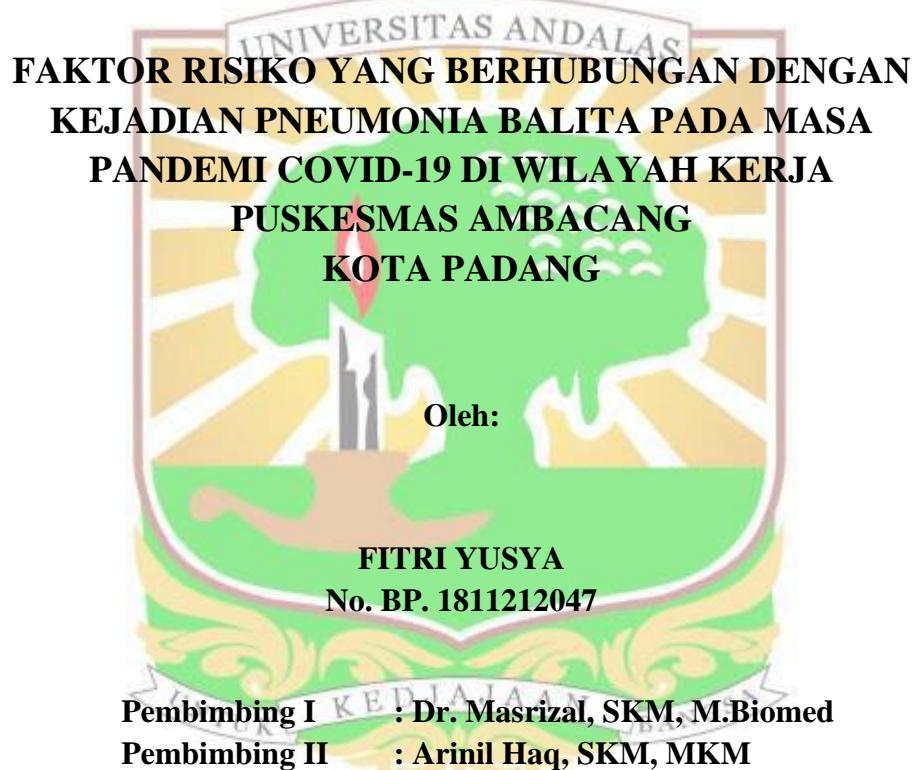




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FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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FAKTOR RISIKO YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA BALITA PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS AMBACANG KOTA PADANG

xi + 91 halaman, 23 tabel, 4 gambar, 10 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Pada tahun 2019-2021 prevalensi pneumonia balita di Puskesmas Ambacang menempati peringkat tertinggi di Kota Padang. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia balita pada saat pandemi COVID-19 di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Ambacang Kota Padang.

Metode

Penelitian menggunakan desain *case-control* dengan *matching* kelompok umur. Populasi yaitu balita berusia 11-59 bulan di Puskesmas Ambacang. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *simple random sampling* untuk kasus berdasarkan register pneumonia pada bulan Maret 2020-Maret 2022 dan *purposive sampling* untuk kontrol. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis melalui analisis univariat, bivariat serta multivariat.

Hasil

Jumlah sampel 74 balita dengan 37 sampel untuk masing-masing kelompok. Terdapat hubungan ASI eksklusif ($OR=3,67$), imunisasi dasar ($OR=2,8$), polusi udara ($OR=5,0$) dan kepadatan hunian ($OR=3,0$) terhadap kejadian pneumonia. Sedangkan riwayat BBLR, tingkat pendidikan dan status pekerjaan ibu tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia. Polusi udara rumah tangga merupakan faktor dominan yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita.

Kesimpulan

Polusi udara, kepadatan hunian, ASI eksklusif dan imunisasi dasar berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia balita pada masa pandemi COVID-19 di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Ambacang Kota Padang. Diharapkan petugas kesehatan meningkatkan promosi kesehatan PHBS di rumah tangga dan dampak polusi udara terhadap kesehatan balita.

Daftar Pustaka : 66 (1991-2021)

Kata Kunci : Balita, COVID-19, Pneumonia, Polusi Udara

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TODDLERS PNEUMONIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE AMBACANG HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA, PADANG CITY

xi + 91 pages, 23 tables, 4 pictures, 11 attachments

ABSTRACT

Objective

Among the period 2019-2021, Ambacang Health Center has the highest frequency of pneumonia in toddlers in Padang City. This study aims to determine the factors associated with pneumonia in toddlers in the Ambacang Public Health Center Work Area, Padang City, during COVID-19 pandemic.

Method

Study used a case-control design with similar age groups. Population consists of toddlers aged 11-59 months. Cases were sampled using a simple random sampling technique based on the pneumonia registration in March 2020-March 2022, controls were sampled using purposive sampling. Interviews and questionnaires were used to collect data, which was then analyzed using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis.

Result

The number of samples was 74 toddlers with 37 samples for each group. There is association between exclusive breastfeeding ($OR=3.67$), basic immunization ($OR=2.8$), air pollution ($OR=5.0$) and residential density ($OR=3.0$) on the incidence of pneumonia. Meanwhile, history of LBW, education level and maternal employment were not associated with pneumonia. Household air pollution was the dominant factor associated with the incidence of pneumonia.

Conclusion

Air pollution, residential density, exclusive breastfeeding and basic immunization are associated of pneumonia in toddlers during COVID-19 pandemic in the Ambacang Public Health Center Work Area, Padang City. It is recommended for health workers to improve health promotion PHBS in the household and impact air pollution on the health of toddlers.

References : 66 (1991-2021)

Keywords : Toddlers, COVID-19, Pneumonia, Air Pollution