



Efforts to Improve Understanding of Immunization During the Time of The Covid-19 In Tamiang Village, Tangerang Regency

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Abstrak

Imunisasi merupakan tindakan yang secara aktif dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kekebalan terhadap penyakit pada seseorang sehingga apabila orang tersebut terkena penyakit hanya mengalami gejala ringan. Imunisasi bertujuan untuk memberikan perlindungan kepada seseorang terhadap penyakit melalui pemberian vaksin. Imunisasi yang wajib diberikan menurut pemerintah Indonesia dan WHO antara lain Imunisasi Polio, Campak, Hepatitis, DPT, dan BCG. Tujuan pengabdian masyarakat ini adalah untuk meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat tentang imunisasi yang tetap harus diberikan secara lengkap selama pandemi Covid-19. Metode pengabdian masyarakat yang digunakan adalah dengan memberikan pendidikan Kesehatan berupa penyuluhan kepada masyarakat yang berada di Desa Tamiang. Data diperoleh melalui evaluasi instrument pertanyaan yang terkait tentang pentingnya imunisasi. Tim pengabdian masyarakat yang bekerjasama dengan tenaga kesehatan dari Puskesmas Kecamatan Gunung Kaler memberikan materi tentang pentingnya melakukan imunisasi secara lengkap selama masa pandemi Covid-19. Dari hasil *pre-test* diperoleh nilai 74,31% dan *post-test* 88,89%, diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa terdapat peningkatan pengetahuan masyarakat tentang pentingnya imunisasi. Pengetahuan adalah domain penting dan merupakan faktor yang menentukan perilaku awal seseorang.

Kata Kunci: Imunisasi, Kesehatan, Covid-19

Abstract

Immunization is an action that is actively carried out to increase immunity against disease in a person so that if the person is exposed to the disease only mild symptoms are experienced. Immunization aims to provide protection to a person against disease through the provision of vaccines. Immunizations that must be given according to the Indonesian government and WHO include; Immunization for Polio, Measles, Hepatitis, DPT, and BCG. The purpose of this community service is to increase public understanding about immunizations which must still be given in full during the Covid-19 pandemic. The community service method used is to provide health education in the form of counseling to the community in Tamiang Village. Data obtained through the evaluation of the instrument related questions about the importance of immunization. The community service team in collaboration with health workers from the Gunung Kaler District Health Center



provided material on the importance of complete immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic. From the results of the pre-test 74,31% and post-test 88,89%, it was concluded that there was an increase in public knowledge about the importance of immunization. Knowledge is an important domain and is a factor that determines a person's initial behavior. it was concluded that there was an increase in public knowledge about the importance of immunization. Knowledge is an important domain and is a factor that determines a person's initial behavior. it was concluded that there was an increase in public knowledge about the importance of immunization. Knowledge is an important domain and is a factor that determines a person's initial behavior.

Keywords: Immunization, Health, Covid-19

Introduction

The health sector is one of the areas that has been most affected by Covid-19. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the health sector is the declining level of health because many people are exposed to Covid-19 and stress because they are afraid of being infected with the corona virus so that it can cause their immune system to decline. Other impacts in the health sector due to the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of immunization is not optimal.

Immunization is an act of intentionally giving a vaccine to a person to build up the body's resistance so as to make it immune to a certain disease. Basic immunizations and follow-up immunizations are complete routine immunizations that must be given to babies starting from birth and continuing as planned.

Prevention of a disease and reducing mortality such as meningitis, pneumonia, tetanus, congenital rubella syndrome/CRS, measles, diphtheria, hepatitis B, tuberculosis, polio, smallpox, and rubella can be done effectively and efficiently by giving immunizations. Based on research by Nandi and Shet (2020) that immunization given to children under the age of five years (toddlers) every year can save about 2-3 million lives worldwide, and can reduce infant mortality globally from 65 per 1000 live births. in 1990 to 29 per 1000 live births in 2018.

The number of babies who die due to disease is expected to be reduced by giving immunizations (PD31) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016). The immune system of children who are not fully developed is a factor in child mortality in developing countries. Based on the data obtained from World Health Organization in 2020, states that every year there are 20 million children worldwide who do not receive regular early childhood immunization services. The impact is that the under-five mortality rate due to infectious diseases can be said to be still high and can lead to several diseases that can cause paralysis.

Global immunization coverage decreased from 86% in 2019 to 83% in 2020. The decline in basic immunization coverage also occurred in Indonesia, namely 93.7% in 2019 to 77.3% in 2021. Basic immunization coverage in Banten Province decreased from 98.8% in 2019 to 94.1% in 2021. Data for the last two years in Tangerang Regency also shows a significant decline.

