

Mother's Motivational Factors Regarding Basic Immunization Completeness for 3 Year Old Toddlers at the "W" Mimika Timika Papua Health Center

Intan Fazrin^{1*}, Siti Ifah Nurhasanah²

Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Institut Ilmu Kesehatan STRADA Indonesia

*Corresponding author: intanfazrin@strada.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The immunization program is one of the main prevention measures to avoid infectious diseases. The problem in this research is the lack of complete basic immunization coverage in the Kamoro Jaya sub-district, Wania District in 2020. The aim of this research is to analyze mothers' motivation regarding complete basic immunization for toddlers. This type of research is a Cross Sectional Study on analytical correlation. The account population is all 300 mothers from various local posyandu areas and the sample size is several mothers totaling 100 respondents using a simple random sampling technique. The dependent variable is maternal motivation and the independent variable is completeness of basic immunization. Collect data used by consent forms and questionnaires. Data processing is used by editing, coding, scoring, data entry data tabulation and used by the chi square correlation test for a number of motivational results 112.220^a And and a number of complete results 23,040. The results of the study showed that of the 100 respondents at the "W" Community Health Center, the majority (83%) were not motivated, namely 83 respondents, and the majority (74%) completed immunizations for babies, namely 74 respondents. Che square test analysis obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$ ($p\text{-value} < \alpha$) which means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between motivational factors and the completeness of immunization for toddlers at the Mimika "W" Health Center Timika Papua 2020. So it is recommended that health workers pay attention to the motivation of mothers of toddlers.

Keywords: Immunization, Motivation, Mother, Toddlers

INTRODUCTION

Low immunization coverage is an indicator of deaths due to VPD. Therefore, one program that has been proven effective in reducing morbidity and mortality due to VPD is immunization. This is in line with the MDG agreement, where achieving a reduction in infant mortality is characterized by increasing immunization coverage, especially seen from the measles immunization coverage rate (WHO, 2010). This is because measles is the last immunization for basic immunization and is an immunization that is quite far from the previous immunizations (namely polio 4 at 4 months of age and measles at 9 months of age) so that it can be an indicator of achieving *Universal Child Immunization (UCI)* conditions. From the UCI Indonesia target of 95% in 2013, UCI coverage was 83%. Village/sub-district UCI coverage in Papua in 2015 reached 92.98% of the UCI target of 100% in 2015. The low

immunization coverage for children is caused by various factors. such as the order of children in the family, living in a rural area, low parental education and socio-economic status as well as the large number of family members (Ministry of Health RI, 2015).

From a preliminary study conducted at the "W" Community Health Center in November 2019, data was obtained from 15 babies aged more than 9 months, 3 babies had complete basic immunization status and 12 babies had incomplete basic immunization status. This shows that there are still many babies who have not received complete basic immunization.

There are many factors that cause immunization to not be optimal, one of which is maternal motivation. Motivation about immunization will form a positive attitude towards immunization activities. This is also a dominant factor in the success of immunization, with good motivation that mothers have, awareness of immunizing babies will increase. The mother's motivation will give rise to the mother's beliefs about health and influence immunization status (M. Ali, 2010).

Efforts to improve the health status of infants, toddlers and children by the government are carried out in various ways such as promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts. One of the promotional efforts carried out by the Indonesian government is the Immunization Program. Providing education to parents is very effective in increasing immunization achievements. Because the higher the parents' knowledge about immunization, the better their motivation in providing immunizations to their babies (Proverawati, 2010).

Based on the background above , researchers are interested in taking the title " Analysis of Mother's Motivation with Basic Immunization Completeness for 3 Year Old Toddlers at the "W" Mimika Timika Papua Community Health Center.

METHOD

Based on the scope of the research, it includes a type of quantitative research with a correlation design , namely only connecting research variables to determine the relationship between two or more variables , the research method was taken based on the time of data collection, including *cross sectional* research The data collection process is only carried out once for each research variable. and take all mothers who have toddlers aged 3 years at the "W" Mimika Timika Papua Health Center in 2020. The population in this study were all mothers who had 3 year old toddlers at the "W" Mimika Timika Papua Health Center while the sample was some of all mothers who have toddlers aged 3 years at the "W" Mimika Timika Papua Health Center in 2020. In this research using t technique sampling method _ *non- probability sampling* , *accidental sampling* type , namely a technique for determining samples based on chance, that is, anyone who happens to meet the researcher can be used as a sample, if it is deemed that the person who happened to meet is suitable as a data source (Setiadi 2010 : 184)

This research uses two variables , namely the independent variable (independent variable) and the dependent variable (dependent variable) . Independent variables are variables that influence. Meanwhile, the dependent variable or dependent variable is a variable that is influenced or caused by the existence of an independent variable (Sugiyono, 2017).

The research variables and data scale used are the independent variable: Motivation (Ordinal), the dependent variable: completeness of basic immunization for babies (Nominal). Definition operational: Everything that creates strength to achieve the goal of immunizing mothers against babies is an Independent variable: Motivation, the measuring tool uses a questionnaire, while the dependent variable: completeness of immunization, the operational definition is Providing complete immunization according to the basic immunization program, using documentation or recording measuring tools. in the KIA and KMS books.

This research was carried out at the "W" Mimika Timika Papua Health Center. Meanwhile, when this research was carried out from December 2019 to May 2020, the field fell in March 2020 for 1 month.

