

ABSTRACT

Background : Immunization is one of the types of businesses that can provide immunity to the child by putting the vaccine into the body which is to form antibodies to prevent against diseases that can be prevented by immunization include polio, measles, hepatitis B, tetanus, pertussis, diphtheria, pneumonia and meningitis. **Objective** : The research objective was to formulate indicators of predictive Immunization Basics Complete in Konang and Geger health centers maternal characteristics (education, occupation, family economic status), mother's knowledge, attitudes mother, access to healthcare, schedule posyandu, counseling, family support ,public figure, health workers, as well as the availability of health care facilities. **Method** : The research was observational analytic with cross sectional study. The study population was all babies in Konang and Geger District 2015 as 1813 babies. The samples were chosen as 275 infants. **Result** : The results showed 12 variables studied only 7 variables that can be used as a candidate to proceed to a multivariate analysis that maternal education ($p = 0.177$), mother knowledge ($p = 0.000$), the attitude of the mother ($p = 0.000$), access to health care ($p = 0.001$), education ($p = 0.043$), family support ($p = 0.000$), and support of health workers ($p = 0.012$). The variable that has become the candidate values ($p < 0.25$). Formula predictive indicators are fully immunized obtained $(-4.459 + 4.602 * \text{Family Support (No)} + 2.834 * \text{Attitudes (Poor)} + 1.438 * \text{knowledge (less)})$. **Conclusion** : The conclusion of this study is the mother's knowledge, attitudes mother, access to health services, counseling, family support, and the support of health workers is a factor affecting the completeness of basic immunization in infants at Konang and Geger health centers.

Keywords: indicators, are fully immunized, the risk factors are fully immunized.