

FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA PADA
BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS AIR TAWAR
KOTA PADANG



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ABSTRACT
RISK FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE EVENT OF PNEUMONIA IN
BALITA IN THE WORKING AREA OF AIR TAWAR
HEALTH CENTER, PADANG CITY

By
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Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infection which is the main cause of death in infants. There is one child under five died every 20 seconds due to pneumonia. Nutritional status, LBW, exclusive breastfeeding, measles immunization, indoor air density and pollution are the most risk factors for pneumonia in developing countries. This study aimed to determine the risk factors associated with the incidence of pneumonia in infants in the working area of the Air Tawar Health Center in Padang City.

This study used a cross sectional study design. The sample consisted of one hundred and five toddlers aged one until five years old. Sampling uses a multistage random sampling method. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis with chi square analysis test. Data collection was carried out by guided interviews with questionnaires.

The results of univariate analysis showed that there were 25.7% of children with pneumonia, 58.1% did not get exclusive breastfeeding, 15.2% had malnutrition, 10.5% included LBW, 14.3% did not get measles immunization, 6.7% living in dense housing, 57.1% of family members smoke, 100% of respondents use materials other than firewood as fuel and 21.9% use mosquito coils. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between exclusive breastfeeding ($p = 0.029$, $OR = 3.325$ (95% CI: 1.211-9.130), nutritional status ($p = 0.027$, $OR = 3.68$ (95% CI: 1.22-11.105) and LBW ($p = 0.01$, $OR = 10.526$ (95% CI: 2,546-43,513) with pneumonia, while measles immunization, occupancy density, smoking family members and use of mosquito coils have no significant relationship.

The conclusion of this study is to obtain the frequency distribution of the incidence of pneumonia, exclusive breastfeeding, nutritional status, low birth weight, measles immunization, occupancy density, use of firewood, family members smoking and the use of mosquito coils. Bivariate test has a significant relationship between exclusive breastfeeding, nutritional status, LBW with the incidence of pneumonia.

Keywords: *Pneumonia, Toddlers, Risk Factors*

ABSTRAK
FAKTOR RISIKO YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA
PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS AIR TAWAR
KOTA PADANG

Oleh

Peni Irdawati

Pneumonia merupakan infeksi saluran pernapasan akut penyebab utama kematian pada balita. Terdapat satu kematian balita setiap 20 detik akibat pneumonia. Status gizi, BBLR, ASI eksklusif, imunisasi campak, kepadatan dan polusi udara dalam rumah merupakan faktor risiko pneumonia paling banyak pada negara berkembang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Air Tawar Kota Padang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional study*. Sampel terdiri dari 105 balita berumur 1-5 tahun. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *multistage random sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji analisis *chi square*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara terpimpin dengan kuisioner.

Hasil analisis univariat, terdapat 25,7% balita mengalami pneumonia, 58,1% tidak mendapatkan ASI Eksklusif, 15,2% mengalami malnutrisi, 10,5% termasuk BBLR, 14,3% tidak mendapatkan imunisasi campak, 6,7% tinggal pada hunian yang padat, 57,1% anggota keluarga merokok, 100% responden menggunakan bahan selain kayu bakar sebagai bahan bakar dan 21,9% menggunakan obat nyamuk bakar. Hasil analisis bivariat didapatkan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara ASI eksklusif ($p=0,029$, $OR=3,325$ (95%CI: 1,211-9,130)), status gizi ($p=0,027$, $OR=3,68$ (95%CI:1,22-11,105)) dan BBLR ($p=0,01$, $OR=0,095$ (95%CI:0,023-0,393)) dengan pneumonia, sedangkan imunisasi campak, kepadatan hunian, anggota keluarga merokok dan penggunaan obat nyamuk bakar tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah didapatkan distribusi frekuensi kejadian pneumonia, ASI Eksklusif, status gizi, BBLR, imunisasi campak, kepadatan hunian, penggunaan kayu bakar, anggota keluarga merokok dan penggunaan obat nyamuk bakar. Uji bivariat terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara ASI eksklusif, status gizi, BBLR dengan kejadian pneumonia.

Kata kunci : Pneumonia, Balita, Faktor Risiko