

ABSTRACT

**BEHAVIORAL DETERMINANT OF GIVING BASIC IMMUNIZATION
TO BABIES WITH THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR IN
PUSKESMAS LARANGAN PAMEKASAN REGENCY**

Morbidity rate and mortality rate in babies were mostly caused by infection diseases. More than 1.4 million children each year died of diseases preventable by immunization. The aim of this study was to identify factors associated with mother's intent and behavior decision in giving basic immunization using Theory of Planned Behavior at Puskesmas Larangan, Pamekasan Regency.

This study was observational analytic with cross-sectional design. The location of this study was in Puskesmas Larangan Pamekasan Regency. Sampling technique was simple random sampling and obtained 163 mothers which had babies aged between 12-24 months. This study did home visit to collect primary data using questionnaire which has been tested for validity and reliability and interview.

The results of this study showed that the mother's attitude was influenced by immunization services access ($p=0.010$) and family support ($p=0.0001$). The mother's subjective norm was influenced by level of knowledge ($p=0.002$) and family support ($p=0.022$). The mother's perceived behavioural control was influenced by family support ($p=0.0001$). Then, the mother's attitude ($p=0.0001$), the mother's subjective norm ($p=0.038$), and the mother's perceived behavioural control ($p=0.0001$) were affected the mother's intention in giving basic immunization for her child. Then, the behaviour to immunizing a child was significantly influenced by the mother's intention that has been formed ($p=0.0001$).

The conclusion of this study is family support and immunization services access will develop the mother's attitude in giving basic immunization for her child. Level of knowledge and family support will develop the mother's subjective norm. Family support, especially from husband, will develop the mother's perceived behavioural control in giving basic immunization for her child. The mother's intention in giving basic immunization for her child had influenced by her attitude, her subjective norm, and her perceived behavioural control. The behaviour to immunizing a child had influenced by the mother's intention that has been formed.

Keywords: baby, immunization, attitude, perceived behavioral control, intention, theory of planned behavior

ABSTRAK

DETERMINAN PERILAKU PEMBERIAN IMUNISASI DASAR PADA BAYI DENGAN PENDEKATAN *THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR* DI PUSKESMAS LARANGAN KABUPATEN PAMEKASAN

Angka kesakitan dan kematian bayi dan balita yang tinggi salah satunya disebabkan oleh penyakit infeksi yang dapat dicegah dengan imunisasi. Lebih dari 1,4 juta anak tiap tahun meninggal dunia karena penyakit yang dapat dicegah dengan imunisasi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk memperoleh informasi berbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi niat dan perilaku ibu dalam pemberian imunisasi dasar pada bayi dengan pendekatan *Theory of Planned Behavior* di Puskesmas Larangan Kabupaten Pamekasan.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Larangan, Kabupaten Pamekasan. Sampel penelitian dengan teknik *simple random sampling*, dan didapatkan 163 ibu yang memiliki balita umur 12-24 bulan. Pengumpulan data dengan wawancara dan pengisian kuesioner yang sudah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas yang dilakukan pada saat kunjungan rumah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan akses pelayanan kesehatan ($p = 0,010$) dan dukungan keluarga ($p=0,0001$) memiliki pengaruh terhadap sikap. Pengetahuan ($p=0,002$) dan dukungan keluarga ($p=0,022$) memiliki pengaruh terhadap norma subjektif. Dukungan keluarga berpengaruh terhadap persepsi kontrol perilaku ($p = 0,0001$). Kemudian sikap ($p = 0,0001$), norma subjektif ($p=0,038$) dan persepsi kontrol perilaku ($p = 0,0001$) memiliki pengaruh terhadap niat, selanjutnya niat yang sudah terbentuk memiliki pengaruh yang kuat terhadap pelaksanaan perilaku pemberian imunisasi dasar pada bayi ($p = 0,0001$).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini, dukungan keluarga dan akses pelayanan kesehatan membentuk sikap ibu dalam memberikan imunisasi. Pengetahuan dan dukungan keluarga yang dimiliki ibu akan membentuk norma subjektif. Dukungan keluarga khususnya suami membentuk persepsi kontrol perilaku ibu dalam pemberian imunisasi dasar. Niat ibu dalam memberikan imunisasi dasar pada bayi dibentuk oleh faktor sikap, norma subjektif dan persepsi kontrol perilaku ibu. Niat yang sudah terbentuk menyebabkan ibu untuk melakukan tindakan pemberian imunisasi dasar pada bayi.

Kata kunci : Bayi, Imunisasi, Sikap, Persepsi Kontrol Perilaku, Niat, TPB