



The Impact of Using Disk Media (Smart Wheel Game) On Mother's Knowledge About Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) in Infant's Basic Immunization

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ABSTRACT

Child immunization is an effort to obtain immunity artificially body parts of germs to form antibodies. In West Papua from January to July 2021, there are 63% of children aged 0-11 months who do not or have incomplete immunization status. One of the causal factors, that mothers are worried about the effects of post-immunization, so mothers are reluctant to take children to get immunizations for that the officers anticipate by providing counseling using disc media with an explanation of the effects of immunization that may occur and how they are handled. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of disc media on mother's knowledge about adverse events following immunization, AEFI (or in Indonesian we called KUPI) basic immunization in infants at Segun Health Center, Sorong Regency. This study used a quasi-experimental design with posttest only control group design, with two groups randomly selected. The population in this study used infant with a total of 32 respondents. The results of the statistical test using chi square test were obtained p -value = 0.017 (p -value \leq 0.05) which means there is an influence towards positive way of disc media administration on the mother's knowledge of the adverse event following immunization in infants at the Segun Health Center, Sorong Regency.

Keywords : AEFI, Disc media, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Every child has the right to get a complete immunization. Immunization is a very valuable investment in a child's future. If parents provide immunizations for their children, then not only the child but other people in the environment will also get benefit because they have specific protection from Diseases That Can Be Prevented By Immunization (Primadi, 2017).

Child immunization is an effort to obtain immunity artificially through the provision of live attenuated germs or body parts of germs to form antibodies. Immunization has been medically proven to be effective in preventing infections and deaths from infectious diseases. Immunization is also important in efforts to control and eradicate disease so that disease transmission becomes less frequent or even eradicated from the community environment (Kharin et al., 2021). Based on data from routine immunization coverage in West Papua from January to July 2021, there are 63% of children aged 0-11 months who do not or have incomplete immunization status (Pabar, 2021). One of the factor is, that mothers are worried about the post-immunization effects, so mothers are reluctant to bring their children to get immunization (Dinkes, 2018). Based on

immunization coverage data in 2021, from the Segun Health Center, there are 72.7% of children who get basic immunizations, 30% of these people are late in getting basic immunizations because mothers do not bring their children for immunization as scheduled because they are worried about the post-immunization effects. The occurrence of post-immunization effects is known as adverse event following immunization (AEFI) or in Indonesia we called it KIPI or “Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi”. AEFI can occur with different signs or conditions ranging from mild side effect symptoms to serious body reactions such as anaphylactics (severe allergies) to the vaccine content (Mulyani & Rinawati, 2013). So this is unsustainable, providing information about post-immunization side effects needs to be encouraged, one of which is by using disc media. Choosing the right media and learning methods will greatly influence the final learning outcomes (Daryanto, 2018). (Ersya, 2018) Researching the use of rotating wheel media for mathematics learning in fourth grade elementary school students with the result of improving mathematics learning outcomes (Qothrunnadaa, 2018). Researched the use of disc media in diabetes patients for counseling activities

with the results that there were significant differences in respondents' knowledge about diet for type 2 diabetes mellitus. The occur along with how they are handled (Segun, 2022).

METHOD

The method of this research is experimental research with a simple experimental design (Posttest Only Control Group Design). In a simple experimental design there are two randomly selected groups, Sampling based on criteria inclusion and exclusion. One group acts as the treatment group and the other groups acted as control groups. Both group chosen by the same area which is Segun Health Center working area

The treatment group were given disc media containing the adverse event following immunization (AEFI) while the control group were given counseling about the adverse event following immunization (AEFI). The population used was mothers

disc media contains a detailed description of the post-immunization effects that may

who had babies were given basic immunizations with a total of 32 respondents, which is each group part of 16 respondent. To measure the level of knowledge it using instrument such as questionnaire using guttman scale that has been tested reliability. Reliability test shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value is greater than 0.60 (0.869>0.60) it can be proof that the questionnaire is reliable, the maternal knowledge questionnaire about KIPI contains 11 questions with measurement results divided into three categories namely, Good ≥ 76-100%, sufficient ≥ 56-75%, adverse ≤ 55%. .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Table 1. Distribution of The Impact of Using Disk Media (Smart Wheel Game) On Mother’s Knowledge About Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) in Infant’s Basic Immunization

