

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF POSYANDU CADRES AND BASIC IMMUNIZATION COMPLETENESS IN TODDLERS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Basic immunization status in children can be influenced by several factors related to community behavior. One of the strengthening factors is the support of Posyandu cadres in the implementation of Basic Immunization. However, the activeness of cadres in supporting the immunization program is still uneven. The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence and role of cadres on the completeness of basic immunization. The design of this study was Cross-sectional. The location used for this research is in Silebu village, the working area of the Pematang Serang – Banten Health Center from June to July 2023. The sample in this study is calculated based on the formula and also the target provisions. So 66 respondents (mothers of toddlers) were obtained. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The bivariate analysis used in this study is to determine whether there is a relationship between two variables (independent and dependent variables), namely the Chi square test. The majority of mothers who claimed their cadres were active in immunization activities had fully immunized their children according to their age, which was 39 respondents (59.1%). The results of the chi-square analysis produced an odds ratio value (OR: 5.4; 95% Confident Interval 1.67 – 28.90; p value 0.002).

Keywords: basic immunization; cadres; toddlers

### **INTRODUCTION**

Immunization has been one of the efforts in improving public health over the past few decades. However, with the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, it has burdened the health system, where during the Covid-19 pandemic, immunization coverage for children should still be carried out both at puskesmas and posyandu, but with the pandemic, the coverage of immunization implementation in children has decreased. It found 23 million children missed out on immunization opportunities in 2020, which is 3.7 million more than in 2019 and the highest number since 2009. (Amir, 2018) Basic immunization data in Indonesia in 2018 reported complete immunization coverage of 57.9%, incomplete immunization coverage of 32.9% and unimmunized coverage of 9.2%. From data on immunization coverage from January to April 2020 compared to 2019 in the same period, it shows a decrease ranging from 0.5% to 8.7%. Compared to April 2019, the largest decrease occurred in April 2020, which was 46.5%. (Fakhrudin, 2021) (Monika, 2021)

Basic immunization status in children can be influenced by several factors related to people's behavior about immunization. The behavior of health service utilization is influenced by several factors, namely: Predisposing Factors, Strengthening Factors, and Possible Factors. (Wulan, 2018) One of the strengthening factors is the support of Posyandu cadres in the implementation of Basic Immunization Posyandu cadres are one of the spearheads of the success of posyandu management in each region. Health workers who will go to the posyandu before will coordinate with posyandu cadres. Posyandu cadres are one form of health efforts sourced from the local community that can influence. (Septianingtyas, 2018)

In line with previous research, it also explained that posyandu cadres are facilitators of community learning to carry out services and counseling. Where posyandu cadres must continue to socialize the importance of immunization and implement important steps to ensure that every child who is a vulnerable group is protected from dangerous diseases by immunization (Agustin, 2020) Based on data on basic immunization achievements at the Pematang health center, especially Silebu village, it has not been fully achieved. There are 20% or about 23 toddlers who have not completed immunization status for various reasons. This makes health workers in the puskesmas area need help from cadres. Based on the background above, the author is interested in analyzing the influence and role of cadres on the completeness of basic immunization in the working area of Silebu village, Pematang Health Center in June 2023.

## METHOD

This study is a type of intervention research with a cross-sectional design. The location used for this research is in Silebu village, the working area of the Pematang Serang – Banten Health Center from June to July 2023. The sample in this study is calculated based on the formula and also the target provisions. So 66 respondents (mothers of toddlers) were obtained. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The bivariate analysis used in this study is to determine whether there is a relationship between two variables (independent and dependent variables), namely with the Chi square test. Having a toddler is still in the age of receiving basic immunizations. Become a permanent resident of the village during the basic immunization time ( not migrants). The toddler has never experienced illness or conditions that prevent him from being immunized. Variable cadre roles were measured using questionnaires asked to mothers of toddlers about cadre activity including: 1. Assisting data collection 2. Mobilize parents to come to immunization services 3. Help prepare immunization service sites 4. Manage immunization service flow 5. Assist in goal recording .6. Record infants or children who have not been immunized.7. Visit parents/families who have never attended an immunization service.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1.  
Characteristics of Respondents (Mother of Toddlers)