The number of questions is 20 questions consisting of 10 questions with a positive questionnaire type and 10 questions with a negative questionnaire type, that is, respondents just have to choose the answer agree or disagree, while for completeness of immunization it is divided into 2 types complete and incomplete so that respondents can answer accordingly with what the respondent knows. The method for collecting data is by using observations from the results of filling out the questionnaire. By participating in the activities of several posyandu and immunization services at the Children's Polyclinic at the "W" Community Health Center. Researchers continue to prepare a proposal. After the proposal, research is then continued with the preparation of the thesis. Apart from that, this research also pays attention to the rights of respondents by providing *Informed Consent* (Consent Sheet). will not mention the name of the respondent or *Anonymity* (No Name) on the data collection sheet. Apart from that, the confidentiality of respondent information (*Confidentiality* (Confidentiality) guaranteed by researchers.

In this study, validity and reliability tests were carried out at the Wania Health Center, Mimika Regency, Timika, Papua, namely on 100 mothers of toddlers who had the same characteristics as the inclusion criteria. that of the 100 respondents, the majority (83%) were not motivated or had weak motivation, namely 83 respondents, while for the completeness of immunization, of the 100 respondents, the majority (74%) completed immunization for babies, namely 74 respondents. In the Che Square test analysis, it was found that $p\text{-value} = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$ ($p\text{-value} < \alpha$) which means that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted. which means that there is a relationship between maternal motivation factors and the completeness of basic immunization for toddlers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Maternal Motivation Factors With Complete Basic Immunization

Table 5. Mother's motivation factors regarding completeness of basic immunization

IMMUNIZATION						
MOTIVATION	IMMUNIZATION				Total	
	Complete		incomplete			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Strong	3	3	1	1	4	4
Currently	5	5	8	8	13	13
Weak	66	66	17	17	83	83
Amount	74	74	26	26	100	100
$\alpha=0.05$	$p\text{-value} = 0.001$					

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STATISTICAL TEST RESULTS

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.220 ^a	2	.001
Likelihood Ratio	23.040	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	65.154	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.47.

DISCUSSION

Motivation

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 100 respondents, the majority (83%) were not motivated, namely 83 respondents, mothers of toddlers did not routinely participate in immunizations and mothers lacked knowledge about what basic immunizations are and the benefits of immunizations. Motivation refers to the process of movement, including encouraging situations that arise within the individual, the behavior that is generated by these situations and the goal or end of the movement or action. (Sunaryo, 2014). In essence, humans are creatures who prioritize a life full of pleasure and enjoyment. The implication of this theory is the assumption that people will tend to avoid things that are difficult and troublesome or involve serious risks and prefer to do things that bring them pleasure. So motivation will cause a change in the energy that exists in humans. So it will be related to the issue of psychiatric symptoms. Feelings and emotions to then act and do something. All encouragement is due to the goal of needs and desires. Providing education to parents is very effective in increasing immunization achievements. Because the higher a parent's knowledge about immunization, the better their motivation to provide complete immunization to their baby (Prayogo, 2010).

Immunization Equipment

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 100 respondents, the majority (74%) completed immunization, namely 74 respondents. According to mothers of toddlers, after being given immunization in 2 or 3 meetings, they considered it complete, therefore it is necessary to motivate mothers to increase their curiosity about the completeness of immunization. , by showing the KMS and documentation in the KIA book, most respondents did not bring and did not have a record of the immunizations that their toddlers had received.

Immunization is a program that deliberately introduces weak antigens to stimulate antibodies so that the body can be resistant to certain diseases. (Proverawati, 2010).

Motivational Factors of Mothers with Basic Immunization Completeness

A person is motivated because of the desire and desire to carry out activities, this is an indicator of the motivation of mothers of toddlers to complete basic immunizations, the majority (83%) are not motivated, namely 83 respondents, mothers of toddlers do not regularly participate in immunizations and the mother's lack of knowledge about what basic immunizations are and the benefits of immunization. And of the 100 respondents, the majority (74%) completed immunizations, namely 74 respondents, according to mothers of toddlers,

after being given immunizations in 2 or 3 meetings, they considered them complete, therefore mothers need to be motivated to increase their curiosity about the completeness of immunizations, by showing the KMS. and documentation in the KIA book, most respondents did not bring and did not have records of immunizations that their toddlers had received. Therefore, further education is needed about the importance of immunization and what immunizations are and the benefits of each immunization vaccine.

There are many factors that cause immunization to not be optimal, one of which is maternal motivation. Motivation about immunization will form a positive attitude towards immunization activities. This is also a dominant factor in the success of immunization, with good motivation that mothers have, awareness of immunizing babies will increase. The mother's motivation will give rise to the mother's beliefs about health and influence immunization status (M. Ali, 2010).

Providing education to parents is very effective in increasing immunization achievements. Because the higher the parents' knowledge about immunization, the better their motivation in providing immunizations to their babies. Motivation is a person's internal and external encouragement to make changes in behavior in order to pay attention to the completeness of basic immunizations and provide them completely to the body, as well as giving appreciation and respect for oneself, for example giving gifts so that mothers and toddlers are motivated to carry out routine immunizations (Sugiyono, 2012) .

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that of the 100 respondents at the "W" Timika Papua Health Center, the majority (83%) were not motivated, namely 83 respondents, and the majority (74%) completed immunizations for babies, namely 74 respondents. Che square test analysis obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$ ($p\text{-value} < \alpha$) which means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted which means that there is a relationship between maternal motivation factors and the completeness of basic immunization for toddlers at the "W" Mimika Timika Papua Health Center in 2020.

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