Effect	Adverse		Sufficient		Good		Total		p-value
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Treatment	1	6,25	5	31,25	10	62,5	16	100	0,017
Control	2	12,5	10	62,5	4	25	16	100	
Total	3	18,75	15	96,71	14	87,4	32		

Source : data primer

Table 2. Characteristics Of Respondent Based On Education at The Segun Health Center, Sorong Regency

Study Group	Education	Total (n)	%
Control	Elementary school	4	25%
	Junior high school	5	31.25%
	Senior high school	6	37.5%
	Bachelor's degree	1	6.25%
Total		16n	100%
Treatment	Elementary school	5	31.25%
	Junior high school	3	18.75%
	Senior high school	7	43.75%
	Bachelor's degree	1	6.25%
Total		16n	100%

Source : data primer

Based on table 1. Shows that treatment group most had good knowledge of 10 mothers (62.5%), while in the control group most had sufficient knowledge of 10 mothers (62.5%). The results of the statistical test using chi square test were obtained p-value = 0.017 (p-value \leq 0.05) which means there is an impact of giving disc media to the mother's knowledge about the adverse event following immunization (AEFI) in infants at the Segun Health Center, Sorong Regency

Based on table 2. Shows that the highest education in the control group is high school obtained by 6 people (37.5%) and the lowest education is bachelors obtained by 1 person (6.25%), while the lowest education in the treatment group obtained high school education i.e 7 people (43.75%).

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it shows that there is an impact shown with a p-value of 0.017, which means that the provision of disc media given to toddler's following immunization (AEFI) in babies is very significant to increase the mother's knowledge. Knowledge will shape a person's actions through what they see and hear (Yulianingsih et al., 2021). Knowledge itself is influenced by the level of education, wherein health knowledge will influence behavior as a medium-term outcome (Olii, 2015).

These results are supported by previous research, which states that there is a significant influence in learning that is more visible when using game methods than using conventional methods (Nisak, U.M, 2016) and media can be used as a tool

in conveying messages to achieve learning goals (Daryanto, 2018)

Researchers assume, the increase of knowledge is due to the fact that the information contained in the disc media uses simple language and interesting color combinations so that the brain will record the memory longer. According to (Budi, 2010) disc media as an intermediate tool in learning that contains certain learning, full of color can make it easier for students to understand the material provided. This is also supported by 2 previous researchers who used interactive media as a medium for introducing information delivery, the use of media, the nature of the media, media modifications, and the maximum usefulness of the media used will produce positive results for students (Rahmat, 2018). Based on research (Kamalah & Mayor, 2021) which used smart wheel games as a medium in delivering pregnancy documentation to obstetric students had a positive influence on increasing understanding with a fairly strong relationship that was negatively correlated. (Prabandari, 2018) which uses video and booklets on students of SMK 2 Muhammadiyah to see the level of reproductive health knowledge with the results that there is an influence of providing counseling with video media and booklets on the level of adolescent reproductive health knowledge. (Nuzulia &

Khoirul, M.M.Z, 2020) use of spinning wheel media in hots-based material on ethnic and cultural diversity with the results that there was an increase in student learning outcomes after using diversity spinning wheel media. So it can be concluded that the use of media as a means of providing information to someone is very effective. According to (Sunaengsih, 2016) and (Silalahi, 2017) The use of appropriate learning media can help the process of delivering information or messages in learning can take place effectively. The use of media will affect student learning motivation (Dwi et al., 2018). With high learning of motivation, it is able to increase student's achievement (Akbar, 2013). By the existence of innovative media, motivation and learning achievement increase, (Kurniadewi, 2019) said that there are a number of things that may be a guide or reference for teachers to arouse the attention and motivation of learning students. The concept was also implemented in the disc media given in this study. With the increase in knowledge, it is hoped that it can add insight into the adverse event following immunization (AEFI), so that mothers are wiser in bringing children to be immunized and able to handle AEFI better which will indirectly have an impact on the awareness of coming to the posyandu.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that (1) The level of knowledge of mothers who get disc media about the adverse event following immunization (AEFI) mostly has good knowledge. (2) The level of knowledge of mothers who received oral explanations about adverse event following immunization (AEFI) was

largely knowledgeable. (3) There is an influence of disc media administration on the mother's knowledge of adverse event following immunization (AEFI) in infants

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