

Factors Related to the Completeness of Basic Immunization for Infants at Oinlasi Health Center, South Amanatun District, South Central Timor Regency

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ABSTRACT

Immunization is a program from the government that is given to protect the immune system in the child's body so that later the child is not susceptible to infectious diseases, even if the child is sick he only has a mild illness. The purpose of this study was to determine what factors were related to the completeness of basic immunization for infants at the Oinlasi Health Center, Amanatun Selatan District, Timor Tengah Selatan Regency. In this study using a quantitative type with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all mothers who had children aged 10 months-2 years as many as 396 people. The research sample was 80 people. Samples were taken using random sampling method. Data were collected from direct interviews with respondents using questionnaires and books on Maternal and Child Health (KIA) from each child. The data in this study were analyzed using the Chi-Square test with a value of 0,05, to see the relationship between variables. In accordance with the results of the analysis conducted in this study, it can be shown that there are variables that have a significant relationship with the completeness of providing basic immunization to infants, including mother's knowledge ($p = 0,002$), distance from home to immunization site ($p = 0,004$), and support family ($p=0,003$), while the variable that did not have a significant relationship with the completeness of basic infant immunization was the mother's attitude ($p=1,000$). Mother's knowledge, distance from home to the place of immunization, and support from family members are factors that have a relationship with the completeness of basic immunization in infants in this study. pregnant women about immunization is very good and important for children, so that later basic immunizations are complete and children do not get sick easily.

Keywords : *basic immunization, knowledge, attitude, distance from home, family support*

ABSTRAK

Imunisasi adalah program dari pemerintah yang diberikan untuk melindungi sistem kekebalan dalam tubuh anak agar nantinya anak tidak mudah terkena penyakit menular, bahkan jika anak sakit ia hanya mengalami penyakit ringan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor apa saja yang berhubungan dengan kelengkapan imunisasi dasar pada bayi di Puskesmas Oinlasi Kecamatan Amanatun Selatan Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan jenis kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua ibu yang memiliki anak usia 10 bulan-2 tahun sebanyak 396 orang. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 80 orang. Sampel diambil dengan menggunakan metode random sampling. Data dikumpulkan dari wawancara langsung dengan responden menggunakan kuesioner dan buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) dari masing-masing anak. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan nilai 0,05, untuk melihat hubungan antara variabel. Sesuai dengan hasil analisis yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini dapat menunjukkan bahwa ada variabel yang memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kelengkapan pemberian imunisasi dasar pada bayi antara lain pengetahuan ibu ($p = 0,002$), jarak dari rumah ke tempat imunisasi ($p = 0,004$), dan dukungan keluarga ($p=0,003$), sedangkan variabel yang tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kelengkapan imunisasi dasar bayi adalah sikap ibu ($p=1,000$). Pengetahuan ibu, jarak dari rumah ke tempat imunisasi, dan dukungan dari anggota keluarga merupakan faktor yang memiliki hubungan dengan kelengkapan imunisasi dasar pada bayi dalam penelitian ini, untuk itu dapat di karena itu disarankan kepada petugas kesehatan agar selalu memberikan penyuluhan kepada ibu yang memiliki anak dan ibu hamil tentang imunisasi sangat baik dan penting untuk anak, agar nantinya imunisasi dasarnya lengkap dan anak tidak mudah sakit.

Kata kunci : *imunisasi dasar, pengetahuan, sikap, jarak dari rumah, dukungan keluarga*

INTRODUCTION

Basic immunization is very important for children for that, all children have the right to obtain basic immunizations that have been determined by the government, for that the government also has an obligation to provide complete basic immunizations to all children aged 0 months-9 months. is to prevent infectious diseases that can be overcome through immunization. This is based on Health Law No. 36 of 2009.

