

ABSTRACT

THE DIFFERENCES OF KNOWLEDGE BEFORE AND AFTER TRAINING ABOUT COMPLETE IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN ON POSYANDU CADRES AT GUNUNGTINGA VILLAGE, ULUBELU DISTRICT, TANGGAMUS REGENCY, LAMPUNG

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Background: The coverage of infant immunization in 2015 in Lampung province in the form of BCG immunization was 95.20%, DPT3 was 99.70% and measles was 99.6%. However, there are still districts that do not reach the target of measles immunization (<90%), namely Tanggamus, Pesawaran, Tulang Bawang Barat and Bandar Lampung districts. the implementation of immunization in children is an effort to reduce the incidence of diseases that can be prevented by immunization, namely tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, measles, polio, tetanus and hepatitis B. However, the distribution of health workers is uneven and the knowledge of health cadres about under-five childhood immunization so immunization coverage is still low.

Method: This study used the quasy experimental method with the design of one group pretest-posttest design. The sampling technique is total sampling. The research was conducted from April to July 2018, located in Gunungtiga Village, Ulubelu District, Tanggamus Regency, Lampung. The samples that were obtained were 18 Posyandu cadres.

Results: The mean value of the knowledge pre-test is 36,67, while the mean value of the post-test knowledge is 83,33. The results of the bivariate analysis $p = 0,000$.

Conclusion: There was a significant difference between the training regarding the complete immunization of Child for the knowledge of Posyandu cadres in Gunungtiga Village.

Keywords: complete immunization , training, knowledge, posyandu cadres.

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN PENGETAHUAN ANTARA SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH PELATIHAN MENGENAI IMUNISASI LENGKAP BALITA PADA KADER POSYANDU DI DESA GUNUNGTINGA KECAMATAN ULUBELU KABUPATEN TANGGAMUS LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Cakupan Imunisasi Bayi pada tahun 2015 pada provinsi lampung berupa imunisasi BCG sebesar 95,20% , DPT3 sebesar 99,70% dan campak sebesar 99,6%. Namun masih ada kabupaten yang tidak mencapai target imunisasi campak (< 90%) yaitu kabupaten Tanggamus, Pesawaran, Tulang Bawang Barat dan Bandar Lampung. pelaksanaan imunisasi pada anak merupakan upaya menurunkan kejadian penyakit yang dapat dicegah dengan imunisasi ,yaitu tuberkulosis, difteri, pertusis, campak, polio, tetanus serta hepatitis B. Akan tetapi, distribusi tenaga kesehatan yang tidak merata dan rendahnya pengetahuan kader kesehatan tentang imunisasi lengkap balita, sehingga cakupan imunisasi masih rendah.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *quassy experimental* dengan rancangan *one group pretest-posttest design*. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *total sampling*. Penelitian dilaksanakan periode April- Juli 2018, bertempat di Desa Gunungtiga, Kecamatan Ulubelu, Kabupaten Tanggamus, Lampung. Sampel yang berhasil didapatkan adalah 18 orang kader posyandu.

Hasil: Hasil nilai mean dari *pre-test* pengetahuan sebesar 36,67, sedangkan nilai mean dari *post-test* pengetahuan adalah 83,33. Hasil analisis bivariat $p=0,000$.

Simpulan: Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara pelatihan mengenai imunisasi lengkap balita terhadap pengetahuan kader posyandu Desa Gunungtiga.

Kata Kunci: imunisasi lengkap , pelatihan, pengetahuan, kader posyandu.