In 2022, there will be the implementation of the National Child Immunization Month (BIAN) which will be carried out in 2 stages, namely stage 1 in May 2022 applied to provinces outside Java and stage 2 in August applied to all provinces of Java and Bali. It is hoped that BIAN can be an opportunity for the community to complete the immunization status of children who have not received complete immunizations.

Based on the analysis of the situation above, it is necessary to hold a form of health promotion that aims as a facilitator in providing information and understanding to the community in Tamiang Village, Gunung Kaler District, Tangerang Regency about the importance of providing complete immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this community service is to increase public understanding about immunizations that must still be given in full during the Covid-19 pandemic

Implementation Method

The implementation method for this community service is by conducting counseling, namely providing material about the understanding and benefits of complete immunization during the Covid-19 pandemic. This method is expected to achieve the goals of this community service. This community service activity was carried out in July 2022.

Results And Discussion

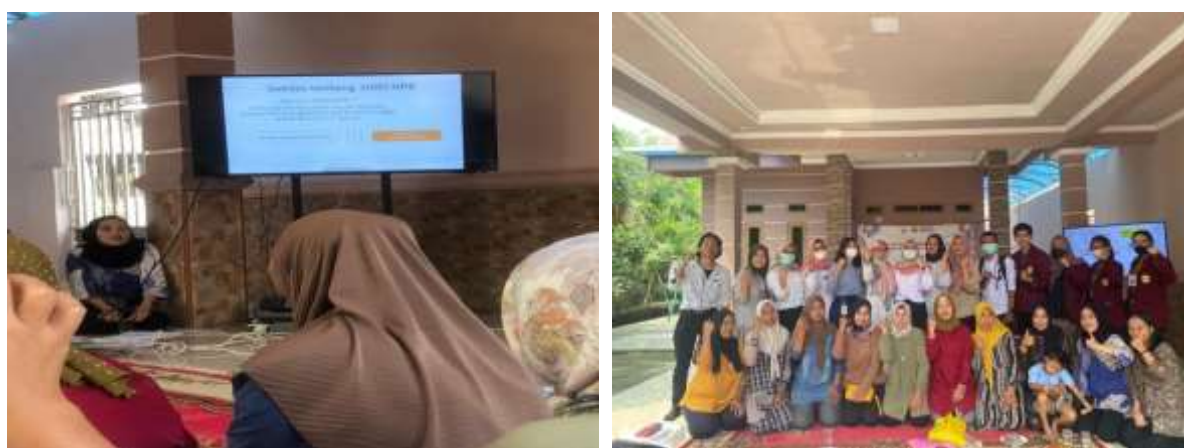


Figure 1. Extension Activities

The counseling material was delivered directly by Health Workers from the Gunung Kaler District Health Center, and could be accepted by the extension participants. The community was very enthusiastic in this activity and many questions were asked by the immunization counseling participants. An indicator of the success of community service activities is that there is an increase in public knowledge about the importance of complete immunization, which is indicated by an increase in the pre-test and post-test scores.

Table 1. Community Characteristics

No	Community Characteristics	Participant
1	Participants Age	
	Less than 20 years	0,00%
	20 – 35 years	41,67%
	Over 35 years	58,33%
2	Participants' Education Level	
	SD	16,67%
	junior high school	25,00%
	high school	58,33%
	College	0,00%

3	Participant Employment Status	
	Doesn't work	75,00%
	Working	25,00%

Table 1 shows the characteristics of participants, the majority of participants are aged over 35 years is as much 58,33 %, the education level of the majority of participants is senior high school as much 58,33%, and the participant's employment status is doesn't work that is as much as 75,00%.

Table 2. Differences in Knowledge Score

No	Knowledge	Before Counseling	After Counseling
1	Well	74,31%	88,89%
2	Not enough	25,69%	11,11%
	Total	100%	100%

Based on table 2, the results obtained are enhancement public knowledge about the importance of complete immunization. This is indicated by the value of the pre-test before health education is carried out on the importance of complete immunization by the resource persons, namely 74,31%, and the post-test score after health education was 88,89 %.

Conclusion

The implementation of community service on the importance of complete immunization during the Covid-19 Pandemic was successfully carried out with the support of resource persons and the people of Tamiang Village who were enthusiastic in discussing the material, besides that it was also shown by increasing public knowledge about the importance of complete immunization. Prior to the counseling, public knowledge about the importance of complete immunization was still lacking. After the counseling was carried out, public knowledge increased. Knowledge is an important domain and the initial factor for a person to behave.

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