ABSTRACT

The Relationship between Parents' Perceptions and the Obedience in Implementing Basic Immunization to Infants in Kualin Public Health Center, TTS Regency, The Province of NTT.

Cross-Sectional Research

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Introduction: Infant and child mortality in Indonesia due to PD3I as much as 5% (1.7 million people) until 2015. It is caused of lack basic immunization in infants that can be seen from the achievement of the Universal Child Immunization which has not reached the national target. Unachieved the target Universal Child Immunization is also found in kualin public health center is 61.5% of the target of 90% in 2015. One of the reason was the perception of parents about immunization, based on the Health Belief Model theory which states a person consideration before healthy behavior was influenced by perceived benefits and perceived barriers. The purpose of this study to clarified the relationship perceived benefits and perceived barriers to parents with basic obedience imunisation implementation in infants Method : This was a crosssectional study and the population were mothers whose infants age 12-18 months in Kualin health center's coverage reqruited through cluster sampling and simple random sampling. The sample were 80 mothers. The dependent variable of this research was the obedience in implementing basic immunization to infants. The independent variable consisted of perceived benefits and perceived barriers. Data collecting used questionnaires and infant's Health Progress Chart (KMS), and were analyzed by using statistical test, Spearman Rho with significance score, $\alpha \leq \alpha$ 0,05. **Result :** There was a medium relationship and tends to be positive between Perceived benefits and the obedience in implementing basic immunization to infants (p=0,0001, r=0,428). There was also a medium relationship and tends to be negative between perceived barriers and the obedience in implementing basic immunization to infants (p=0,0001, r=-0,525). **Discussion :** The high perceived benefits and a low perceived barriers to parents related to compliance with the implementation of basic immunization in infants. It was expected to parents to check their children condition in Posyandu every month and health care provider conduct home visits for sweeping immunization

Keywords: perceived benefits, perceived barriers, complete basic immunization