

ABSTRAK

Pemberian imunisasi dasar lengkap di Indonesia tahun 2020 selama masa pandemi belum mencapai target yang diharapkan. Provinsi dengan capaian terendah adalah Provinsi Aceh sebesar 41,8%, hal ini sangat jauh dari target yang diharapkan. Orang tua dikenal sebagai pembuat keputusan untuk anak melalui proses yang harus disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dan preferensi anak. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan peran orang tua dengan cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap pada bayi selama masa pandemi covid-19 di wilayah Banda Sakti. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dan menggunakan rancangan survei prospektif serta metode *cluster sampling*, dengan responden orang tua yang memiliki bayi usia 9-12 bulan. Hasil analisis univariat jenis kelamin anak responden terbanyak yaitu laki-laki dengan jumlah 48 orang (51.6%). Usia ayah yaitu 26-35 tahun sebanyak 52 responden (55.9%), usia ibu yaitu 26-35 tahun sebanyak 63 responden (67.7%), tingkat pendidikan ayah yaitu SMA/SLTA sebanyak 49 responden (52.7%), tingkat pendidikan ibu yaitu SMA/SLTA sebanyak 39 responden (41.9%), cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap wilayah Banda Sakti mayoritas tidak lengkap sebanyak 74 responden (79.6%), hasil peranan di Wilayah Banda Sakti termasuk kategori buruk: peranan ayah 49 responden (52.7%), peranan ibu 52 responden (55.9%) dan orang tua 47 responden (50.5%). Hasil analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dan alternatifnya dengan mempertimbangkan nilai $p < 0.05$ menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara peran ayah, ibu dan orang tua dengan cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap. Kesimpulan penelitian adalah terdapat hubungan antara peran orang tua dengan cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap lengkap pada bayi selama masa pandemi covid-19 di wilayah Banda Sakti.

Kata Kunci : Peran Orang Tua, Cakupan Imunisasi

ABSTRACT

The provision of complete basic immunization in Indonesia in 2020 during the pandemic has not yet reached the expected target. The province with the lowest achievement is Aceh Province 41.8%, this is very far from the expected target. Parents are known as decision makers for children through a process that must be adapted to the needs and preferences of children. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the role of parents and complete basic immunization coverage for infants during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Banda Sakti area. This research method uses a cross sectional design and uses a prospective survey design and cluster sampling method, with parents as respondents who have babies aged 9-12 months. Univariate analysis results the sex of the most respondents' children is male with a total of 48 people (51.6%). The father's age is 26-35 years as many as 52 respondents (55.9%), the mother's age is 26-35 years as many as 63 respondents (67.7%), the father's education level is SMA as many as 49 respondents (52.7%), the mother's education level is SMA as many as 39 respondents (41.9%), Complete basic immunization coverage in Banda Sakti area is mostly incomplete as much as 74 respondents (79.6%), the results of the role in the Banda Sakti region are in the bad category: the role of fathers is 49 respondents (52.7%), mother's role 52 respondents (55.9%) and 47 respondents' parents (50.5%). The results of the bivariate analysis using the Chi-square test and its alternatives by considering the p value <0.05 indicate that there is a relationship between the roles of father, mother and parents with complete basic immunization coverage. The conclusion of the study is there is a relationship between the role of parents and complete basic immunization coverage complete for babies during the covid-19 pandemic in the Banda Sakti area.

Keywords: Role Of Parents, Immunization Coverage