

Pengaruh Pengambilan Keputusan Bersama Orang Tua dalam Kelengkapan Imunisasi Dasar Anak: Studi Empiris Menggunakan Data Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 2017 = The Influence of Father and Mothers Joint Decision on Childrens Basic Immunization: Empirical Research on Indonesias Demographic and Health Survey 2017

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Abstrak

Anak-anak yang tidak divaksinasi meningkatkan resiko kesehatan diri mereka sendiri dan juga orang-orang di sekitarnya karena sifat menular dari penyakit yang dapat dicegah dengan vaksin. Cakupan pemberian vaksin dasar memberikan indikasi kondisi kesehatan publik saat ini, serta menunjukkan kemampuan akses masyarakat terhadap sistem kesehatan setempat. Dengan memanfaatkan Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 2017, penelitian ini mengungkap keterkaitan proses pengambilan keputusan keluarga dengan kelengkapan imunisasi anak di rumah tangga. Studi ini juga bertujuan memberi informasi terbaru tentang kepatuhan terhadap kewajiban vaksinasi dasar anak berusia 12 - 35 bulan di Indonesia. Regresi logistik memberikan indikasi bahwa orang tua yang berdiskusi dalam pembelian besar cenderung mempunyai anak dengan imunisasi dasar lengkap dalam rumah tangga yang sama. Frekuensi akses media massa ibu, interaksi mereka dengan medis profesional, dan kepemilikan kartu kesehatan / vaksinasi terkait positif dengan kepatuhan vaksin dasar. Perbedaan lengkapnya vaksinasi terlihat juga pada jenis kelamin dan urutan lahir anak. Kebijakan untuk mempengaruhi pengambilan keputusan vaksinasi keluarga, seperti meningkatkan serapan informasi dan menurunkan hambatan akses vaksinasi, perlu diterapkan untuk meningkatkan imunisasi dasar anak, yang akhirnya berdampak pada kesehatan masyarakat dan masa depan bangsa.

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Unvaccinated children pose danger not only to themselves but also to others due to the contagious nature of vaccine-preventable diseases. Coverage on basic vaccines administration could give an indication on the current state of public health as well as demonstrates peoples ability to access health care system in the country. This study aims to provide latest insight on compliance to mandated basic vaccination for children between 12 to 35 months in Indonesia. The research will also try to uncover the relation between decision-making processes in the family and immunization completion status for the children within. This study will make use of the latest data from the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey. Descriptive analysis shows differences of basic immunization coverage in regions across Indonesia, indicating a correlation between economic status and knowledge acquisition. Logistic regression suggests that joint discussion between parents in the households major purchases is more likely to result in complete basic immunization for their children. In addition, mothers frequency of access

to mass media, their exposure to medical professionals, and their possession of health/vaccination card are positively associated with the compliance of mandated basic vaccines administration. Differences in vaccination compliance can also be observed in childrens characteristics such as their gender and order of birth. Appropriate policies that could intensify positive knowledge acquisition, lower the barrier of access to vaccination, and influence the familys decision making on vaccination should be designed in order to increase childrens basic immunization rate, as it could have effect on public health and nations future.