

The Effect of Health Education on Mom's Knowledge About Advanced Immunization (Boster) in Baduta at Posyandu, Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District Asahan District Year 2022

Devi Sagita Saragi

Faculty Of Health Science, Universitas Haji Sumatera Utara

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history:

Received Okt 15, 2022
Revised Okt 22, 2022
Accepted Nov 05, 2022

Keywords:

Health Education,
Mother's Knowledge,
Advanced Immunization
(Boster) on Baduta

Immunizations for children should be given routinely and completely. Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) is very important to be improved to prevent children under two years old (baduta) from getting various diseases that can be prevented through immunization. This study aims to determine The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022. This research is a parametric statistical analysis approach using a one-group pretest-posttest design. This research has been carried out on September 13, 2022 to September 24, 2022. The population is 32 people. Sampling using accidental sampling with a sample of 32 people. The results of the study found that Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) before being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is the majority is not good and Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) after being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is the majority good. Based on the results of the paired sample t-test, it was found that the p value = 0.001 < 0.05. The conclusion in this study is that there are The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022. Suggestions in this research Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency continue to carry out health education that is programmed and carried out continuously to increase mother's knowledge about advanced immunization.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Devi Sagita Saragi,
Faculty Of Health Sciences,
Universitas Haji Sumatera Utara
Email: devissaragi11@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases are still a public health problem that causes high morbidity, mortality and disability, so it is necessary to take effective and efficient preventive and eradication efforts. One of these preventive efforts is immunization. Immunization is one type of business that can provide immunity to children by inserting vaccines into the body which aims to form anti-substances to prevent diseases such as polio, measles, hepatitis B, tetanus, pertussis, diphtheria, pneumonia, and meningitis (Rofiasari and Pratiwi, 2020).

Immunization in children must be given routinely and completely. Provision of routine and complete immunization consists of giving basic and advanced immunization. Routine and complete immunization is given to form high community immunity. If the level of community immunity is high, it will not only protect children who get immunized but also the whole community (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

Complete basic immunization given to infants aged less than 24 hours given Hepatitis B immunization (HB-0), 1 month old given (BCG and Polio 1), 2 months old given (DPT-HB-Hib 1 and Polio 2), 3 years old months were given (DPT-HB-Hib 2 and Polio 3), 4 months old were given (DPT-HB-Hib 3, Polio 4 and IPV or injecting Polio), and 9 months old were given (Measles or MR). While follow-up immunizations, infants under two years old (Baduta) aged 18 months are given immunizations (DPT-HB-Hib and Measles/MR), grade 1 SD/madrasah/equivalent are given (DT and Measles/MR), grades 2 and 5 SD/ madrasah/equivalent given (Td) (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) states that more than 70% of children who have not received immunization live in developing countries such as Ethiopia, India, Uganda, South Africa, the Philippines and Indonesia (WHO, 2012). The number of deaths in children under five years of age is 6.9 million. Currently, immunization is estimated to prevent two to three million deaths each year in all age groups in the world from several infectious diseases, including diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and polio which can be prevented by immunization. (WHO, 2012). In 2018 there were around 20 million children in the world who did not get complete immunizations, some even did not get immunizations at all (RI Ministry of Health, 2019)

Immunization achievements in Indonesia complete basic immunization coverage in 2017 reached 92.04%, exceeding the set target of 92% and Baduta's Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus-HB (DPT-HB-Hib) immunization reaching 63.7%, also exceeding the target of 45%. Meanwhile this year from January to March complete basic immunization reached 13.9%, and DPT-HB-Hib Baduta immunization reached 10.8%. The 2018 complete basic immunization coverage target is 92.5% and DPT-HB-Hib Baduta immunization is 70% (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

The coverage of complete basic immunization for infants in North Sumatra Province as of September 2014 was 36.5% with the highest district/city being Samosir (57.3%) and the lowest being North Nias (8.7%). The coverage of measles immunization in infants in North Sumatra Province as of September 2014 was 41.9% with the highest district/city being Pakpak Bharat (78.4%) and the lowest being North Nias (9.4%). The province with the highest infant measles coverage in Sumatra is the Bangka Belitung Islands (59.8%) and the lowest is North Sumatra (41.9%) (Profile of the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2017)

The main obstacle to the success of immunization of infants and children, both complete basic immunization and booster immunization in the health care system, is the low level of awareness that is influenced by the mother's level of knowledge in bringing her baby to be immunized. Knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (overt behavior), to increase mother's knowledge, health education is needed so that mother's attitude becomes better. Health education is an effort or activity to help individuals, families, and communities in improving their ability to achieve optimal health (Fangidae et al, 2016).

Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) is very important to be improved to prevent children under two years old (baduta) from getting various diseases that can be prevented through immunization. Efforts that can be made to increase mother's

knowledge about advanced immunization (booster), one of which is by utilizing information media which can be done by providing health education. Health education is an approach to increase the will (willingness) and ability (ability) of the community to maintain and improve health (Notoadmodjo, 2014).

Health education is essentially an activity or effort to convey health messages to adolescents or groups or individuals to gain knowledge about better health. This knowledge is ultimately expected to influence behavior. The health education is expected to have an impact on changing the behavior of the target (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

Baduta are children under two years old or 12-24 months old. Baduta is included as a stage of child development that is quite vulnerable to various diseases. Children under two years old (Baduta), are given the second stage of immunization, known as follow-up immunization or repeat immunization (Booster) (Fangidae et al, 2016).

Follow-up immunization (booster) is in accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Health where the study concluded that DPT-HB-Hib and Measles immunizations are given in 2 stages, namely the first stage of DPT-HB-Hib immunization is given 3 times and Measles is 1 time (Basic Immunization) . Followed by the second stage at the age range of 18-24 months which is useful for maintaining and increasing antibody titers in children who decline in cases of DPT and Measles. DPT diseases include diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (Fangidae et al, 2016).

Based on the initial survey conducted at the Posyandu in Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, it was found that until July 2022 the target number of booster immunizations was 63 children with distribution of 8 people who had received boosters for DPT and 10 people for measles. This illustrates that the achievement of advanced immunization in children is still low (Sei Dadap Health Center Profile, 2022).

Based on the results of interviews with 10 mothers who brought their children to the Posyandu in the Posyandu, Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, it was found that 6 mothers gave complete immunizations to their children but had never given further immunizations to their children on the grounds that they did not receive information related to the follow-up immunization program and considered children are given complete basic immunization is enough. Meanwhile, 4 mothers stated that they had given booster immunization after reading information through social media and the internet about advanced immunization but did not know the benefits and functions of the advanced immunization.

Based on the foregoing, the authors want to examine whether there is an effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge about Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu, Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

This study is a research that uses parametric statistical analysis, namely the statistical section whose parameters from the population follow a certain distribution (Sugiyono, 2014). Where the independent variable (X) is health education and the dependent variable (Y) is knowledge.

Research design

Research design using design *Pre-Experimental Design* with a one-group pretest-posttest design approach, which is a technique to determine the effect before and after giving treatment (Sugiyono, 2017). That is to see The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022.

Population and Sample

The population is the entire object of research or the object under study (Notoatmodjo, 2014). The population in this study were all children under two years old (baduta), namely from 12 months to 24 months in Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District until June 2022 as many as 32 children.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population (Notoadmodjo, 2014). Sampling uses accidental sampling, namely sampling by chance meeting and according to the characteristics of the object being studied (Sugiyono, 2015). So that the number of samples is 32 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of the respondents examined in this study include: The age of the parents, the age of the child, the sex of the child, the education of the parents and the occupation of the parents can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents in Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

No	Characteristics	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Child Gender		
	Man	14	43.8
	Woman	18	56.2
	Amount	32	100.0
2	Age of Parents		
	20-25 Years	2	6,3
	26-30 Years	15	46,9
	31-35 Years	14	43,7
	36-40 Years	1	3,1
	Amount	32	100.0
3	Parent Education		
	SD	1	3,1
	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	6	18,8
	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	20	62.5
	College	5	15,6
	Amount	32	100.0
4	Parents' job		
	Self-employed	3	9,4
	Housewife	17	53.1
	Private sector employee	9	28.1
	civil servant	3	9,4
	Amount	32	100.0

Based on table 1, it can be seen from the 32 respondents at the Tanjung Asri Village Posyandu, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022, it can be seen that the sex of the majority of children is female, 18 children (56.2%), the age of the majority of respondents (parents) is 26 - 30 years as many as 15 people (46.9%), the education of the majority of parents is high school as many as 20 people (62.5%) and the occupation of the majority of parents is not working/housewife as many as 17 people (53.1%).

Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) before being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

To see results Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) before being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 can be described in Table :

Table 2. Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) before being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

No	Mother's knowledge before being given Health Education	Frequency (f)	%
1	Not enough	16	50.0
2	Enough	13	40,6
3	Well	3	9,4
	Amount	32	100

From table 2 it can be seen that Frequency Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) before being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is the majority of unfavorable as many as 16 people (50.0%).

Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) after being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

To view Frequency results Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) after being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 can be described in Table 4.3:

Table 3. Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) after being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

No	Mother's Knowledge after being given Health Education	Frequency (f)	%
1	Not enough	2	6,3
2	Enough	10	31.3
3	Well	20	62.5
	Amount	32	100

From table 3 it can be seen that Frequency Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) after being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is the good majority as many as 20 mothers (62.5%).