Characteristic	f	%
<b>Age of Respondents</b>		
< 20 Years	14	21.2
20 – 35 Years	46	69.7
> 35 Years	6	9.1
<b>Education</b>		
Elementary (Elementary-Junior High)	14	21.2
SMA	52	78.8
<b>Work</b>		
Housewives	33	50
Trader/ self-employed	22	33.3
Laborer	11	16.7

Based on the results of research that has been conducted, it is illustrated that the majority of respondents fall into the productive age category, namely between 20 - 30 years old with 46 people

or equivalent to 69.7%, have completed education equivalent to high school (SMA) as many as 52 people 78.8%, and work as housewives as many as 33 people or 50%.

Table 2.  
 Cross-tabulation of the Role of Posyandu Cadres with Complete Immunization

The Role of Posyandu Cadres	Immunization Status				Total	Percentage
	Incomplete	Percentage (%)	Complete (age appropriate)	Percentage (%)		
Less active	10	15.2	9	13.6	19	28.8
Active	8	17	39	59.1	47	71.2

Table 2, it can be seen that there are 10 (15.2%) mothers who say that cadres in their area are less active in immunization activities and their children do not get complete immunization according to their age. However, the study reported that the majority of mothers who claimed their cadres were active in immunization activities had fully immunized their children according to their age, which was 39 respondents (59.1%).

Table 3.  
 Chi-Square Analysis of the Effect of the Role of Posyandu Cadres with Immunization Completeness

Risk Estimate	Value	95% Confident Interval		P Value
		Lower	Upper	
Odds Ratio	5.4	1.67	17.60	0.006

Based on the results of the chi-square analysis, the odds ratio value (OR: 5.4; 95% Confident Interval 1.67 – 28.90; p value 0.002) can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the role of cadres and the completeness of immunization. Cadres who play an active role in socializing and succeeding the immunization program will increase the coverage of immunization completeness by 5 times and statistically significantly. This result is in line with research reporting that there is a relationship between the role of posyandu cadres under five with the motivation of mothers to carry out complete basic immunization in the work area of UPT Puskesmas Pahandut Palangka Raya. The role of posyandu cadres under five with the motivation of mothers to carry out basic immunization complete with this research is expected to increase child nursing services through preventive and promotive efforts to increase immunization coverage.(Rabiatunnisa, 2022)

Posyandu cadres are one of the strengthening factors in the implementation of basic immunization. A cadre is a volunteer from the local community who is considered to have a major influence on the local community environment and has the task of carrying out the program of posyandu activities including the implementation of immunization. (Litasari, 2020) So that the role of posyandu cadres is very necessary so that the continuity of the immunization program can be carried out according to a predetermined schedule. In addition to the role of posyandu cadres, the successful coverage of immunization implementation is also supported by compliance from mothers in immunization. (Sutriyawan, 2019)(Billa, 2020)

Mothers' compliance in immunizing is usually due to the densest encouragement or invitation from neighbors or local cadres so that mothers cannot refuse and mothers also feel the need to immunize their children. Thus, maternal obedience can be affected due to support or encouragement from

cadres.(Muklati, 2020) Cadres have a role in supporting the success of immunization, starting from 1. Assisting data collection of immunization program targets (infants, baduta, elementary school age children) 2. Mobilize parents and targets to come to immunization services 3. Help prepare immunization service places and waiting rooms before and after injection at Posyandu or immunization service posts. 4. Manage the flow of immunization services 5. Assist in recording targets that have been immunized.6. Record infants or children who have not been immunized and visit the parents/family of the infant or child. 7. Visiting parents/families who have never brought their children to immunization services 8. Report to officers if post-immunization follow-up events are found and study the Posyandu Information System.(Krisnawati, 2022). The impact of under-implementation of the role of posyandu cadres will have consequences both directly and indirectly. The direct impact is poor monitoring of toddler growth and development causing unmonitored children's health. While the indirect impact is that if the information on filling KMS is not clear, the application of child examinations at posyandu will also be inappropriate.(Masthura, 2022)

## CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between the role of cadres and the completeness of immunization. Cadres who play an active role in socializing and succeeding the immunization program will increase the coverage of immunization completeness by 5 times and statistically significantly.

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