Immunization is a program from the government that is given to protect the immune system in the child's body so that children are not susceptible to infectious diseases. This immunization program is given to protect the entire community who are very susceptible to infectious diseases but can only be overcome or prevented by giving immunizations, and this immunization program is only given to infants under five, school-aged children, pregnant women and women of childbearing age.(1) Completeness of basic immunizations is very important for children. For that reason, mothers who have children are required to receive five complete basic immunizations that have been stipulated in Health Law No. 36 of 2009 consisting of HB 0, BCG, Polio 1-4, DPT /HB 1-3 and measles.(2)

The completeness of basic immunization for infants in Indonesia has increased from 2015 reaching 80%, increasing to 85.41% in 2017. However, nationally, this figure is not optimal because it has not reached the standard set by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014 which is 80 %.(19) In accordance with data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2018, for the provision of complete basic immunization to infants in all provinces in Indonesia, the highest number is South Sumatra, Lampung, Jambi and NTB provinces, while the coverage of complete basic immunization for infants is the lowest were North Kalimantan (66.2%), Papua (68.6%) and Aceh (70.0%). However, the province of NTT is classified as one of the five provinces with the lowest achievement of complete basic immunization, which is only 72.2%.(3)

Data from the NTT Provincial Health Office in 2018, the basic immunization coverage rate in all districts and cities in the NTT province is 63.5%. Data from the NTT Provincial Health Office in 2018, shows that the Regency/City with the highest basic immunization coverage rate is Ngada Regency with a presentation of 98.0%, and the lowest basic immunization coverage rate is Southwest Sumba Regency with a percentage of 0.6%. Meanwhile, the South Central Timor district still has basic immunization coverage at 16th out of 22 districts in NTT province with a percentage of 47.5%.(4)

Data from the Health Office of South Central Timor Regency in 2017, all Puskesmas work areas in TTS district for the highest UCI village/kelurahan coverage are Kapan, Siso, Salbait, Noemuke, Oe, Ekam, Niki-Niki, Oenino, Nunkolo, Manufui, Noebana with a presentation (100%) and the lowest was Kualin Health Center with a presentation (0%), while the Oinlasi Health Center was in the third of the last 35 health centers, which only reached 23.8% and was still below the standard. (5)

The behavior of individuals and society is a factor that can not be separated from the influencing factors including, predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors, thus influencing the health behavior of the individual itself and society. Factors that can influence this behavior are in the individual himself or from outside the individual, including knowledge, attitudes, distance from home to health facilities, as well as support from family members and local community leaders.(6)

According to Triana (2016), states that, the status of completeness of basic immunization for children has various influencing factors, for example knowledge from the mother, mother's attitude, distance from home to immunization location and support from family members.(2) Parents who have good knowledge about the importance of basic immunization for their children tend to have complete basic immunizations for their children. Meanwhile, children who have parents who have sufficient knowledge do not know about the importance of basic immunization for children, so the completeness of basic immunization is not complete. In addition to knowledge, mother's attitude can also affect the provision of basic immunization to children because many mothers have a very supportive attitude for the completeness of immunization for their children but it is very difficult to apply it. The distance from home to the place of immunization can also affect the accuracy of giving basic immunization to children because the long distance from the place of immunization will make mothers lazy to immunize their children because mothers think it is better to do homework than waste time going to the place of immunization. Completeness of basic immunization in children must also have support from family members because family members will play a role in decision making in caring for family members when sick.

The Oinlasi Health Center is located in Amanatun Selatan District, with a working area covering 13 villages, but based on data on the health profile of TTS District, only 3 villages have achieved the Universal Child Immunization (UCI) target, while 10 villages have not yet reached the UCI target. (5) Based on the initial survey, data taken from the results of direct interviews conducted with one of the immunization program managers at the Oinlasi Health Center said that, according to the results of the annual report, namely in 2020, there were 7 villages out of 13 villages with complete basic immunization coverage which was still low. Fatulunu (3.6%), Fenun Village (9.11%), Oinlasi Village (15.7%), Kualeu Village (22.7%), Lanu Village (24%), Nunleu Village (33.14%), Kokoi Village (33.23%). Based on these data, the target for complete basic immunization coverage has not been achieved, namely 80%. The officer who manages the immunization program also stated that the various reasons mothers bring their children to the posyandu to immunize their children are because they are afraid that their children will get sick after being immunized, such as fever, and various other activities so that children are not sent to the posyandu to receive basic immunizations.(18) Based on the data and description above, it is necessary for researchers to conduct research on factors related to

the completeness of providing basic immunization to infants at the Oinlasi Health Center, Amanatun Selatan District, South Central Timor Regency.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative type of research with a cross-sectional approach, where each object under study is only measured one time at a time.(7) This research was conducted at the Oinlasi Health Center, South Amanatun District, South Central Timor Regency. The population in this study were all mothers who had children aged 10 months - 2 years in all working areas of the Oinlasi Health Center with a total of 396 children with a sample size of 80 people. Determination of sampling is done by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected from direct interviews with respondents and the method used was interviews using a questionnaire that had been provided and the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book for each child. The data analysis technique used in this study was univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test with a value of (0,05).