The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

To know The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 can be described in table

Table 4. The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

No	Treatment	mean	N	Sig.
1	Mother's Knowledge (Pre Test)	1.59	32	0.001
3	Mother's Knowledge (Post Test)	2.56	32	

Based on Table above, it can be seen that there is a difference in the average value Before and After given Health Education on Mother's Knowledge about Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022, where it can be seen that the knowledge of mothers before being given health education with an average of 1.59 with categories (1 = not good, 2 = enough, 3 = good). So with an average value of 1.59 it can indicate that Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is between lack of knowledge to sufficient knowledge. After being given health education, it can be seen that the average score increased by 2.56 which indicates that Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is between sufficient knowledge to good knowledge.

Then based on the results the Paired Sample -Test test obtained a p-value of $0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$, then H_0 was rejected, meaning that simultaneously there The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Booster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022.

Discussion

Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) before being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after someone has sensed a certain object. The majority of human knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is needed as support in generating self-confidence as well as attitudes and behavior every day, so it can be said that knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (Notoadmodjo, 2014). Knowledge in this research is Mother's knowledge about further immunization (booster).

The role of a mother in the immunization program is very important, including booster immunization. Therefore, mothers' understanding of immunization must be strengthened. Mother's understanding can be strengthened by increasing mother's knowledge. The higher the mother's knowledge, it is expected that she will increase and realize the importance of health for the family, including the provision of advanced immunization (booster) for children (Marini, 2018).

Based on the results of the study, it was found that mother's knowledge about advanced immunization (booster) before being given health education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 are the majority unfavorable. This lack of knowledge can be one of the reasons children don't get booster immunizations. This opinion is supported by Rofiasari and Pratiwi (2020) who state that the impact of the mother's lack of knowledge resulted in the mother not taking her child for booster immunization so that it has the potential to cause a decrease in the child's immunity to disease and a decrease in the child's immune system because they do not get vaccines or immunizations, especially booster immunization.

Lack of knowledge of mothers about booster immunization when it is associated with the characteristics of the respondents that the majority of mothers do not work/housewives. This can trigger mothers to be less informed. This statement is supported by Notoadmodjo (2014) which states that One's work status will also determine the availability of facilities that will be needed for certain activities, so that work status will affect one's knowledge.

According to the assumption of researchers that knowledge A person is very important as a basis for making decisions and determining actions to the problems at hand. Efforts to increase the knowledge of mothers can be done by being active in seeking information both from electronic print media and friends and neighbors related to information and solutions about health, especially about booster immunization. It is also expected that health workers can increase their role as educators through counseling or counseling activities about pentavalent immunization given when mothers visit health care facilities, so as to increase mother's knowledge about the importance of pentavalent immunization for children.

Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) after being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) is very important to be improved to prevent children under two years old (baduta) from getting various diseases that can be prevented through immunization. The provision of booster immunization in accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Health is given in 2 stages, namely the first stage of DPT-HB-Hib immunization is given 3 times and Measles 1 time (Basic Immunization). Followed by the second stage at the age range of 18-24 months which is useful for maintaining and increasing antibody titers in children who decline in cases of DPT and Measles (Fangidae et al, 2016).

Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) can be increased one way through Health Education. Health education is a learning activity designed by health workers according to client needs. The learning process in health education is expected to be able to change the abilities and behavior of the target learners (Notoadmodjo, 2014). The increase in

knowledge that occurs after being given health education is one aspect of the ability achieved by the target students as a result of the learning process.

Achieving health education goals will be easier with the use of appropriate learning media and can increase the ease of receiving information (Mardhiah, 2015). In this study, health education was provided using leaflet media which was expected to make it easier for mothers to capture the information they wanted to convey regarding advanced immunization. This is supported by Mardhiah et al (2015) who state that the use of written aids will result in increased knowledge rather than words.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) after being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is a good majority. This increase in knowledge is influenced by several factors such as age and education. In this study the majority of the mother's age was 26-30 years. According to research by Dharmawati and Wirata (2016), the more mature a person is, the more mature and stronger a person will think. So that mothers aged 26-30 years are easier to digest and receive the information provided so that it is easier to apply.

Respondent's education is high school. Education is an integral part in determining the best way to start the process of behavior change (Lutfhiana, 2012). In education there is a process of growth, development which is part of several factors that influence in responding to and making every decision.

According to Notoadmodjo (2013) states that the higher the level of education, the easier it will be to accept new things and easily adjust to these new things. This is in line with Nursalam's statement (2015) which states that the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge one has, conversely, a lack of education makes it difficult to digest the message conveyed. It is supported by the research of Whardana et al (2016) which states that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for someone to accept new things and easily solve new things, including knowledge about advanced immunization (boosters).

