

## An Overview Of The Knowledge Of Toddlers Mother About The Importance Of Immunization In Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency

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### ABSTRACT

Immunization proven as one of the most important public health efforts for reducing mortality and morbidity because of various diseases could be prevented by immunization. Immunization coverage in Asia reaches 96.3% -100%. In Indonesia immunization coverage reaches 77.0% - 80.0%. The aimed of this study was to find out the description of the knowledge of mothers under five about the importance of immunization in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency in 2021. This study used a descriptive design which aimed to measure or describe the knowledge of mothers under five about immunization. Location of the research in Maradekaya village with 30 respondents. Based on the results of the knowledge indicated that in table 4.4 which was carried out on 30 respondents in Maradekaya Village, it showed that there were 7 respondents (23%) had good knowledge, while 16 respondents (54%) had less knowledge. Through this activity, it was hoped that could increase information toddlers' mother about the importance of immunization and increased visitation to Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Immunization is type of effort to provide immunity to children by injecting vaccines into their body for making antibodies to prevent certain diseases. The World Health Organization (WHO) began to establish an immunization program as a global with the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in 1974, which was formulated by the World Health Assembly (WHA). This breakthrough places EPI as an important component of maternal and child health services, especially at primary health services. In 1981 polio immunization was started, in 1982 measles immunization was carried out, and in 1997 hepatitis immunization was started. Immunization had been proven to save millions of lives and widely recognized as one of the most successful and cost-effective health interventions in the world. However, there were still more than 19 million children in the world who were not vaccinated or incomplete vaccinations, which made them at high risk of suffering from potentially deadly diseases (IDAI, 2018).

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of complete routine immunization consisting of basic immunization (<1 year), follow-up immunization, and school children's immunization month (BIAS) had to be carried out with due observance of the principles of prevention and control of COVID-19 infection. Revision 5 of the COVID-19 prevention and control guidelines that have been carried out by the Indonesian Ministry of Health includes the implementation of essential services (immunization) during a pandemic. Children affected by COVID-19 are divided into 4 criteria, namely close contact, suspected, confirmed, and probable COVID-19 (RI Ministry of Health, 2020).

From the graphic data the researchers found that in South Sulawesi Province, the decline of immunization coverage from March to May 2019 and 2020. Specifically, for the IPV antigen (inactivated poliovirus vaccine), the decline in coverage was seen in January 2020. This was due to the empty IPV stock since December 2019 (Provence of Sulsel, 2020).

*An overview of the knowledge of mothers under five about the importance of immunization in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency. Nurhijrani, Asriani Bahar*

As for the results of the first observations of researchers in Maradekaya village at the integrates service post (Posyand), there was 10 prospective respondents were interviewed and 5 of them were asked about the importance of immunization? Toddlers mother answered that immunization was only for treatment and 3 of them answered that only for injecting the vaccine and 2 of them answered only for preventing disease.

## 2. METHOD

This research used a description which aimed at describing the knowledge of toddler's mothers about the importance of immunization in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency in 2021. The population was 95 respondents included all mothers who had toddlers which received immunization in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency. The sample of this study was the community in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency, with a total of 30 respondent. The collecting data, the researchers used accidental sampling by taking cases or respondents who were available at the time the research took place. Inclusion criteria was mothers who had a toddler, Mothers who were willing to be observed. Mothers who can read and write, Mothers who were physically and mentally healthy, Mothers of toddlers who do not get complete immunization

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on table 4.1 it showed that the highest a group was the age of 17-25 years as many as 20 people (66%) and the lowest was the age of 26-35 years as many as 10 people (34%). Based on table 4.2, it showed that there were 30 respondents of Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency in 2021, most of them who had high school education, there were 14 people (46%), and there were 8 people for junior high school education (26%), 7 people with elementary school education (23%). While for SI education there were 1 person (5%). Based on table 4.4 it showed that respondents in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency in 2021, 16 people (54%) got less knowledge, 7 people (23%) got good knowledge and 7 people (23%) got sufficient knowledge.

Based on the results of the research above, it showed that the level of knowledge in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency in 2021. According to Sudaryono 2018 Knowledge is something that is present and materialized in a person's soul and mind due to reactions, contact, and relationships with the environment and the natural surroundings.

Based on the results of the research in table 4.4 which was conducted on 30 respondents in Maradekaya village, Bajeng sub-district, Gowa district, it showed that 7 people (23%) include good knowledge category and 7 people (23%) had sufficient knowledge, while respondents who had less knowledge about immunization was 16 people (54%).

From the knowledge above, it is in line which was stated by Natoatmojo (2010) about the concept of knowledge from not knowing about a value to got to know, from not being able to solve own problems to being capable. from the other side it was also influenced by factors such as education, social economy, environment, culture and age. Through education there would be a process of growth, development or change towards a better, more mature, mature individual, group or community.

When the ages and knowledge of the respondents described that respondents who well knowledgeable got (23%) and for respondents who got sufficient knowledge about (23%) while less knowledge respondents got (54%), they were in the same age group. Based on researcher's opinion said that the age of the respondents did not affect knowledge, it was in line with stated by Ali Muhammad (2009) it was found that mother's age was not related to their knowledge and behavior towards immunization. This researcher showed the same results with Lubis research (2010) in Ali, Muhammad (2009).

Furthermore, when education and knowledge of the respondents described that it can be seen that respondents who got good knowledge were senior high school level, while those who are less knowledgeable were junior high school level. Researchers argued that education affects the knowledge of respondents which was stated by notoadmojo (2003), said that education influenced a person's lifestyle, especially for motivating attitudes to participate in general development, the higher a person's education, the easier to receive information both of social media and other people.

Occupation and knowledge of the respondents illustrated that by 30 respondents whose average work was as IRT, farmers, entrepreneurs and civil servants. Respondents who have good knowledge are at the job level of civil servants, self-employed and some as housewife. For less knowledgeable were generally as housewife . (Saptari and Holzner 1010:20 in Akhwatuna edition: 12) defined that taking care of the household was activity of taking care of the household or helping to take care of the household without getting a salary. So far, society still gave a different values, namely between public working which generated money and domestic work that does not generate profits (Akhwatuna, 2011).

Due to the busyness of a mother related to work, a mother sometimes forgot and did not have time to take her child to immunization service to get immunizations. This is due to time constraints due to work (Sharifah Hp, 2012).

The results of this study indicated that there was no relationship between age and knowledge of the respondents because the immunization program was no longer a new thing in society. Education and occupation were very influential because without education the level of knowledge was lacking.

### Respondent's Characteristics

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents by Age Group in the Village Maradekaya, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency 2021

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
17-25 years	20	66%
26-35 years	10	34%
Total	30	100%

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents by Education in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency 2021

Education	Frequency	Percentage %
Elementary School	7	23%
Junior High School	8	26%
Senior High School	14	46%
Bachelor Degree	1	5%
Total	30	100%

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents by Occupation in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency 2021

Jobs	Frequency	Percentage %
Self-Employed	5	16%
Farmers	7	23%
IRT (Housewife)	17	56%
Civil Servant	1	5%
Total	30	100%

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency in 2021

knowledge of	Frequency	percentage %
well	7	23%
Enough	7	23%
Not enough	16	54%
Total	30	100%

*An overview of the knowledge of mothers under five about the importance of immunization in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency. Nurhijrani, Asriani Bahar*

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the Knowledge Description of Toddler Mothers About the Importance of Immunization in Maradekaya Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency in 2021, it can be concluded that most of the knowledge of toddler mothers has good knowledge, there were about (23%) and those who have less knowledge (54%).

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