

Hubungan Kunjungan Neonatal Dini Dengan Status Imunisasi Hepatitis B Segini Mungkin pada Bayi yang Mendapat Imunisasi Hepatitis B di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Tahun 2001 = Correlation between Visits by Health Center Officials to Newly-born Babies and the Earliest Possible Immunization Status of Hepatitis B of Immunized Babies at the Regency of Tasikmalaya in 2001

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Abstrak

<i>Giving the earliest possible hepatitis B immunization to babies had become a first priority for the hepatitis B immunization programmed. This measure would give immediate protection to babies against infection caused by hepatitis B virus; it could also prevent babies from the development of some infection already occurring (through prenatal transmission) into a chronic hepatitis.

It was still very hard to carry out the earliest possible hepatitis B programmed at Tasikmalaya Regency. Results of an evaluation of immunization programmed by the local Health Service in the year 2001 showed that 88.32% of the first hepatitis B immunized babies, only 0.99% had the immunization at the ages of 0 - 7 days. In an effort to increase the number of hepatitis B immunized babies, the role of health officials became very important in encouraging mothers to have their newly-born babies immunized. Close contact with mother and their babies with health officials, either at home or at health centers, were useful in improving the health of the mothers as well as their babies.

The aim of the study was to see the correlation between visits to newly-born babies and the earliest possible immunization status of hepatitis B immunized babies at Tasikmalaya Regency in the year 2001, including other factors which influenced the status.

The design of the study is a case control without matching, with the number of cases (non-early hepatitis B immunized babies) are 162 persons, and the numbers of controls (early hepatitis B immunized babies) are 162 persons, so that the number of the whole samples was 162 persons. Data processing was carried out through univariate, bivariate and unconditional logistic multiple regression, with the software Stata version 6.0.

Results of the study showed that mothers who had not had the opportunity of newly-born visits underwent a risk of 3.45 times of the status of babies with non-earliest possible hepatitis B immunization compared to mothers visited during the earliest possible child delivery (95% CI: 1.95 - 6.10). Variables such as, pregnancy test, and place of deliveries, delivery assistants, knowledge of mother on hepatitis B immunization and mother's attitude about hepatitis B immunization controlled the results of the study.</i>