The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022

Follow-up immunization is a repeat of basic immunization to maintain the level of immunity and to extend the protection period for children who have received basic immunization, namely by giving 1 dose of DPT-HB-Hib at the age of 18 months and 1 dose of measles/MR at the age of 24 months. Optimal protection from the provision of advanced immunization is only obtained if the child has received complete basic immunization (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

Follow-up immunizations given to elementary-aged children are given in the School Children's Immunization Month (BIAS) activity which is integrated with UKS activities. The immunizations given are measles, tetanus, and diphtheria immunization. This immunization is given to class 1 (measles and DT), class 2 (Td), and class 5 (Td) (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that there are differences in the average value of Before and After given Health Education on Mother's Knowledge about Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022, where it can be seen that the knowledge of mothers before being given health education with an average of 1.59 with categories (1 = not good, 2 = enough, 3 = good). So with an average value of 1.59 it can indicate that Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is between lack of knowledge to sufficient knowledge. After being given health education, it can be seen that the average score increased by 2.56 which indicates that Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is between sufficient knowledge to good knowledge.

Then based on the results the Paired Sample t -Test test obtained a p -value of $0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$, then H_0 was rejected, meaning that simultaneously there The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) in Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022. Supported by research by Fangidare et al

(2016) which states that there is an effect of health education on mother's knowledge about advanced immunization. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Palupi (2011) that there is an effect of immunization counseling on increasing mother's knowledge about advanced immunization.

A person's knowledge will increase due to several factors, one of which is by providing information to someone. This information can be provided in several forms, one of which is the provision of health education. Researchers argue that the increase in knowledge is influenced by the provision of health education. After being given health information, the respondent can understand what is conveyed so that it can increase the mother's knowledge.

According to the researcher's assumption that health education is effective for increasing mother's knowledge regarding the provision of advanced immunization at the Posyandu, Tanjung Asri Village Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research conducted at the Posyandu in Tanjung Asri Village Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 concluded: Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) before being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is the majority not good. Mother's knowledge about follow-up immunization (booster) after being given Health Education at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 is a good majority. There is The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge of Advanced Immunization (Boster) for Baduta at Posyandu Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency in 2022 with $p-0.0001 < \alpha = 0.05$.

References

- Arikunto, S. 2016. *Research Procedures A Practice Approach*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Astini, P, 2014. *Factors Related to Completeness of Immunization in Infants at the Posyandu, Karang Bawang Village, Rembang, Purwalingga*. Thesis. Muhammadiyah University Purwokerto.
- Fangidae, H, Herwanti, E and Bina, MY, 2016. *The Effect of Health Education on Mother's Knowledge and Attitudes about Immunization at the Batuplat Sub-Health Center*. Kupang Ministry of Health Polytechnic.
- Hidayat, SS et al. 2015. *Guidelines for Writing Undergraduate Thesis, Revised Edition – July 2015*. Bandung : Faculty of Psychology, Maranatha Christian University
- RI Ministry of Health, 2013. *Indonesian Health Profile*. Jakarta:
- Ministry of Health RI, 2018. *Give Children Complete Routine Immunizations*. Jakarta:
- Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2019. *Complete Immunization of Healthy Indonesia*. Jakarta :
- Melania, I, N. 2017. *Mother's Knowledge About Advanced Immunization for Children at Posyandu Ngasinan Village, Jetis District, Ponorogo Regency*. Thesis thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo.
- Notoatmodjo, S. 2014. *Health Behavior Science*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Notoatmodjo. 2010. *Health Research Methodology*. Jakarta : PT. Rineka Cipta
- Nursalam, 2013. *Nursing Research Methodology: Practical Approach*. Edition 3. Jakarta. Salemba Medika.
- Permenkes RI, 2017. *Implementation of Immunization*. Jakarta ;
- Profile of the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office. 2017. *Health Data and Information for North Sumatra Province*.
- Profile of Tanjung Asri Village, Sei Dadap District, 2020. *Advanced Immunization Data for Children*
- Proverawati, A and Andhini CSD 2010. *Immunization and Vaccination*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Offset.
- Ranuh et al. 2011. *Book of Immunization in Indonesia*. Jakarta: IDAI Immunization Task Force
- Rofiasari, L and Pratiwi, SY, 2020. *Mother's Knowledge about DPT and Measles Booster Immunization*. Midwifery Scientific Journal. Volume 7 Number 1.
- Rohani, S, 2021. *The Effect of Health Education on the Level of Mother's Knowledge about Additional Immunizations at the Betung Health Center, City of Banyuasin Regency, in 2021*. Thesis. STIKes Bina Husada Palembang.

- Rosymida, Ida, 2018. Overview of Health Education Conducted by Nurses at the Polyclinic of Dr. RSUP. Kariadi Semarang. Muhammadiyah University of Semarang.
- Sugiyono. 2014. Educational Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Approaches. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Wawan & Dewi M. 2011. Theory and Measurement of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Human Behavior. Printing II. Yogyakarta : Nuha Medika