



Analysis of Factors Affecting Coverage Immunization Hepatitis B in the Regionwork Panga Health Center Aceh Jaya District

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<p>Track Record Article</p> <p>Accepted: 15 March 2023 Revised: 19 March 2023 Published: 30 March 2023</p> <p>How to cite :</p> <p>Nazimah, C., Efendy, I., & Aini, N. (2023). Analysis of Factors Affecting Coverage Immunization Hepatitis B in the Regionwork Panga Health Center Aceh Jaya District. <i>Contagion: Scientific Periodical Journal of Public Health and Coastal Health</i>, 5(1), 126–140.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p><i>Immunization coverage in the Panga Public Health Center only reaches 40.56%. This study aims to identify and analyze the factors that influence the low coverage of Hepatitis B immunization. This research was a mix method research design explanatory research. The study was conducted at Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency from July to August 2022. The number of samples was 66 mothers who had toddlers obtained by purposive sampling. The number of informants is 11 people. Analysis of quantitative data was carried out by using univariate analysis test, bivariate analysis using Chi-square test and multivariate using logistic regression test. Qualitative data analysis using interactive analysis. The results of the quantitative research show that in the univariate analysis of 66 respondents, most of them aged 36-45 years (56.1%), high school education, (53.0%), having a job as self-employed (37.9%). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, facilities, husband's support, support of health workers affected by the coverage of Hepatitis B immunization in the Panga public Health Center Work Area Aceh Jaya Regency. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that the variable that had the most influence on the coverage of Hepatitis B immunization was the trust variable. The results of the qualitative analysis showed that most of the children in the Panga public Health Center Work Area Aceh Jaya Regency was not immunized against hepatitis B, the community believed that the raw material for hepatitis B immunization was not halal. Based on the results of this study, it was recommended that the results of this study be used as reading material and evidence based for students who are working on college assignments and final projects, especially those related to factors that affect immunization coverage.</i></p> <p>Keywords: Factors, Hepatitis B, Immunization Coverage</p>
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INTRODUCTION

One of the programs carried out by the government to reduce the preventable death rate in children is immunization (Iannacone & Guidotti, 2022). Indonesian apply one program which is a program provisions from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019 namely Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) or Immunization Development Program in order to prevent the transmission of Diseases that Can Prevented by Immunization (PD3I), such as Hepatitis B (WHO, 2019). Hepatitis is a public health problem in the world including in Indonesia, consisting of Hepatitis A, B, C, D and E (Dunkelberg et al., 2014). The immunization program is part of basic health services. This program is also part of an effort to accelerate the termination of the transmission chain for immunization (diseases that can be prevented by immunization) to improve public health status (Ilawati, 2022).

Data from *the World Health Organization* in 2019 estimates that 296 million people are living with chronic hepatitis B infection in 2019, with 1.5 million new infections each year. In 2019, hepatitis B is expected to cause 820,000 deaths, mostly due to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (primary liver cancer). Hepatitis B can be prevented with a safe, available and effective vaccine. Based on data from the Sustainable Development Goals (*SDGs*), namely goal 3, target 3.3 which states that: "by 2030 the end of the epidemics of AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combating hepatitis, as well as water-borne diseases and communicable diseases other (WHO, 2019).

Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia for 2019 shows that Indonesia is a country with high endemicity of hepatitis B, the second largest country in the *South East Asian Region* (SEAR) after Myanmar. This proposal was accepted and a resolution was issued regarding Hepatitis number 63.18 which stated that: a). Viral hepatitis is one of the world's priority agendas; b.) July 28 is designated as World Hepatitis Day (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

The situation of Hepatitis B in Indonesia, based on the Center for Data and Information of the Ministry of Health and the results of Basic Health Research at the Research and Development Agency for Health, carried out a simple descriptive analysis, shows that in 2019 it is estimated that 1.2% of Indonesia's population suffers from Hepatitis, and this condition has doubled compared to 2016, which is around 0.6%. When converted into the absolute number of Indonesian population in 2019 around 248,422,956 people, it can be said that 2,981,075 Indonesian people are infected with Hepatitis (BKKBN, 2019).

