

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penerimaan orangtua terhadap pemberian Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine pada anak usia dibawah 5 tahun di Indonesia = Factors affecting Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine Vaccination acceptance in parents of children under 5 years old in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Hingga saat ini, pneumonia merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian balita di dunia. Banyak faktor yang bisa berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan kejadian pneumonia pada balita, baik aspek individu dari anak itu sendiri, perilaku orang tua, dan lingkungan. Salah satu cara yang dapat digunakan untuk mencegah terjadinya pneumonia adalah vaksinasi Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine atau PCV

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara faktor pengetahuan, sosiodemografi, sikap, dan perilaku orangtua mengenai pneumonia, serta sikap orangtua terhadap vaksinasi dengan penerimaan orangtua terhadap Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine pada anak usia di bawah 5 tahun di Indonesia

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan di poliklinik departemen anak Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo, dan TPA Makara UI pada November 2020. pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara consecutive sampling. Perhitungan jumlah sampel menggunakan rumus sampel tunggal. Kriteria inklusi adalah orangtua yang memiliki anak berusia di bawah 5 tahun serta mengisi kuesioner dengan lengkap. Data dianalisis berdasarkan usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, penghasilan, pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku terhadap pneumonia, serta sikap terhadap vaksinasi. Uji yang digunakan adalah metode uji Chi-square untuk mengetahui hubungan dari faktor tersebut dengan penerimaan terhadap vaksinasi pneumonia.

Hasil: Sebanyak 97 (84,1%) dari 107 responden dalam penelitian ini menerima pemberian pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. Sikap orangtua terhadap vaksinasi memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan penerimaan orangtua terhadap vaksinasi pneumonia ($p=0,000$). sementara untuk usia orangtua ($p=0,172$), pendidikan orangtua ($p=1,000$), pekerjaan orangtua ($p=0,119$), penghasilan orangtua ($p=0,617$), serta pengetahuan ($p=0,253$), sikap ($p=0,597$) dan perilaku ($p=1,000$) terhadap penyakit pneumonia tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan penerimaan orangtua terhadap vaksinasi pneumonia

Simpulan: Sikap orangtua terhadap vaksinasi dapat mempengaruhi penerimaan orang tua terhadap vaksinasi pneumonia

.....Background: Until now, pneumonia is one of the main causes of children under five mortality in the world, even in Indonesia. Many factors can influence the increase in the incidence of pneumonia in children under five, both in individual aspects of the child, the behavior of parents, and the environment. One way that can be used to prevent pneumonia is the Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine or PCV vaccination

Aim: To evaluate the relationship between knowledge, sociodemography, attitudes and behavior of parents

regarding pneumonia, as well as parental attitudes towards vaccination and parental acceptance of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine in children under 5 years of age in Indonesia.

Methods: The research was conducted at the Pediatric Department Polyclinic dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, and Makara UI Children Day Care in November 2020. Sampling was carried out by consecutive sampling. The sample size calculation uses a single sample formula. The inclusion criteria were parents who had children under 5 years old and filled out a complete questionnaire. Data were analyzed based on age, education, occupation, income, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards pneumonia, as well as attitudes towards vaccination. The study used the Chi-square test method to determine the relationship between these factors and the acceptance of pneumonia vaccination.

Results: A total of 97 (84.1%) of the 107 respondents in this study accept pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. attitude towards vaccination had a significant correlation with parental acceptance of pneumonia vaccination ($p = 0.000050$). while for the parents age ($p = 0.172$), parental education (1,000), parent's job ($p = 0.119$), parental income ($p = 0.625$), as well as knowledge ($p = 0.253$), attitudes ($p = 0.597$) and behavior ($p = 1,000$) toward pneumonia did not have a significant correlation with parental acceptance of pneumonia vaccination

Conclusion : Parents attitudes towards vaccination showed significantly correlation to acceptance of pneumonia vaccination