

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang keputusan orang tua dalam imunisasi pada balita dan upaya bidan desa dan kader posyandu dalam mendorong orang tua untuk imunisasi balitanya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori aksi (tindakan sosial) menurut Weber. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Keputusan bersedia imunisasi balita yaitu (a) pengalaman anak mengalami sakit campak akibat tidak imunisasi sehingga belajar dari pengalaman tersebut memutuskan untuk imunisasi, (b) orang tua memiliki pengetahuan yang baik tentang pentingnya imunisasi pada balita untuk mencegah dari penyakit berbahaya karena sering disosialisasikan oleh bidan desa sekaligus mencari informasi sendiri di google maupun youtube, (c) dapat meningkatkan kesehatan anak melalui peningkatan daya tahan tubuh agar tidak mudah terkena penyakit. Keputusan orang tua tidak imunisasi balita yaitu (a) takut tidak diizinkan oleh keluarganya terutama suami dan orang tuanya, (b) memandang anak bisa tumbuh sehat tanpa adanya imunisasi, (c) pengalaman tidak baik dimana anak mengalami kesakitan baik ketika di imunisasi maupun sesudah di imunisasi yang menyebabkan mengganggu pertumbuhan anak. Upaya bidan desa dan kader posyandu dalam mendorong orang tua untuk imunisasi balitanya yaitu (a) Sosialisasi imunisasi melibatkan bidan desa dan kader posyandu yang ditujukan pada orang tua yang memiliki balita, (b) memberikan pelayanan kesehatan bagi anak yang mengalami gejala sakit sesudah imunisasi, (c) melaksanakan imunisasi kunjungan ke rumah bagi orang tua yang tidak pernah membawa balitanya ke posyandu atau tidak imunisasi

Kata Kunci: Orang Tua, Bidan, Kader Posyandu, Imunisasi, Balita.

ABSTRACT

This research examines parents' decisions regarding immunization of toddlers and the efforts of village midwives and posyandu cadres in encouraging parents to immunize their toddlers. This research uses action theory (social action) according to Weber. The research method uses qualitative methods. The results of this study show that the decision to be willing to immunize toddlers is (a) the child's experience of experiencing measles due to not being immunized so learning from that experience decided to immunize, (b) parents have good knowledge about the importance of immunizing toddlers to prevent dangerous diseases because often socialized by village midwives as well as looking for information themselves on Google or YouTube, (c) can improve children's health by increasing their immune system so they are not susceptible to disease. Parents' decisions not to immunize toddlers are (a) afraid of not being allowed by their families, especially their husbands and parents, (b) seeing that children can grow up healthy without immunizations, (c) bad experiences where children experience pain both when immunized and after being immunized. immunizations that cause disruption to children's growth. Efforts by village midwives and posyandu cadres to encourage parents to immunize their toddlers, namely (a) Immunization outreach involving village midwives and posyandu cadres aimed at parents who have toddlers, (b) providing health services for children who experience symptoms of illness after immunization, (c) carry out home visit immunizations for parents who have never taken their toddlers to the posyandu or have not been immunized

Keywords: Parents, Midwives, Posyandu Cadres, Immunization, Toddlers