

ABSTRACT

Immunization HB Combo 3 is one of giving vaccine Hepatitis B method at infant, to get its immunity against Hepatitis B. This disease is one of the cause of most important morbidity and mortality which caused by infection. In Indonesia there was estimated that people with Hepatitis B were about 10 - 15 million or between 5% - 7,5% per 200 million residents. While in Java, the prevalence of people infected by Hepatitis B were about 5% - 15%.

HB Combo 3 immunization in Indonesia was expected to reduced this disease prevalence in epidemiology. Year 2007 In Mulyorejo, the HB Combo 3 immunization covered numbers 68,99%, while in Kelurahan Dukuh Sutorejo was 50%, so there were still under the target which has been determined as 90%. The success of immunization HB Combo was hardly depended on the mothers, because their role in immunizing their children.

The design of this research was case control which applied to knew the correlation of mother factor and health service factor with immunization status HB Combo 3 at infant on age 6 - < 12 months. This research was done in Kelurahan Dukuh Sutorejo Kecamatan Mulyorejo. Statistical analysis applied was Chi Square and Spearman correlation.

The result of this research indicated that there was a correlation between level of education ($p=0,023$; contingency coefficient= $0,279$) and mother knowledge ($p=0,000$; coefficient of Spearman correlation = $0,451$) with immunization status HB Combo 3. It means that there was a weak correlation between the level educations of mother and immunization status HB Combo 3.

In conclusion, there was a correlation between level of education and mother knowledge about immunization status HB Combo 3. In consequence, there was need to increased the mother knowledge with counselling about immunization HB Combo 3 by health officer.

Key words : immunization HB Combo 3, Hepatitis B

ABSTRAK

Imunisasi HB Combo 3 merupakan salah satu pemberian vaksin Hepatitis B pada bayi agar dapat terlindung dari penyakit infeksi Hepatitis B. Penyakit ini merupakan salah satu penyebab paling penting terhadap morbiditas dan mortalitas yang disebabkan oleh infeksi. Di Indonesia diperkirakan terdapat pengidap Hepatitis B sekitar 10 - 15 juta atau sekitar 5% - 7,5% dari 200 juta penduduk. Sedangkan di Jawa prevalensi pengidap infeksi Hepatitis B sekitar 5% - 15%.

Program imunisasi HB Combo 3 di Indonesia diharapkan dapat menurunkan prevalensi penyakit ini secara epidemiologi. Di Mulyorejo tahun 2007 angka cakupan imunisasi HB Combo 3 yaitu 68,99%, sedangkan di Kelurahan Dukuh Sutorejo 50% sehingga masih dibawah target yang telah ditentukan yaitu 90%. Keberhasilan imunisasi HB Combo 3 ini sangat tergantung pada para ibu, karena peran mereka dalam mengimunisasi anaknya.

Rancangan penelitian ini adalah *case control* yang digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor ibu dan faktor pelayanan kesehatan dengan status imunisasi HB Combo 3 pada bayi berusia 6 - < 12 bulan. Penelitian dilakukan di Kelurahan Dukuh Sutorejo Kecamatan Mulyorejo. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah *Chi Square* dan korelasi *Spearman*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan ($p=0,023$; *contingency coefficient*=0,279) dan pengetahuan ibu ($p=0,000$; koefisien korelasi *Spearman*=0,451) dengan status imunisasi HB Combo 3. Artinya ada hubungan yang lemah antara tingkat pendidikan ibu dengan status imunisasi HB Combo 3.

Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini adalah ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dan pengetahuan ibu dengan status imunisasi HB Combo 3. Karena itu perlu meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu dengan penyuluhan tentang imunisasi HB Combo 3 oleh petugas kesehatan.

Kata kunci : imunisasi HB Combo 3, Hepatitis B