Hubungan Kelengkapan Imunisasi Dasar dan Kejadian Penyakit Infeksi dengan Status Gizi Anak

Feni Riwanti[1], Ani Margawati[1], Rachma Purwanti[1], Hartanti Sandi Wijayanti[1]

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pembatasan sosial akibat pandemi Covid-19 menyebabkan penurunan cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap dari 93,7% di tahun 2019 menjadi 83,3% di tahun 2020. Ketidaklengkapan imunisasi dasar menyebabkan anak rentan terhadap penyakit yang dapat dicegah dengan imunisasi (PD3I). Penyakit infeksi pada anak akan mengganggu pencernaan dan penyerapan makanan sehingga mempengaruhi status gizi anak.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan kelengkapan imunisasi dasar dan kejadian penyakit infeksi dengan status gizi anak.

Metode: Studi observasional yang menggunakan metode *cross sectional.* Penelitian ini melibatkan 60 anak yang berusia antara 24-42 bulan, dengan teknik sampling *consecutive sampling.* Variabel bebas penelitian meliputi kelengkapan imunisasi dasar, kejadian PD3I, dan kejadian non PD3I (diare dan/atau ISPA) dengan variabel terikat status gizi, serta variabel perancu asupan gizi dan PHBS Rumah Tangga. Uji *Chi square* dan *Fisher's Exact Test* digunakan untuk analisis bivariat kemudian dilanjutkan dengan uji regresi logistik berganda untuk analisis multivariat.

Hasil: Sebanyak 80% anak tidak mendapat imunisasi dasar secara lengkap, 10% anak pernah terinfeksi PD3I dan 45% pernah terinfeksi non PD3I. Serta terdapat 20% anak dengan status gizi kurang. Tidak ditemukan hubungan antara kelengkapan imunisasi dasar dan kejadian PD3I dengan status gizi anak (*p value* <0,05). Terdapat hubungan antara kejadian non PD3I (diare dan/atau ISPA) dengan status gizi anak (*p value* =0,017). Serta terdapat variabel perancu yang berkorelasi signifikan dengan status gizi anak yaitu asupan lemak (*p value* =0,020).

Kesimpulan: berdasarkan hasil uji statistik kelengkapan imunisasi dasar dan kejadian PD3I tidak berhubungan dengan status gizi anak. Terdapat hubungan antara kejadian non PD3I (diare dan/atau ISPA) dan asupan lemak dengan status gizi anak.

K**ata kunci:** imunisasi dasar, penyakit infeksi, status gizi

[1]Departemen Ilmu Gizi, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang

Relationship between Completeness of Basic Immunization with the Incidence of Infectious Diseases and Nutritional Status of Children

Feni Riwanti[1], Ani Margawati[1], Rachma Purwanti[1], Hartanti Sandi Wijayanti[1]

ABSTRACT

Background: Social restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic have caused a decrease in complete basic immunization coverage from 93.7% in 2019 to 83.3% in 2020. Incomplete basic immunization makes children vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases (VPD). Infectious diseases in children will disrupt the digestion and absorption of food, thereby affecting the child's nutritional status.

Objective: To analyze the relationship between completeness of basic immunization and the incidence of infectious diseases with children's nutritional status.

Methods: Observational study using cross sectional methods. This study involved 60 children aged between 24-42 months, using consecutive sampling technique. The independent variables of the study include completeness of basic immunization, incidence of VPD, and non-VPD events (diarrhea and/or ARI) with the dependent variable being nutritional status, as well as confounding variables of nutritional intake and household Clean and Healthy Living Behavior. Chi square test and Fisher's Exact Test were used for bivariate analysis then followed by multiple logistic regression test for multivariate analysis.

Result: As many as 80% of children did not receive complete basic immunization, 10% of children had been infected with VPD and 45% had been infected with non-VPD. And there are 20% of children with wasted. There was no relationship found between completeness of basic immunization and the incidence of VPD and children's nutritional status (p value <0.05). There is a relationship between non-VPD events (diarrhea and/or ARI) and children's nutritional status (p value = 0.017). And there is a confounding variable that is significantly correlated with children's nutritional status, namely fat intake (p value = 0.020).

Conclusion: Based on the results of statistical tests, completeness of basic immunization and the incidence of VPD are not related to children's nutritional status. There is a relationship between non-VPD events (diarrhea and/or ARI) and fat intake and children's nutritional status.

Keywords: basic immunization, infectious diseases, nutritional status

[1]Departement of Nutrition Science, Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Semarang