The Indonesian government has prioritized health, especially children under five, in order to improve the quality of human resources. Every day, 460 children under five die in Indonesia due to diseases, most of which can be prevented through vaccination. Therefore, *the United Nations Children's Fund* (UNICEF) and the Indonesian government are working and working together to ensure that around 5 million children under five receive complete and timely immunizations against seven diseases that can be deadly, including: Tuberculosis, Polio, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Measles (UNICEF, 2019). Giving Hepatitis B immunization to toddlers, namely providing immunity to the toddler's body from transmission of the Hepatitis B virus from mothers with positive HbsAg status is very important (Depkes RI, 2006).

Aceh Province Health Profile 20 21 shows that in recent years there has been a decline in immunization coverage. In 2021 the coverage of hepatitis B immunization in children 0-11

months is only 40.9 % , while the target set by the local government is 9.5 % (Dinkes Aceh, 2021).

Profile of the Health Office Aceh District Jaya in 2021 showed that in recent years the coverage of hepatitis B immunization in children 0-11 months was only 68.8 % , while the target set by the Health Office Aceh District Jaya is to follow the national target of 9.5 % . Secondary data from the Panga Public Health Center in Aceh Jaya Regency from 2017 to 2021 shows that the coverage of hepatitis B immunization is still low. In 2017, immunization coverage only reached 43.67%, in 2018, immunization coverage only reached 45.00%, in 2019, immunization coverage only reached 41.11%, in 2020, immunization coverage only reached 40.98 % and in 2021, immunization coverage will only reach 40.56% (Dinkes Aceh, 2021).

According to the Head of the Puskesmas from the results of interviews conducted in the survey In the beginning, the things that caused the coverage of Hepatitis B immunization in toddlers included lack of understanding of mothers and husbands about the importance of immunization given due to lack of health promotion regarding hepatitis B immunization in toddlers. Then after interviewing the immunization program holders at the puskesmas, explained that there was a lack of *social support* to the people who do power health, especially midwives in the village in administering immunizations Hepatitis B in infants.

According to LW green, the factors that influence public health behavior are *predisposing* factors, *enabling* and *reinforcing* factors. In this study, researchers will look at the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, economy, facilities and hepatitis B immunization coverage in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center Aceh Jaya Regency (Green, 1974).

Based on an initial survey that researchers conducted in April 2022, in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency to 10 mothers by giving an open questionnaire, it was found that there were 7 mothers who had less knowledge while 3 others had good knowledge. The lack of knowledge in question is that mothers in the Working Area of the Panga Health Center in Aceh Jaya Regency do not know the benefits of giving Hepatitis B. Attitude of the mother, out of 10 mothers, there were 7 mothers who had a negative attitude regarding giving hepatitis B immunization to their toddlers, while 3 other people had a positive attitude for toddlers.

Based on this, the general objective of this study is to identify and analyze the factors that influence Hepatitis B immunization coverage in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya District.

METHODS

This research is an *explanatory research*, namely using *mixed method research*, which is a research approach that combines or associates quantitative and then qualitative forms. This approach involves philosophical assumptions. This study aims to identify and analyze the factors that influence people's behavior towards hepatitis B immunization coverage in Panga, Aceh Jaya district observed over the same time period (Notoatmodjo, 2012). This research was carried out at the Panga Health Center in Aceh Jaya Regency. The choice of research location was based on considerations because there was still low Hepatitis B immunization coverage. This research was conducted from July to August 2022. The research started from the initial survey to data collection by distributing questionnaires to respondents. The population in this study were all mothers who had toddlers in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency in July-August, namely as many as 190 mothers and already have the MCH handbook. The sample in this study were some mothers who had unimmunized toddlers in the Panga Work Area, Aceh Jaya Regency. This study used the slovin formula with a *purposive sampling* technique with a sample size of 66. Inclusion criteria are mothers who have children aged 0-9 months who have not been immunized, have a MCH book, are willing to be respondents, exclusion criteria are mothers who have children aged > 9 months, mothers who have infants aged 0-9 months but have been immunized, not willing to be a respondent with CI95%. In qualitative research, informants were 3 midwives/health workers, 5 mothers and mother's family, especially husbands, as many as 3 people. Data were analyzed using theme analysis and bivariate analysis using the *Chi Square test*. If the results of the bivariate analysis show a p-value (sig.) ≤ 0.25 , the research variables can be included in the multivariate analysis modeling (Iman, 2017).

