

ABSTRACT

Currently, human preventable diseases through immunization (PD3I) are still easily to be found in Indonesia, whereas several attempts had been conducted in order to tackle the problem. One of preventive efforts is by conducting immunization programmes. But in its execution, the programmes possess several hindrances that need to be resolved. This research intended to find the immunization problems out in terms of immunization accuracy data, more specifically in recording and reporting measles immunization.

This research conducted using descriptive-evaluative study, with cross sectional design. Interview was carried out towards 50 individuals in 5 posyandu (neighbordhood health centers). Subjects were taken from population using purposive sampling method. Besides, secondary data were needed in order to support the research. Variables studied were related to data in KIA/KMS (Maternal and Child Health Card), health cadres recording book (*buku bantu*), infant registry book in posyandu, midwife immunization recording book (*buku kuning*) and cohort book.

Type of media used in recording and reporting immunization data in 5 posyandu were different, hence the procedure in recording and reporting. Conformity for measles immunization status data, based on comparison in Maternal and Child Health Card and cohort book in posyandu did not reach 100%. Conformity for last 3 months based on health cadres recording book (*buku bantu*), infant registry book, midwife immunization recording book (*buku kuning*) and cohort book also did not reach 100% in those 4 posyandu.

Immunization status reports were also not comprehensively written. Standardization for registering and reporting immunization data is needed in posyandu. Furthermore, screening for immunization status among toddlers when visiting posyandu and health centers is also needed. Considering that some people do immunizations in private care units, cooperation and coordination related to recording and reporting the immunization data is also necessary.

Keywords : recording, reporting, immunization, measles

ABSTRAK

Saat ini PD3I masih sering ditemukan di Indonesia, walaupun berbagai cara telah dilakukan untuk mengatasinya. Salah satu upaya pencegahan yang dilakukan adalah melalui program imunisasi. Namun dalam pelaksanaannya, program imunisasi masih memiliki beberapa kendala yang harus diatasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui permasalahan imunisasi dari segi akurasi data imunisasi khususnya dalam pencatatan dan pelaporan imunisasi campak.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan studi deskriptif-evaluatif, dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Wawancara dilakukan pada 50 orang yang tersebar di 5 posyandu. Subjek ditarik dari populasi dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Selain itu, diperlukan data sekunder guna menunjang penelitian ini. Variabel yang diteliti yakni terkait data pada buku KIA/KMS, buku bantu, buku register bayi posyandu, buku kuning, dan buku kohort.

Jenis media pencatatan dan pelaporan data imunisasi di 5 posyandu berbeda-beda. Begitu pula alur pencatatan dan pelaporan data imunisasi di 5 posyandu berbeda-beda. Akurasi data tanggal pemberian imunisasi campak pada buku KIA/KMS bila dibandingkan dengan data pada buku kohort di 5 posyandu tidak mencapai 100%. Akurasi data pada 3 bulan terakhir melalui buku bantu, buku register bayi, buku kuning dan buku kohort juga belum mencapai 100% di 4 posyandu.

Penulisan status imunisasi masih belum tertulis secara lengkap. Perlu adanya standarisasi format pencatatan dan pelaporan data imunisasi di posyandu. Selain itu, perlu dilakukan skrining status imunisasi pada balita terutama saat balita tersebut datang ke posyandu atau puskesmas. Mengingat sebagian masyarakat melakukan imunisasi pada unit pelayanan swasta, maka perlu adanya kerjasama dan koordinasi terkait pencatatan dan pelaporan data imunisasi.

Kata kunci: pencatatan pelaporan, imunisasi, campak