

Health Workers' Capabilities on the Incompleteness of Basic Immunization through the Performance of Health Promotion and Parental Knowledge

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Abstract

This study aims to elaborate on and analyze the Influence of Health Workers' Capabilities on Basic Immunization Incompleteness through Health Promotion Performance and Parental Knowledge in the Durikumba Public Health Center Work Area of Central Mamuju Regency. This research was conducted at the Durikumba Public Health Center in Central Mamuju Regency, which lasted for approximately 2 (two) months, from July to August 2020. Use causal design with a quantitative approach. The population in this study is all heads of families who have toddlers in the Durikumba Public Health Center Work Area of Korossa Mamuju Tengah District, which is 261 households. In this study, the sampling technique was carried out using the purposive sampling technique. The sample criteria were toddlers under three years; the final sample successfully obtained was 150 people. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation, with data analysis techniques using path analysis. The results showed that the capability of health workers is a trigger that encourages the improvement of the degree of health of toddlers with increased health promotion; health workers take proactive measures to support the implementation of health promotion functions fully. The spirit of community participation and empowerment is a factor that maximizes the function of health promotion performance and impacts the high level of community compliance to carry out complete basic immunizations for their babies. In addition, the capabilities of health workers also encourage the improvement of parental knowledge. Negative influences are shown on the relationship between officer capability, health promotion performance, and parental knowledge of the incompleteness of basic immunizations. The study's contribution was to create a pattern of negative relationships on variables, to show that not all health promotion measures are taken, and knowledge elsewhere can reflect sensitivity in providing or supplementing the complete immunization of their babies.

Keywords

Officer Capability, Health Promotion, and Parental Knowledge.

1. Introduction

The public health center is a health service that interacts directly with the community. It is comprehensive in its activities, including promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts. According to Mastulen et al. (2021), a public health center is a technical unit responsible for organizing health development in one or part of the sub-district area. Qualified health workers can carry out their tasks and functions better, providing optimal curative action and encouraging more preventive efforts.

Routine immunization is an immunization activity carried out continuously according to schedule. In Indonesia, complete basic immunization coverage in infants in the last three years has increased, namely in 2016, reaching 77.1%, 2017 (78.6%), and 2018 (83.5%). Although there has been an increase, the achievements in the last three years have still not reached the target that has been set at 100% according to the Minimum Service Standard Firman et al. (2020).

Health promotion in the center is a joint responsibility between officers, visitors, and the community. Public health center officers are expected to be role models of healthy behavior in the community and give birth to community empowerment movements. Meanwhile, Public health center visitors, namely patients and their families, can apply healthy behavior also by actively becoming drivers or health cadres in the community.

In addition to health promotion to increase public understanding and awareness to live healthy is the parents' role, who directly provide examples and understanding of health patterns in the family. Parental knowledge is very important for forming supportive or unsupportive behavior in children. Parents also have an effective function to provide basic knowledge to family members. Adequate knowledge from parents is needed to provide basic knowledge of healthy behavior to other family members.

Based on facts and problems, researchers want to know how much influence the health worker's capability has on the incompleteness of basic immunization through the performance of health promotion and knowledge of parents in the Working Area of The Durikumba Public Health Center in Central Mamuju Regency.

2. Literature Review

Zacharias et al. (2021) stated that a person's ability is the ability needed to perform various mental-thinking activities, reasoning, and solving problems. Health workers have a big role in their work. They not only carry out the work according to their main tasks and functions but also have a great sense of responsibility to save the people they care for. Thus, the officer's capability becomes vital to solve various problems by using a good way of thinking and reasoning. Health promotion efforts are a step that needs to be implemented by health workers in improving people's abilities, especially their knowledge, attitudes, and practices of healthy behavior through the learning process from, by, and to be with the community. Previous research results that support this relationship include (Debby et al., 2021; Seppa et al., 2021; Sukri et al., 2021; Yusuf et al., 2021) who concluded that the capabilities of health workers have a positive and significant effect on improving health promotion performance.

Capabilities or abilities are integrated into the knowledge and skills of workers or individuals in the company or organization. Health workers are also required to have the ability to work in groups where the organization feels safe and free to convey problems, the ability to work with teamwork or workgroups, namely in working with fellow members of the organization or community. Parents' knowledge of immunization becomes the basis for them to maintain and protect their families from diseases that can attack at any time. Therefore, it takes the efforts of each (health workers and parents) to realize the importance of maintaining health early. Previous research results that support this relationship include (Kurniawan et al., 2022; Nath et al., 2021; Salina Daud et al., 2012; Setianto et al., 2022; Suharyanto et al., 2021), who showed the role of health workers in improving parents' knowledge.