RESULTS

Quantitative Data Analysis

Table 1 Distribution of Age, Education and Occupation in the Work Area Public health center Aceh Jaya Regency

Age	n	%
17-25 years	2	3,0
26-35 years	27	40,9
36-45 years	37	56,1
Education	n	%
junior high school	4	6,1
senior high school	35	53,0
College	27	40,9
Work	n	%
Housewife	20	30,3
Self-employed	25	37,9
Civil servant	17	25,8
Total	66	100

Based on table 1 above, it is known that of the 66 respondents studied, it is known that most of the respondents are aged 36-45 years, namely 37 (56.1%) respondents, have high school education, namely 35 (53.0%) of respondents, have a job as an entrepreneur, namely a total of 25 (37.9%) respondents.

Table 2 Factors Affecting Coverage Immunization Hepatitis B In Territory Work Panga Community Health Center, Aceh Jaya District

Factor	Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage				Total		p.value
	Not fulfilled		Fulfilled		n	%	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Knowledge							
Not enough	27	40,9	9	13,6	36	54,5	0.002
Good	10	15,2	20	30,3	30	45,5	
Attitude							
Negative	25	37,9	11	16,7	36	54,5	0.025
Positive	12	18,2	18	27,2	30	45,5	
Trust							
Not very supportive	30	45,5	9	13,6	39	59,1	0.001
Support	7	10,6	20	30,3	27	40,9	
Facility							
Does not support	29	43,9	6	9,1	35	53,0	0.001
Support	8	12,2	23	34,8	31	47,0	
Husband Support							
Not very supportive	28	42,4	8	12,1	36	54,5	0.001
Support	9	13,6	21	31,8	30	45,5	
Health Officer Support							
Not very supportive	24	36,4	8	12,1	32	48,5	0.006
Support	13	19,7	21	31,8	34	51,5	
Total	37	56,1	29	43,9	66	100	

Based on table 2 it is known that there was an influence of mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, mother's trust, facilities, mother's husband's and maternal health workers'

support oncoverage of Hepatitis B immunization in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency.

Table 3 Results of the Fifth Stage of Logistic Regression Analysis

Variable	B	p -value	Exp(B) OR	95% CI For Exp (B)
Trust	3,370	0.000	20,694	4,542-84,988
Facility	2,733	0.000	15,385	3,705-63,887

Based on table 3 in above, it can be seen that the last stage of the logistic regression analysis produced the most dominant variable influencing the coverage of Hepatitis B immunization namely the trust variable with a p value of 0.000, OR = 20.694 (95% CI = 4.542-84.988).

Qualitative Analysis

The following are the results of interviews with informants regarding how many are not immunized against Hepatitis B in toddlers in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency because of the trust factor :

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- Informant 1 : *That's right, because I asked several mothers about this, they stated that they have the attitude that the raw materials for making hepatitis B immunization come from non-halal sources and they don't want it to be injected to their children, ma'am, that's it, ma'am.*
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- Informant 2 : *The main reason that the people in the Panga Health Center Work Area, Aceh Jaya Regency, have been immunized against Hepatitis B is related to the raw materials for making hepatitis B immunization, the majority of them say that it is not good or yes... in other words, it is illegal, now this is their reason why they don't want to... their child is immunized against hepatitis B.*
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- Informant 3 : *Based on the results of my findings so far... I often interview women in this environment, ma'am, so they said that as religious people who adhere to Islam, of course we obey the teachings of Islam. What if religion forbids something then we say it is haraam and should not be used. So we conclude that they are concerned about the material from which the Hepatitis B immunization itself is made, ma'am.*
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Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the people in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency have a belief that the content of Hepatitis B immunization is not halal. Based on the research results it is known that the conclusions from the interview results above are shown in the following table.

