

ABSTRACT

Neonatal tetanus usually occurs in new born. Neonatal tetanus attack in new born due to birth place is not clean and sterile, especially when the umbilical cord blood is infection. In addition, antibodies from the mother to the baby inside the worm can also prevent infection through TT immunization. The purpose is to determine the accuracy of the behavior of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization in pregnant women using Health Believe Model (HBM) concept in BPS Eko Wahyu Japanan - Mojokerto. The kind of research that use is analytic research. The population research is all of pregnant women in BPS Eko Wahyu Japanan-Mojokerto with 32 samples. The technique sampling use in this research is Non Probability Sampling with total sampling type. And the research analysis of data is using percentage. The result analyse through chi square experiment in possibility of vulnerability and seriousness of disease TT $p=0,037<0,05$, demographic factor $p=0,0032<0,05$, perception factor $p=0,000<0,05$, and TT gain confidence factor $p=0,000<0,005$.The characteristic of respondent is most of respondents are jobless, most of respondents get information about TT immunization from the midwife practice and most of the respndent's house is near from healt center.The conclusion from this research is determinant variables that most influence the behavior of TT immunization accuracy is a factor of knowledge, perception factor, and gain confidence immunization factor where having a better knowledge will get accurate TT immunization.

Key words : behavior,accuracy immunization, tetanus toxoid, pregnant women