RESULTS

Univariate analysis

of the frequency distribution of respondent characteristics carried out in this study at the Oinlasi Public Health Center, Amanatun Selatan District, Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, can be seen in Table 1 as follows:

In accordance with the results of the univariate analysis for the age variable, the majority are respondents aged 26-35 years as many as 36 people with a presentation of 45% while the least number of respondents was in the age category 56-65 years which amounted to 1 person with a presentation of 1.3%. The results of the univariate analysis on the education variable the highest number of respondents was at the junior high school level, namely 33 people with a presentation of 41.3%, while the lowest number of respondents was at the elementary level, namely 8 people with a percentage of 10%. The results of the univariate analysis on the respondent's occupation variable in this study were the most IRT, namely 63 people with a presentation of 78.8% while the least were civil servants, namely 2 people with a presentation of 2.5%. people with a presentation of 22.5%, while the least is the number of children +5, namely 9 people with a presentation of 11.3%.

In accordance with the results of the univariate analysis on the child variable, the number of children who received complete basic immunization was 15 with a presentation of 18.8%, while the number of children whose basic immunization was incomplete was 65 with a presentation of 81.3%. The results of the univariate analysis on the mother's knowledge level variable, from this variable the most respondents were respondents with sufficient knowledge level, namely 43 people with a presentation of 53.8%, while the least number were respondents with less knowledge, namely 15 people with a presentation of 10%. The results of the univariate analysis on the mother's attitude

variable were the most mothers who had a positive attitude as many as 75 people with a presentation of 93.8%, while the least number were mothers who had a negative attitude as many as 5 people with a presentation of 6.3%. The results of the univariate analysis on the variable distance from house to place of immunization were the most respondents with far home distance from immunization services, namely 46 people with a presentation of 57.5% while the number of resource persons at least the distance from their homes was very far from the immunization service, namely 4 people with a presentation of 5.0% . The results of the univariate analysis on the variable of family support regarding multi-basic immunization in infants were the most respondents with family support as many as 48 people with a 60% presentation, while the least respondents with no family support were as many as 32 people with a 40% presentation.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics Based on Age, Education, Occupation, Number of Children, Completeness of Basic Immunizations, Knowledge, Attitude, Distance from Home to Immunization Places and Family Support at Oinlasi Health Center, South Amanatun District, South Central Timor Regency.

Varia ^{bel}	Frequency	Presentation
Age		
17-25 Years	10	12.5
26-35 Years	36	45
36-45 Years	29	36.3
46-55 Years	4	5
56-65 Years	1	1.3
Education		
Primary school	8	10
Junior high school	33	41.3
Senior High School	28	35
College	11	13.8
Profession		
Housewife	63	78.8
Civil servants	2	2.5
Ect	15	18.8
Number of children		
1	18	22.5
2	25	31.3
3	17	21.3
4	11	13.8
+5	9	11.3
Equipment for Immunizarion		
Complete	15	18.8
Incomplete	65	81.3
Mother's Knowledge		
Well	22	27.5
Enough	43	53.8
Not enough	15	18.8
Mother's Attitude		
Positive	75	93.8
Negative	5	6.3

Variable	Frequency	Presentation
Distance for home to immunization site		
Near	30	37.5
Far	46	57.5
Very Far	4	5.0
Family Suport		
Yes	48	60
No	32	40

Bivariate Analysis

In assessing a research relationship, of course there is research analysis, one of which is bivariate analysis. The purpose of the bivariate analysis was to assess the relationship between variables carried out at the Oinlasi Health Center. The independent variables used in this study included mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, distance from home to immunization site and support from family members, while the dependent variable in this study was the completeness of basic immunization for children.

