

HUBUNGAN STATUS IMUNISASI CAMPAK DAN PEMBERIAN
VITAMIN APADA PENDERITA CAMPAK SAAT
KEJADIAN KLB CAMPAK TAHUN 2010
(Study Kasus Kontrol di Kabupaten Sidoarjo)

TRIERLY WAHYU MICAWATI

Dr. Ririh Yudhastuti, drh., M.Sc

KKC KK FKM 101 /11 Mic h

ABSTRAK

Penyakit campak masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di Kabupaten Sidoarjo dan masih sering terjadi KLB setiap tahun. Meskipun cakupan imunisasi campak telah lebih dari 90% setiap tahunnya. Dari semua penderita campak yang ditemukan 95% adalah anak yang telah melakukan imunisasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan status imunisasi campak dan pemberian vitamin A pada penderita campak saat kejadian KLB campak. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan penelitian observasional jenis kasus kontrol. Wawancara dilakukan pada 36 penderita campak dan 72 kontrol. Pemilihan responden kontrol dilakukan dengan cara simple random sampling. Wawancara mendalam digunakan untuk mendapatkan informasi tentang variabel dari penderita meliputi umur responden, jenis kelamin, umur pemberian imunisasi, waktu menderita campak, pemberian imunisasi campak, dan pemberian vitamin A. Pengujian bivariat dengan tabel 2x2 dengan uji statistik Chi Square menunjukkan bahwa status imunisasi campak pada anak mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian KLB campak didapatkan nilai ($p=0,003$, $\alpha=0,05$). Demikian pula pada pemberian vitamin A pada anak juga mempunyai hubungan secara statistik, didapatkan nilai ($p=0,04$, $\alpha=0,05$). Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik yaitu terdapat hubungan antara status imunisasi campak dan pemberian vitamin A pada penderita campak saat kejadian KLB campak.

Kata kunci : status imunisasi campak, vitamin A, KLB campak

ABSTRACT

Measles still becomes a health problem in Sidoarjo and is considered as an outbreak every year. The problem still occurs even though the immunization given has been covered more than 90% annually. Of all patients with measles who found, the 95% were children who actually already had the immunization. The purpose of this study is to find out the correlation between the status of measles immunization and vitamin A given to the patient during the outbreak. The study was conducted using an observational type of case control studies. The interviews were conducted to 36 patients with measles and 72 controls. The selection of respondents was done by using simple random sampling. In-depth interviews were also done to obtain the information about the variables of the patients including respondents' age, sex, age of immunization, when they were suffering the measles, when they got the measles immunization and the vitamin A. The testing of bivariate with 2x2 tables with Chi Square statistical test showed that the measles immunization status in children has a significant correlation with the incidence of measles outbreak. The obtained value was ($p = 0.003$, $\alpha = 0.05$). Similarly, the provision of vitamin A in children also has a statistical correlation, with the obtained value ($p = 0.04$, $\alpha = 0.05$). The conclusion that can be taken from the study is that there is a correlation between the status of measles immunization and vitamin A on the incidence of measles during the outbreak of measles.

Keywords: measles immunization status, vitamin A, measles outbreak