Health promotion efforts are a step to improve people's abilities, especially knowledge, attitudes, and practices in behaving healthily through the learning process from, by, and with the community. The level of good promotional performance of health workers affects the catchability of parents (knowledge) to the implementation of immunization because the parents' knowledge refers to the ability to absorb the meaning or material learned. This capture has a very important and fundamental meaning for parents because with the knowledge possessed, one will be able to put something part in its proportions Tamsah et al. (2021). Previous research results supporting this relationship include (Harma et al., 2021; Sukri et al., 2021; Syamsyucris et al., 2021; Tamsan & Yusriadi, 2022), which suggest the positive influence of promotional performance on parents' knowledge.

Type the completeness of basic immunization as a form of the lack of effective implementation of health promotion. Health promotion requires health workers to give all their efforts and energy to achieve maximum results in the implementation of health promotion. The public is only collected and given material, and no optimal feedback can be given. Complete immunization activities are an essential goal of implementing immunization programs as stated by Ilyas et al. (2022) that immunization is a routine procedure that will maintain children's health. Most of these immunizations provide comprehensive protection against dangerous diseases and often occur in the early years of a child's life. Previous research results that support this relationship include Widya (Mustari et al., 2021; Rahmansyah San et al., 2021; Yusriadi et al., 2019), who suggests that there is a negative influence between the performance of health promotion to the incompleteness of immunization.

Many factors influence family knowledge through the level of education obtained formally and through various experiences and environments. Providing basic immunization services for children is one example of the need for an

active role and understanding of parents towards this service. Providing complete basic immunizations for their children will have a long-term impact that can prevent their children from getting sick. Conversely, a lack of understanding of basic immunizations will be bad for the child; they will be more easily sick in the long run. The results of previous studies that support this relationship include (Nasrullah et al., 2021; Nurjayanti et al., 2021; Hasmin Tamsah et al., 2021), who concluded that people's knowledge influences the incompleteness of basic immunizations.

3. Methods

Use causal design with a quantitative approach. This research was carried out at the Durikumba Public Health Center in Central Mamuju Regency, lasting for approximately 2 (two) months, namely July to August 2020. The population in this study is all heads of families who have toddlers in the Durikumba Public Health Center Work Area of Korossa Mamuju Tengah District, which is 261 households. In this study, sampling techniques were carried out using purposive sampling techniques; wherein this study, the sample criteria were toddlers under three years old; the final sample obtained was 150 people. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation, with data analysis techniques using path analysis.

4. Results

4.1 Officer Capability path coefficient (X) to Health Promotion Performance (Y1)

Table 1. Coefficient of path X to Y1

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	16.091	1.168		13.774	.000
Officer capabilities (X)	.330	.036	.600	9.128	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Health Promotion Performance (Y1)

Source: Processed data results, 2020

The path coefficient value is 0.600 with a significance level of 0.000 which means significant (Sig < 0.05) (Table 1). The magnitude of variable X's influence on Y1 can be seen in the beta standardized coefficients value of 0.600, which means that every one-point increase in Officer Capability (X) will be able to increase Health Promotion Performance (Y1) by 0.600 points.

4.2 Officer Capability path coefficient (X) to Parental Knowledge (Y2)

Table 2. Coefficient of path X to Y2

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	17.051	1.168		14.603	.000
Officer capabilities (X)	.254	.036	.499	7.013	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Parental Knowledge (Y2)

Source: Processed data results, 2020

The path coefficient value is 0.499 with a significance level of 0.000 which means significant (Sig < 0.05) (Table 2). The magnitude of variable X's influence on Y2 can be seen in the beta standardized coefficients value of 0.499, which means that every one-point increase in Officer Capability (X) will be able to increase Parental Knowledge (Y2) by 0.499 points.

4.3 Coefficient of Health Promotion Performance path (Y1) to Parental Knowledge (Y2)

Table 3. Path coefficient Y1 to Y2

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
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		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	15.090	1.853		8.146	.000
	Health Promotion Performance (Y1)	.378	.069	.409	5.455	.000

Source: Processed data results, 2020

The path coefficient value is 0.409 with a significance level of 0.000 (Table 3) which means significant (Sig < 0.05). The magnitude of variable Y1's influence on Y2 can be seen in the beta standardized coefficients value of 0.409, which means that every one-point increase in Health Promotion Performance (Y1) will be able to increase Parental Knowledge (Y2) by 0.499 points.