According to the table below, it shows that the mother's knowledge variable (*p value* 0.002), distance from home to posyandu with a value (*p value* 0.004), support from family members with a value (*p value* 0.003) there is a significant relationship with the completeness of basic immunization for children, while the variable that did not have a significant relationship with the completeness of basic immunization for children was the mother's attitude (*p value* 1000). For that, it can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 2. Bivariate Analysis of the Relationship Between Mother's Knowledge, Mother's Attitude, Distance from Home to Immunization Site, Family Support and Completeness of Basic Immunization

	Completeness of Basic Immunization				Total		<i>P-Value</i>
	Complete		Incomplete		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Mother Knowledge							
Good	9	40,9	13	59,1	22	100	0,002
Enough	6	14	37	8	43	100	
Not Enough	0	0	15	100	15	100	
Mother's attitude							
Positive	14	18,7	61	81,3	75	100	1,000
Negative	1	20	4	80	5	100	
Distance from Home to Immunization Site							
Near	10	33,3	20	66,7	30	100	0,004
Far	3	65,3	43	93,5	46	100	
Very Far	2	50	2	50	4	100	
Family Support							
Yes	14	29,8	33	70,2	47	100	0,003
No	1	3	32	97	33	100	

DISCUSSION

Mother's Knowledge

Results of the study explained that the significant value for the mother's knowledge variable was $p \text{ value} = 0.002$ (≤ 0.05). This means that there is a significant relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and the provision of complete basic immunization to children at the Oinlasi Health Center, South Amanatun District, South Central Timor Regency.

The results of this analysis are in line with the results of the analysis conducted by Triana (2016), which shows that there is a significant relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and the completeness of basic immunization for children in Kuranji District, Padang City in 2015 with a $p0.007$.⁽²⁾ The results of this analysis also In accordance with previous research conducted by Larasti (2019), in the analysis it was found that there was a significant relationship between mother's knowledge and complete basic immunization for children at Putri Ayu Health Center Jambi City in 2019 with a $p 0.000$.⁽⁸⁾ However, in this study the results of the analysis are not in accordance with the research conducted by Salamah (2019), in Jambo Keupok village in 2019 with a $p \text{ value} = 0.39$ ($\alpha > 0.05$), this means that there is no significant relationship.⁽⁹⁾

Knowledge is an observation that is found and obtained by someone. For this reason, in health, knowledge is also very important, both obtained or obtained from the individual's own experience and what is seen from the lives of other people who are considered important. For this reason, mothers who have good knowledge about immunization will try to get their children to get complete basic immunizations.⁽¹⁰⁾

Based on the results of the above analysis, the researcher assumes that mothers who have good knowledge about the importance of basic immunization for their children tend to have complete basic immunizations for their children. Meanwhile, children who have parents who have sufficient knowledge will not know about the beta importance of basic immunization for children so that the completeness of basic immunization for their children is not complete. Therefore, health workers must always have an important role to always provide counseling about immunization to mothers who have children and pregnant women so that later the number of basic immunizations for their children is complete.

Mother's Attitude

According to the results in this study, it can be explained that for the mother's attitude variable, the significant value is $p \text{ value} = 1,000$ (> 0.05). This means that there is no significant relationship between the mother's attitude and the provision of complete basic immunization to children at the Oinlasi Health Center, South Amanatun District, South Central Timor Regency.

This is in accordance with the results of Fitriani's analysis (2018), which found that there was no significant relationship between mothers' attitudes towards complete basic immunization for infants at the Maligano Health Center, Muna Regency in 2018 with a $p1000$.⁽¹¹⁾ The results of the analysis of Yuliana's research (2018) are different, it is found that there is a relationship between mother's attitude

and the accuracy of giving basic immunization to children at the Medan Area Health Center with a *p* value of 0.000.⁽¹²⁾

Attitude is a response from within the individual itself, its nature is still closed and cannot be known by others. And can not be seen directly but can only be predicted by others. The attitude of a person can be influenced by various factors, both from the individual's past, local culture, religion, the individual's religion and the emotions of the individual who play a major role in an attitude and what is seen from the lives of others. Likewise with the problem of immunization, there are various understandings from both individuals and the community about the side effects of immunization given to children so that it can influence the attitude of individuals and communities to provide basic immunization for their children.⁽²⁾

Based on the results of the analysis, the researchers assumed that many mothers had a positive response or attitude about immunization, however, it was difficult to implement it so that many children had incomplete basic immunizations. Therefore, it is recommended for all cadres to always provide information or announcements one week in advance about the exact date for immunization in public places such as churches and markets so that family members also help remind mothers to ensure that the basic immunization is given on time. complete children according to schedule.

