebesar 65,5%. Hasil uji bivariat nilai p-value pengetahuan  $0,000 < 0,05$  dan sikap  $0,027 < 0,05$  diartikan terdapat hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dengan kelengkapan imunisasi booster

**Kesimpulan:** ada hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dengan kelengkapan imunisasi booster DPT-HB-HIB dan Campak pada baduta di Banyumas Jawa Tengah.

**Kata kunci:** Pengetahuan, Sikap, Imunisasi Booster, Baduta

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND  
ATTITUDE WITH THE COMPLETENESS OF DPT-HB-HIB BOOSTER  
IMMUNIZATION AND MEASLES IN UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN IN  
BANYUMAS CENTRAL JAVA**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Immunization is a proven cost-effective effort, meaning that it is relatively cheap and protection is fast, safe, effective, and contributes to improving the quality of child health in Indonesia. The second stage of immunization is called booster immunization. The benefit of booster immunization is to increase protection in children again.

**Objective:** To determine the relationship between maternal knowledge and attitude with the completeness of DPT-HB-HIB and Measles booster immunization in under-five children aged 18-24 months in Banyumas, Central Java.

**Methods:** Quantitative design with cross-sectional approach, population 389 children, sample 55 respondents, data collection using knowledge and attitude questionnaire, bivariate analysis with contingency coefficient test.

**Results:** The results of maternal knowledge were mostly in the moderate category at 60.0%, maternal attitudes were mostly in the moderate category at 72.7%. Completeness of DPT-HB-HIB booster immunization was complete at 72.7%, complete measles at 65.5%. The results of the bivariate test p-value of knowledge  $0.000 < 0.05$  and attitude  $0.027 < 0.05$  means that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and attitude with the completeness of booster immunization.

**Conclusion:** there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and attitude with the completeness of DPT-HB-HIB and Measles booster immunization in under-five children in Banyumas, Central Java.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Attitude, Booster Immunization, Under-five Children

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