4.4 Officer Capability path coefficient (X) against Basic Immunization Incompleteness (Z)

Table 4. Coefficient of path X to Z

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.320	.469		19.883	.000
	Officer Capability (X)	-.018	.015	-.102	-1.253	.212

a. Dependent Variable: Incompleteness of Basic Immunization (Z)

Source: Processed data results, 2020

The coefficient value of the path is -0.102 (Table 4). Thus, it is said that the Officer Capability variable (X) negatively affects the Incompleteness of Basic Immunization (Z). The magnitude of variable X's effect on Z can be seen in the beta standardized coefficients value of -0.102, which means that every one-point increase in Officer Capability (X) can reduce Basic Immunization Incompleteness (Z) -0.102 points.

4.5 Coefficient of Health Promotion Performance (Y1) and Parental Knowledge (Y2) to Basic Immunization Incompleteness (Z)

Table 5. Path coefficients Y1 and Y2 to Z

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	11.160	.834		13.389	.000		
	Health Promotion Performance (Y1)	-.045	.028	-.139	-1.578	.117	.833	1.201
	Parental Knowledge (Y2)	-.049	.031	-.140	-1.589	.114	.833	1.201

a. Dependent Variable: Incompleteness of Basic Immunization (Z)

Source: Processed data results, 2020

4.6 Direct Effect

The coefficient value of the path is -0.139 (Table 5). Thus, it is said that the Variable Health Promotion Performance (Y1) hurts the Incompleteness of Basic Immunization (Z). The magnitude of variable Y1's influence on Z can be seen in the beta standardized coefficients value of -0.139. Every one-point increase in Health Promotion Performance (Y1) will reduce Basic Immunization Incompleteness (Z) by -0.139 points.

The coefficient value of the path is -0.140. Thus, it is said that the Variable of Parental Knowledge (Y2) hurts the Incompleteness of Basic Immunization (Z). The magnitude of variable Y2's influence on Z can be seen in the beta

standardized coefficients value of -0.140. Every one-point increase in Parental Knowledge (Y2) will reduce Basic Immunization Incompleteness (Z) by -0.140 points.

For large calculations its indirect effects are shown as follows: **X Z Through Y1** $\rightarrow = 0.600 \times (-0.139) = -0.083$; A value of -0.083 means that the indirect influence of variable X on variable Z through variable Y1 is -0.083. **X Z Through Y2** $\rightarrow = 0.499 \times (-0.140) = -0.069$; A value of -0.069 means that the indirect influence of variable X on variable Z through variable Y2 is -0.069. Based on the results of path analysis of all intervening free variables and their bounds can be shown by the following path analysis in Figure 1:

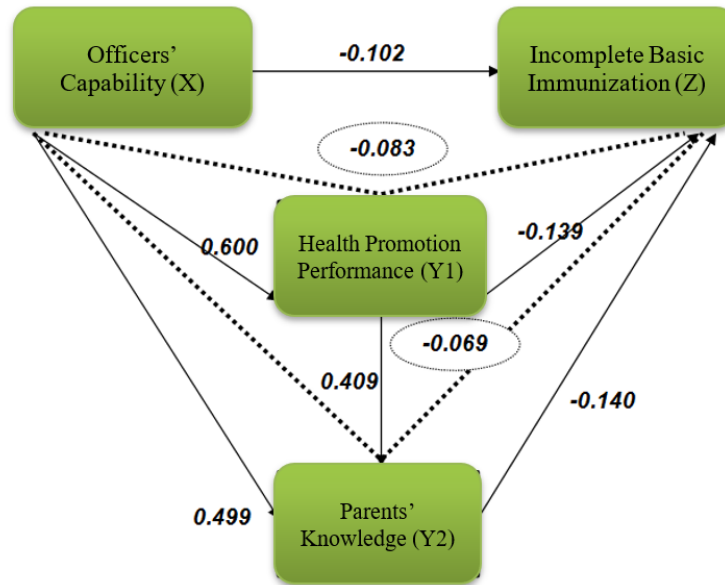


Figure 1. Full Model Path Analysis

4.8 Hypothesis Test Results

Hypothesis test results is presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Hypothesis test results

No	Hypothesis	Value	Sig	Conclusion
1	Officer Capability has a positive and significant effect on Health Promotion Performance	0.600	.000	Evident
2	Officer Capability has a positive and significant effect on Parental Knowledge	0.499	.000	Evident
3	Health Promotion Performance has a positive and significant effect on Parental Knowledge	0.409	.000	Evident
4	Officer Capability negatively affects Basic Immunization Incompleteness	-0.102	.212	Evident
5	Health Promotion Performance negatively affects Basic Immunization Incompleteness	-0.139	.117	Evident
6	Parental knowledge negatively affects The Incompleteness of Basic Immunizations	-0.140	.114	Evident
7	Officer Capability negatively affects The Incompleteness of Basic Immunization through Health Promotion Performance	-0.083	.210	Evident
8	Officer Capability negatively affects The Incompleteness of Basic Immunization through Parental Knowledge	-0.069	.235	Evident

5. Discussion

The Effect of Officer Capability on Health Promotion Performance in the Durikumba Public Health Center Work Area of Central Mamuju Regency. Positive and significant. This finding is supported by Tamsah, Hasyim, et al. (2021). The role of health workers in improving health promotion has been optimally demonstrated by the better ability, learning from experience, openness of officers to information feedback, and the delivery of ideas and initiatives that benefit the community.