Distance from house to place of immunization

According to the results of the analysis in this study, it can be explained that for the variable distance from home to place of immunization service, the significant value is *p value* = 0.004 (≥ 0.05). This means that there is a significant relationship between the distance from home to the place of immunization service and the completeness of providing complete basic immunization to children at the Oinlasi Health Center, South Amanatun District, South Central Timor Regency.

The results of the analysis of Mulyanti (2013), stated that there was a significant relationship between the distance from home to the place of immunization services and the proper provision of complete basic immunization for infants at the Situgintung Health Center in 2013 with a *p*0.000.⁽¹³⁾ The results of the Harapanah research analysis (2020) were different, it was found that there was no relationship between the distance from the house and the completeness of providing basic immunization to infants in Situmbaga Village, East Halongonan District, Padang Lawas Regency with a *p* value of 0.900.⁽¹⁴⁾

Distance is a measure that shows how far away from one place to another. (KKBI, 2013). One of the factors in achieving health status is the distance from home to health services to provide basic immunization for children.⁽¹⁵⁾

Based on the results of the analysis, the researcher assumes that the long distance from the immunization site will make mothers lazy to immunize their children because mothers think it is better to do homework than waste time going to the immunization site. Therefore, it is recommended for husbands or in-laws to provide support to mothers in the form of material support, so that they can use motorcycle taxis to make it easier for mothers to go to immunization sites so that their children's

basic immunizations are complete.

Family Support

In accordance with the results of the analysis in this study, it can be shown that for the family support variable the significant value is $p\text{ value} = 0.003$ ($> = 0.05$). This means that there is a significant relationship between family support and the completeness of basic immunization for infants carried out at the Oinlasi Health Center, South Amanatun District, South Central Timor Regency.

The results of the analysis of Nurul Hidayah (2018), according to the results of the analysis conducted in this study, which means that there is a significant relationship between family support and the completeness of providing complete basic immunization to children at the Umban Sari Health Center Pekanbaru in 2018, the significant value is $p = 0.010$.⁽¹⁶⁾ The results of Fitriani's research (2017) are different, found a significant relationship between family support and the provision of complete basic immunization for infants at the Tanjung Seloka Care Health Center, Kota Baru Regency in 2017 with a $p = 1,000$.⁽¹⁷⁾

Family support is a process of giving each other attention, as well as appreciation from family members. Completeness of basic immunization in children, of course, there must be support from family members so that the immunizations given can maintain immunity in children so they are not easily exposed to infectious diseases.⁽⁹⁾

In this study, the researchers assumed that, according to the results of the analysis, there was a significant relationship between support from family members and the completeness of basic immunization for children. For this reason, it is very important to have support from family members so that mothers are motivated to take their children to health facilities to provide complete basic immunizations. On the other hand, there are many mothers who do not get sympathy from their own family members so that the completeness of basic immunization is incomplete, this is because the decision is made by family members if one of their family members is sick. Therefore, family members must remind the mother about the immunization schedule, provide information and even provide a good and easy-to-understand explanation for the baby's mother about basic immunizations that are very important and very good for children, and pay attention to mothers such as taking the mother to the immunization site.

CONCLUSION

Factors related to the completeness of basic immunization for infants at the Oinlasi Health Center, Amanatun Selatan District, Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, were mother's knowledge, distance from home to immunization site, and family support. Meanwhile, the factor that did not have a relationship with the completeness of basic immunization for infants was the mother's attitude.

For this reason, it can be suggested to health workers to always provide counseling for mothers who have children and pregnant women to increase mother's knowledge about the importance of basic

immunization for children so that later basic immunizations for their children are complete, and it is necessary to have support from family members to remind mothers about the schedule. prescribed immunizations.

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