The following are the results of interviews with informants about the reasons for not giving Hepatitis B immunization to toddlers in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency:

Informant 1	: <i>many people say that the content of hepatitis B immunization is made from haram ingredients. Yes, if the ingredients are not halal, it means that we are also not allowed to give them to our children.</i>
Informant 2	: <i>I think it's already familiar, isn't it, ma'am, we know it ourselves... I mean we've heard that the raw materials for making hepatitis B immunization are made from non-halal materials. So I can't even give B immunization to my child.</i>
Informant 3	: <i>So, in this environment, mothers are non-Muslims, so they have been indoctrinated that the raw materials for making hepatitis B immunization are made from non-halal materials, so they don't give them to their children.</i>
Informant 4	: <i>the reason I didn't give hepatitis B immunization to my child, ummm... yes, that's what it's called, ma'am, what is it called haram, she said, yes, hepatitis B immunization is haram.</i>
Informant 5	: <i>the reason is yes... if the raw materials for immunization with hepatitis B are halal, that's fine, ma'am, but I've heard from other people that the raw materials are not halal, so I'm afraid, ma'am.</i>

Based on the results of the interviews above, it is known that the community has a belief value that is the raw material for immunization Hepatitis B is not halal, so people don't want to give it to their children. Based on the interview results above, it is known that the community is not worried about the impact of not immunizing Hepatitis B, people believe that when they ask God for health, everything will be fine. The following are the results of interviews with informants regarding expectations regarding Hepatitis B immunization in toddlers in the Working Area of the Panga Public Health Center.

DISCUSSION

Effect of Mother's Knowledge on Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage

Based on the results of research conducted at the Panga Public Health Center, it is known that good respondent knowledge is indicated by the respondent's ability to answer correctly questions related to knowledge of hepatitis B immunization on their babies. Mother's knowledge is used as the basis for behavior, namely in giving immunizations to her baby. Knowledge about health, especially immunization given to infants, will provide insight into immunization coverage.

Knowledge is very important in providing insight into the attitude of mothers in bringing their children to health care facilities to get hepatitis B immunization (Saleha & Fitria, 2021). From the results of the univariate test conducted, it can be seen that there are still mothers who have a good level of knowledge about hepatitis B immunization, but mothers who have poor knowledge predominate.

The results of the respondents' answers also showed that there were mothers who knew that the first hepatitis B vaccine was best given within 2-4 hours after birth, but mothers did not do it for reasons not approved by their mother-in-law or grandmother. There are also mothers who really don't know at all that the first hepatitis B immunization is best given within 24 hours after birth. One of the causes of this ignorance is the mother's education, observations or information obtained by the mother. The results of this study are in line with Green's opinion which states that knowledge occurs after people perceive through their five senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch and most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Green, 1974).

Hepatitis B -1 must be given within 24 hours after birth, and continued at the age of 1 month and 3-6 months and 3-6 months. If initially the mother's HbsAg status was not known and it turned out on the next trip that the mother was HbsAg positive, then 0.5 ml of hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) was added before the baby was 7 days old. Babies born to mothers with positive HBsAg-B status: given hepatitis B vaccine 1 and 0.5 ml HBIG simultaneously within 24 hours after birth (Lea, 2020). If up to the age of 5 years the child has never received hepatitis B immunization, then the immunization is given as soon as possible. Hepatitis B with a schedule of 3 times administration (*catch-up vaccination*) (Kundryanti & Suciawati, 2022).

Based on univariate results regarding mother's knowledge, it illustrates that the cause of the coverage of hepatitis B immunization in the working area of the Panga Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency, is partly due to the ignorance of the community, especially mothers who have babies, about the importance of hepatitis B immunization as early as possible, and the timing of hepatitis B immunization.

