

***NARRATIVE REVIEW***  
**PENCAPAIAN IMUNISASI DIFTERI, PERTUSIS  
DAN TETANUS PADA BAYI DAN BALITA  
DI WILAYAH ASIA DAN AFRIKA**

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**ABSTRAK**

Cakupan pemberian imunisasi Difteri, Pertusis, Tetanus (DPT) di Afrika hanya mencapai 60% dari target yang ditetapkan yaitu 90% sedangkan wilayah Asia melaporkan angka kejadian difteri pada tahun 2013 mencapai 4.680 kasus. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui pencapaian imunisasi DPT atau jenis DTaP yang tidak menimbulkan efek samping demam pada bayi dan balita serta faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan pencapaian target imunisasi DPT tidak dapat tercapai. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan penelitian *narrative review*, yang data-datanya didapatkan dari jurnal ilmiah, yang diperoleh dari penelusuran elektronik menggunakan *database Pubmed* dengan kata kunci *Neonates AND child AND diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus vaccine AND Coverage AND Asia Africa* dan diperoleh 7 artikel sebagai bahan kajian. Dari 7 artikel yang dipaparkan ditemukan bahwa imunisasi DPT di benua Afrika hanya mencapai 55% sedangkan di benua Asia hanya mencapai 56% dari target WHO yaitu 90%. Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pendidikan Ayah dan Ibu, semakin tinggi tingkat pendidikan maka semakin tinggi angka cakupan imunisasi, faktor sosial ekonomi sangat mempengaruhi cakupan imunisasi dasar DPT pada bayi dan balita yaitu kegiatan mobilitas yang tinggi, pendapatan perkapita yang rendah serta status nutrisi anak. Faktor terakhir yang mempengaruhi cakupan imunisasi bayi dan balita yaitu susahny menjangkau pelayanan kesehatan yang layak untuk dilakukan imunisasi, serta program pemerintah yang kurang melakukan sosialisasi sehingga masyarakat kurang memahami pentingnya imunisasi bayi dan balita.

**Kata kunci** : *DTaP, Coverage, Vaccine, Child and Neonates*

# **COVERAGE OF DIPHTERI, PERTUSSIS AND TETANUS IMMUNIZATION ON INFANT AND CHILDREN IN ASIA AND AFRICA REGION: A NARRATIVE REVIEW**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Immunization coverage of Difteri, Pertusis, Tetanus in South Afrika shows 60% below target which is 90% and in Asia reported 4.680 widespread and concentrated cases in 2013. The purpose of this study was to determine DPT (or DTaP – which is less pyrexia adverse reaction) immunization in children and neonates and the factors that influencing the DPT immunization target which was not achieved. This research was conducted using *literature review*, where the data used were obtained from scientific journals, which were obtained from electronic searches using the Pubmed database with keywords *Neonates AND child AND diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus vaccine AND Coverage AND Asia Africa*. From the 7 journal presented, it was found that DPT immunization in Africa was 55% and in India was 56% from WHO's target is 90%. This event can be influenced by several factors. Role of mothers and fathers could affect the immunization status of neonates and children, both show that people with the higher education achieved the higher the DPT immunization coverage rate. Subsequent research shows that socio-economic factors significantly affect the coverage of basic DPT immunization on neonates and children, with high mobility activities, low per capita income and children's nutritional status. The last factor that affects the coverage of immunization for neonates and children was the difficulty of reaching proper health services for immunization, as well as government programms that lack of socialization so that the community did not understand the importance of immunization for neonates and children.

**Key words** : *DTaP, Coverage, Vaccine, Child and Neonates*