

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Campak atau *measles* adalah penyakit yang berasal dari virus yang dapat menyebabkan komplikasi kematian. Pada tahun 2014 terdapat 2 kejadian KLB di area Puskesmas Mantrijeron dan Umbulharjo II. Cakupan imunisasi di Indonesia belum mencapai target WHO, yaitu 95%. Alasan terbanyak orang tua tidak memberikan imunisasi karena kecemasan orang tua terhadap efek samping imunisasi yang berupa demam dan bengkak. Berdasarkan penelitian diketahui bahwa anak yang mendapat susu formula 79% lebih banyak mengalami demam pasca imunisasi DTwP-1 dibandingkan dengan anak yang mendapatkan ASI Eksklusif. Peneliti berinisiatif melakukan penelitian tentang kejadian demam pasca imunisasi MR pada bayi yang mendapatkan ASI Eksklusif dan ASI Parsial.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional analitik, yaitu kohort prospektif. Penelitian dilakukan selama bulan Januari hingga Oktober 2019 terhadap pasien yang pernah melakukan imunisasi MR di Puskesmas Gamping I, Puskesmas Kasihan I dan Puskesmas Kasihan II. Data berupa skala nominal, rencana analisis dengan bivariat menggunakan uji analisis *chi square*.

Hasil: Jumlah sampel penelitian yang didapat sebanyak 69 responden. 2 (2,8%) responden dari kelompok ASI Eksklusif mengalami demam. 5 (7,2%) responden dari kelompok ASI Parsial mengalami demam. Dengan menggunakan analisis *chi-square* diperoleh nilai *significancy* $p = 0,237$. Karena nilai $p > 0,05$ maka dapat dikatakan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan pemberian ASI Eksklusif dengan kejadian demam pasca imunisasi MR dibandingkan dengan pemberian ASI Parsial.

Kesimpulan: ASI Eksklusif tidak menurunkan kejadian demam pasca imunisasi MR dengan nilai $p = 0,237$.

Kata kunci: ASI Eksklusif, ASI Parsial, Imunisasi MR, Demam.

ABSTRACT

Background: Measles is a disease originating from a virus that can cause death complications. In 2014 there were 2 outbreaks in the Puskesmas Mantrijeron and Umbulharjo II. Immunization coverage in Indonesia has not yet reached the WHO target, which is 95%. The reason most parents do not give immunizations is because parents's anxiety about immunization side effects in the form of fever and swelling. Based on research it is known that children who get formula milk 79% more fever after DTwP-1 immunization compared to children who get exclusive breastfeeding. Researchers took the initiative to conduct research on the incidence of fever after MR immunization in infants receiving exclusive breastfeeding and partial breastfeeding.

Methods: This study uses an observational analytic method, a cohort prospective. The study was conducted from January to October 2019 on patients who had had MR immunization at the Puskesmas Gamping I, Puskesmas Kasihan I and Puskesmas Kasihan II. Data in the form of nominal scale, analysis plan with bivariate using chi square analysis test.

Results: The number of samples obtained were 69 respondents. 2 (2.8%) respondents from the Exclusive ASI group had a fever. 5 (7.2%) respondents from the partial ASI group had a fever. By using chi-square analysis, the significance value (p) of 0.237 was obtained. Because the value of $p > 0.05$, it can be said that there is no relationship between exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of fever after MR immunization compared with partial breastfeeding.

Conclusion: Exclusive breastfeeding did not lower fever after MR immunization.

Keywords: Exclusive ASI, Partial ASI, MR Immunization, Fever.