

Pola Pencarian Imunisasi Dasar Oleh Orang Tua Saat Pandemi Covid 19 di Kelurahan Bojong Menteng dan Kelurahan Margajaya Kota Bekasi Tahun 2020

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Abstrak

andemi COVID-19 yang melanda dunia, dinyatakan sebagai status kedaruratan bencana wabah di Indonesia. COVID-19 mengganggu layanan imunisasi, hal ini memungkinkan jutaan anak berpotensi terjangkit wabah penyakit seperti difteri, campak, polio dan komplikasinya. Berdasarkan teori Health Belief Model (HBM) dimana persepsi berpengaruh terhadap respon, pandemi COVID-19 diasumsikan dapat mempengaruhi persepsi orang tua dan pola pencarian imunisasi dasar. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis kualitatif untuk melihat kaitan antara persepsi dan pola pencarian imunisasi dasar oleh orang tua saat pandemi COVID-19 di Kelurahan Bojong Menteng dan Kelurahan Margajaya Kota Bekasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan status ekonomi saat pandemi melatarbelakangi penundaan imunisasi anak, walau bukan menjadi faktor tunggal. Dukungan kader dan petugas kesehatan terhadap imunisasi berperan dalam keputusan untuk mengimunisasi anaknya. Penerapan strategi yang disesuaikan dengan karakter sosial budaya di tiap wilayah menjadi sangat penting. Saran: meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat mengenai COVID-19 dan informasi mengenai sistem layanan kesehatan yang aman saat situasi kedaruratan khusus seperti pandemi perlu disampaikan secara utuh untuk memberikan kepercayaan layanan imunisasi yang aman.

COVID-19 has hit the world, has been declared an emergency status for the outbreak in Indonesia. COVID-19 disrupts immunization services, this allows millions of children to potentially contract outbreaks such as diphtheria, measles, polio and its complications. The theory of the Health Belief Model (HBM) about perception can influences response, the COVID-19 pandemic is assumed to be able to influence parents' perceptions and basic immunization search patterns. This study used a qualitative analysis to see the pattern of basic immunization search for parents during the COVID-19 pandemic in Bojong Menteng and Margajaya, Kota Bekasi. The results of this study indicate that the economic status during the pandemic is behind the delay in immunization of children, although it is not a single factor. Support of cadres and health workers for immunization plays a role in the decision to immunize their children. The implementation of strategies that are adapted to the socio-cultural characteristics in each region is very important. The implementation of strategies that are adapted to the socio-cultural characteristics in each region is very important. Suggestion: increase public understanding of COVID-19 and information about a safe health service system when special emergencies such as a pandemic need to be conveyed in full to provide confidence in safe immunization services.