The Influence of Officer Capability on Parents' Knowledge in the Durikumba Public Health Center Work Area of Central Mamuju Regency. Positive and significant. This finding is supported by Syamsumarlin et al. (2021). As the spearhead of health, officers have been agents of change in shaping good health behaviors for the community. It is indicated by officers' ability to plan and evaluate the programs. Especially with a good level of education has encouraged officers' emotional ability to improve a good understanding of parents. Effect of Health Promotion Performance on Parents' Knowledge in the Durikumba Public Health Center Work Area of Central Mamuju Regency. Positive and significant. This finding is supported by Misnawati et al. (2021). Health Promotion is carried out by developing health-minded public policies and strengthening community movements. Promotional performance results in conformity with the desired promotional targets by generating changes in behavior, social, empowerment, participation, and partnership with the community, especially parents, and directly helping to improve parents' knowledge. Promotion as a form of education effectively increases maternal knowledge about immunization.

Effect of Health Promotion Performance on The Incompleteness of Basic Immunization in the Working Area of Durikumba Public Health Center, Central Mamuju Regency. Negative. This finding is supported by (Tamsan & Yusriadi, 2022; Yusriadi et al., 2019, 2020; T Zacharias et al., 2021). Type the completeness of basic immunization as a form of the lack of effective implementation of health promotion. The public is only collected and given material, and no optimal feedback can be given. Incomplete immunization is sometimes found due to not maximal performance of promotions carried out; this is by Ilyas et al. (2022) that the presence of officers as part of health promotion performance efforts in motivating the public to come to health services.

The Effect of Parental Knowledge on the Incompleteness of Basic Immunization in the Working Area of Durikumba Public Health Center, Central Mamuju Regency. Negative. This finding is supported by Tamsah, Ilyas, et al. (2021). In the working area of Durikumba Public Health Center, Central Mamuju Regency, the community, especially parents who have toddlers, has been able to apply basic health principles to their toddlers. Completing basic immunizations can be fulfilled, and there is awareness of the importance of maintaining immunity for children. Parental communication systems, supervision, and cultivation of values are widely obtained through the education system of the public health center and the increasing awareness of parents to meet children's health standards from an early age.

The Effect of Officer Capability on The Incompleteness of Basic Immunization Through Health Promotion Performance in the Durikumba Public Health Center Work Area of Central Mamuju Regency. Negative. Public health center Durikumba Central Mamuju Regency, with the ability of officers to carry out good health service functions, has encouraged improved the performance of health promotions implemented. It impacts the increasing compliance of the community in following complete basic immunizations for their babies or toddlers so that the incompleteness of basic immunizations can be lowered.

Negative. The Effect of Officer Capability on The Incompleteness of Basic Immunization Through Parental Knowledge in the Working Area of Durikumba Public Health Center, Central Mamuju Regency. This study is in line with pray go Tehubijuluw Zacharias et al. (2021) research regarding the completeness of immunization in children aged 1-5 years that there is a negative influence on the capabilities of postal workers and the attitude of health workers to immunization incompleteness. The existence of a negative relationship is to the findings that most respondents stated that the capabilities of health workers are good. However, this study contradicts Doty et al. (1987) that the ability of officers to provide immunization is very good but very difficult for health workers when parents ask for information about the health of their babies, resulting in fewer parents sure they can immunize regularly.

6. Conclusion

As this research can be concluded that; The capability of health workers is a trigger that encourages the improvement of the degree of health of toddlers with increased health promotion in the working area of the Durikumba Public Health

Center; health workers take proactive measures to support the implementation of health promotion functions fully; The capabilities of health workers also encourage the improvement of parental knowledge. People can feel facilitated in conducting coaching, communication, and supervision of their family members, parents who have toddlers to carry out complete basic immunizations and understanding the importance of maintaining health for all family members; The negative influence is shown in the relationship between health promotion performance and parents' knowledge of essential immunization incompleteness. The Durikumba Public Health Center's performance of promotions is more proactive to support its work program to complete UCI (Universal Child Immunization) once better parental knowledge has resulted in better infant immunization patterns; The contribution of this study is to try to create a pattern of negative relationships on variables to show that not all health promotion measures are taken. Also, parents' knowledge elsewhere can reflect the sensitivity to provide or complete immunization for their babies.

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