There are mothers who live in the working area of the Panga Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency, who still have a poor/poor level of knowledge regarding hepatitis B immunization at the Puskesmas, which is influenced by the lack of information sources in the community and the participation of health workers or Posyandu cadres must carry out more monitoring so that residents I want to immunize my child. In terms of mother's last education, some of them were high school graduates, namely high school graduates.

This research is in line with research conducted by Lea. The results showed that 67% of respondents had knowledge of HB0 immunization and 67% of respondents did not support HB0 immunization (67%). The results of statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers about HB0 immunization ($p = 0.003$) Logistic regression analysis model (logit) resulted marginal effects which showed variabel of age

andeducation of the mother, region, place of birth, distance and birth attendants had relationship with access the HB 0 vaccination (Lea, 2020). To increase the HB 0 vaccination coverage, it is recommended that the government or the policy makers should improve programs and access through health promotions, partnerships among health personnels, as well as encourage facility-based delivery (Sukrisno & Nadjib, 2016).

Based on the researchers' assumptions, the respondents' lack of knowledge about giving hepatitis B immunization to their babies caused respondents to be afraid to give hepatitis B immunization. In fact, hepatitis B immunization can help reduce morbidity and mortality caused by Hepatitis B virus infection. However, in this case the lack of awareness of respondents in giving hepatitis B immunization, there are still many mothers who think that children who are given hepatitis B immunization will become sick.

The Influence of Mother's Attitude on Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage

Based on the research results it is known that there is a positive mother's attitude towards immunization causes mothers to bring their babies to the centerservice for completeness immunization. However, there is also a negative mother's attitude as shown by the mother's disapproval of giving Hepatitis B immunization to infants according to the specified schedule, not agreeing that giving Hepatitis B immunization to infants does not have to becomplete before the baby is 1 year old, respondents did not agree that giving Hepatitis B immunization to babies is not forcause immunity to certain diseases, respondents did not agree that mothers should bring their children to services health to be given hepatitis B immunization, respondents did not agree that Hepatitis immunization should be given immediately after the baby is born orless than 7 days after birth, respondents did not agree that the mother consulted with health workers about giving hepatitis B immunization before being given treatment, respondents did not agree that the benefits of hepatitis B immunization were smaller than the disadvantages.

Mother's attitude is related to status baby immunization. mother's attitudepositive toimmunization causes mothers to carry their babiesto the service center to get complete immunization (Rimbawati et al., 2022). Based on the resultsstudyIt is known that there are attitude statement itemswhich the respondents responded negatively, namely questions about the side effects of administration Hepatitis B immunization (Anggraini et al., 2021).

This research is in line with the research of Helfia (2019) this study showed that the results showed that there was a relationship between attitude (p value = 0.004), sources of information (p value = 0.006), the issue of illegal immunization (p value = 0.015), and vaccine

side effects (p value = 0.001). The results showed that there was no relationship between the role of religious leaders (0.683), the role of community leaders (0.330), and the activity of posyandu cadres (0.289) with the completeness of basic immunization in infants (Helfia, 2019).

Based on the researchers' assumptions, it is known that the mother's attitude influences the administration of hepatitis B immunization. mother's attitude positive to immunization causes mothers to carry their babies to the service center to get complete immunization.

The Influence of Maternal Trust on Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage

Beliefs /traditions in the working area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency, are closely related to cultural values, as well as beliefs/traditions held by some communities that are very hard to change, for example, mothers do not want to give hepatitis B immunization to their babies because they did not want to take the baby out of the house before he was forty days old. This is difficult to change because mothers are worried that if they take their baby out of the house before 40 days, they will catch a disease that will be difficult to cure. In addition, there are several villages that have a culture of abstinence from iron, so that newborn babies cannot be immunized.

