

## ABSTRAK

Imunisasi adalah tindakan memberikan seseorang kekebalan terhadap suatu penyakit tertentu. Imunisasi merupakan upaya untuk mencegah kesakitan, kecacatan, dan kematian akibat PD31. Imunisasi dasar dilakukan untuk bayi berusia 0-11 bulan. Tahun 2020, tepatnya setelah pandemi COVID-19, terjadi penurunan angka cakupan imunisasi yang cukup signifikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah pandemi COVID-19 berhubungan terhadap kelengkapan pemberian imunisasi dasar pada balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Limo. Selain itu, ada faktor lain yang juga diteliti yaitu pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan pengetahuan ibu, serta dukungan suami/keluarga. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Oktober-November 2021 dengan subjek penelitian 71 ibu yang memiliki balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Limo. Desain studi yang digunakan *cross sectional* dengan metode *consecutive sampling*. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuisioner dan dianalisis menggunakan *chi square* serta uji regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pendidikan ibu ( $p : 0,004$ ), pengetahuan ibu ( $p : 0,016$ ), dan persepsi hambatan terkait kondisi pandemi COVID-19 ( $p : 0,000$ ). Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kelengkapan pemberian imunisasi dasar balita pada penelitian ini adalah persepsi hambatan terkait kondisi pandemi COVID-19 (OR 9,59; CI 2,94 – 31,21), disusul pendidikan ibu (OR 6,28; CI 1,46 – 26,96). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu ibu dengan pendidikan dasar dan ibu yang memiliki persepsi hambatan terkait COVID-19 lebih berisiko untuk tidak memberikan imunisasi dasar secara lengkap pada balita.

**Kata Kunci :** Imunisasi Dasar, COVID-19, Pendidikan, Persepsi Hambatan.

## ABSTRACT

*Immunization is the act of giving a person immunity against a certain disease. Immunization is an effort to prevent illness, disability, and death due to PD31. Basic immunization is intended for infants aged 0-11 months. In 2020, precisely after the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a significant decline in immunization coverage. This study aims to determine whether the COVID-19 pandemic is related to the completeness of basic immunization for toddlers in the Limo Health Center Work Area. In addition, there are other factors that are also studied, namely education, occupation, and mother's knowledge, and also husband/family support. The study was conducted in October-November 2021 with research subjects 71 mothers who have toddlers in the Limo Health Center Work Area. The study design used was cross sectional with consecutive sampling method. Collecting data using questionnaires and analyzed using chi square and logistic regression test. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between mother's education ( $p: 0.004$ ), mother's knowledge ( $p: 0.016$ ), and perceptions of barriers related to the COVID-19 pandemic ( $p: 0.000$ ). The most influential factors on the completeness of basic immunization for children under five in this study were perceptions of barriers related to the COVID-19 pandemic (OR 9.59; CI 2.94 – 31.21), followed by mother's education (OR 6.28; CI 1.46 – 26.96). The conclusion of this study is that mothers with basic education and mothers who have perceptions of barriers related to COVID-19 are more at risk for not providing complete basic immunizations for children.*

**Keywords :** *Basic Immunization, COVID-19, Education, Perceived Barriers.*