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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF CULTURAL FACTORS IN MOTHER OF
BABIES ON THE BASIC IMMUNIZATION STATUS OF BABIES**
(Study in Togubang Village, Working Area of Geger Health Center)

ABSTRACT

Immunization is a key public health intervention with a globally accepted ability to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and reduce child mortality. Based on preliminary studies, In Togubang Village, Geger District, it was found that out of 52 mothers who had babies aged 0-1 year, 42 babies had incomplete basic immunization.

This study used correlational analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study was 38 mothers with babies aged 18 months in July 2025 with a sample of 35 babies taken using purposive sampling.

The results of the statistical test using Chi-Square obtained a P-value (0.000) $> \alpha 0.05$ so that H_0 was accepted and H_1 was rejected. This shows that there was a relationship between culture and immunization status in Togubang Village, Geger Health Center Working Area, Bangkalan Regency.

Babies who are not fully immunized between the ages of 0 and 1 are at higher risk of complications that can lead to birth defects and even death, and can even lead to the breakdown of herd immunity in a region. Midwives and other healthcare professionals are encouraged to increase their promotional efforts to highlight the benefits of immunization and the potential adverse events (AEFI). The public, especially mothers, are encouraged to be more proactive in seeking information about immunization and to be willing to provide their babies with complete basic immunizations.

Keywords: Culture, Basic Immunization, 18 Months Old Baby