The results of research conducted in the working area of the Panga Public Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency, showed that respondents who stated that they agreed that newborns should not be immunized, especially hepatitis B immunization, this is related to the culture in the area which states that immunization is illegal, even though immunization is a government program to actively increase a person's immunity against a disease. Respondents who strongly agreed could not give hepatitis B immunization to babies 0-7 days old because their babies could not leave the house before they were forty days old. The main obstacle to the success of infant and child immunization in the health care system is awareness related to the level of knowledge and the lack of community need for immunization. Beliefs and behavior in maternal health are also important, usually in the working area of the Panga Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency, there is a tradition that babies will only come out when they reach the age of 40 days. the culture, the mother's beliefs about health and affect immunization status. Mother as an individual, makes an important contribution to the health and well-being of the family. Mothers who behave healthily, are willing and able to utilize health services can improve the health status of their children.

Another reason is that many mothers in the working area of the Panga Health Center in Aceh Jaya Regency pretend they do n't know the time and place of immunization and that is the most common reason mothers give for incomplete immunization of their toddlers. Another

reason is because the child is sick, even though there are no obstacles or contraindications to giving hepatitis B immunization. However, both health workers and mothers often delay giving hepatitis B immunization if the child is sick. This data shows that culture plays an important role in administering immunization to infants (Triana et al., 2022).

Parents believe that the body can protect itself without vaccines, many parents believe that vaccines are not important for children's health. Delay in vaccination until the age of 18 months will increase the possibility of a child getting a disease because at that age children are susceptible to disease (Ningsih, 2022).

The results of the study also showed that there were respondents who stated that they strongly agreed that mothers should check the health status, growth and development of children under five to traditional workers (for example: shamans, healers, clerics) so that there is no need for hepatitis B immunization, this is related to geographical and environmental conditions culture that is still classified as traditional. The majority of people in the area believe in shamans/psychics rather than health workers. While the shamans/psychics are ordinary people who have not graduated from school and do not understand health at all. However, the majority of people tend to prefer to seek treatment at that place rather than having to visit health workers at facilities provided by the state (Ayuningsih, 2022).

This research is in line with Ayu Ningsih's research (2022). The results of the data are presented in the form of univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The results of this study indicate that knowledge ($p=0.00$), perception ($p=0.051$), attitude (0.702), husband's support ($p=0.00$) and distance to health center ($p=951$), therefore it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and husband's support with the utilization of the Hepatitis B immunization program at the Koppe Health Center, Bone Regency, and there is no relationship between perception, attitude, distance to the health center, and the utilization of the hepatitis B immunization program at the Koppe Health Center, Bone Regency (Ayuningsih, 2022).

Based on this explanation, the researchers saw that cultural factors greatly influenced mothers in immunizing their babies. Therefore, it is very important for a mother or prospective mother to be equipped with good knowledge to encourage mothers not to practice a culture that is contrary to medical principles. To increase the coverage of hepatitis B immunization, synergy between the puskesmas is needed to reach the community.

Mother Facility on Coverage of Hepatitis B Immunization coverage

Based on the results of the respondents' answers on the questionnaire sheet in the working area of the Panga Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency, it is known that respondents

who stated that they strongly agreed that because they did not have private vehicles to go to the puskesmas, this made respondents less interested in bringing their children to be given Hepatitis B Immunization, Work area Panga Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency is an area that is not passed by public transportation such as gojek, public transportation and trishaws because the distance between residents' houses is quite far from one another, so if someone does not have private transportation it will be difficult for that person to travel everywhere, including health facilities. Besides that, the terrain that is taken is also quite difficult, especially in the rainy season.

Transportation is very important in supporting people's access to health services. Ideally, the community's reach for health service facilities should be as easy as possible so that people can get the health services they want. If the cost of transportation is too high, it can affect the quality of life of the community, because some of the necessities of life must be allocated for access to transportation. Health services must be easily accessible to all levels of society. To be able to realize good health services, the distribution of health facilities is very important. Health services that are too concentrated in urban areas, and while not found in rural areas, are not good services. If these health facilities are easily accessible by available means of transportation, then these health facilities will be widely used by the community (Shyntia et al., 2019).

This research is in line with research conducted by Rasmiatin & Ekasari, 2023. The results of the analysis show that knowledge is sufficient knowledge. The lack of coverage of Hb-0 immunization in infants born 0-7 days is caused by several factors, including deliveries that are not assisted by professional health workers and even those who are not assisted by health workers such as mothers giving birth themselves, assisted by traditional birth attendants and so on. born not given Hb-0 immunization (Rasmiatin & Ekasari, 2023).

According to the researchers' assumptions, facilities are things that are needed by every individual, because the easier it is to reach, the higher the possibility for mothers to take care of their health.

The Effect of Husband and Mother Support on Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage

Husband's support is very important in the success of the program to achieve the target of immunizing children. Therefore, it is hoped that the husband can be more proactive in carrying out his role in supporting the program to achieve the target of hepatitis B immunization status in infants aged 0-6 months, especially in the role of supporter and facilitator in the household.

Husband's support is support given by husbands to mothers who have babies aged 0-11 months, a form of support in which husbands can provide psychological assistance in the form of motivation, attention and acceptance (Rizky, 2020). Husband's support is a helping relationship that has special value for the mother as a sign of positive bonds. Husband's support and attention will help the mother gain self-confidence and self-esteem as a mother. With the husband's attention, it makes the mother feel more confident that she is not only the right wife, but the wife will also be happy to be the mother of her child.

Based on the results of the respondents' answers on the questionnaire sheet, it is known that the respondents stated that they strongly agree that it is best to carry out hepatitis B immunization on toddlers, mothers get husband's advice. This is related to the husband's permit issue, sometimes the husband must first ask the mother whether their child should be immunized or not, the husband's role is greatly influenced by the mother-in-law of the mother who has the baby. Usually, in the working area of the Panga Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency, many husbands do not allow their wives to bring their children to be immunized.

The results of the study also showed respondents who strongly agreed that the family should support bringing children to be immunized, the mother's husband accompanied the mother when giving hepatitis B immunization, there were members of the mother's family accompanying the mother when giving hepatitis B immunization to her child.

The Influence of Health Worker Support on Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage

The support of health workers working in the field is very important in the success of the program in achieving the target of implementing TT immunization for pregnant women, especially their role as educators and implementers. Service quality and staff attitudes are a reflection of the success of the implementation strategy. It is hoped that health workers will be more proactive in carrying out their role in supporting programs to achieve the target of hepatitis B immunization status in infants aged 0-11 months, especially in their educational role by conducting counseling or counseling with the help of the media.

Providing continuous and consistent information from the start about Hepatitis B immunization increases mother's understanding (Helfia, 2019). At the time of delivery assistance, it is the right time to convey health messages and recommendations as well as provide Hepatitis B immunization services. Mothers in the postpartum period do not have sufficient time and resources to consider expectations, perceptions and matters relating to the delivery period.

The support of health workers has also been assessed since mother contact with health services at the time *Ante natal Care* (ANC). Providing continuous and consistent information

from the start about HB immunization 0-7 days increases mother's understanding. During childbirth, is the right time to convey health messages and recommendations and provide HB immunization services 0-7 days. Mother in the postpartum period do not have time and sufficient resources to consider expectations, perceptions and concerns about the future, so mothers will be very dependent on other sources in environment, such as health workers. This research is in line with research conducted by Helfia (2019) the results showed that there was a relationship between the role of health workers (p value = 0.004).

According to the researcher's assumption, it is important for health workers to be able to increase their training to health workers in the KIA section so that the performance of immunization officers is increasing Good. Control Cards can also be held so that both health workers and mothers can find out the completeness of immunization as well as information related to immunization. In addition, it is hoped that health workers can provide counseling about the schedule and administration of Hepatitis B immunization to mothers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that: influence of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, facilities, husband's support, support of health workers. Based on the results of interviews conducted with key informants, key informants, and supporting informants, it was concluded that most of the children in the working Area of the Panga Public Health Center Aceh Jaya Regency were not immunized against hepatitis B, the community has the belief that the raw materials for making Hepatitis B immunization are not halal. Based on the conclusions in this study, it is suggested that you improve knowledge of those things specifically related to health in hepatitis B immunization frequently dig up information about Hepatitis B, and often participates in activities at Posyandu or counseling

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