



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**HUBUNGAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH TERHADAP
KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA ANAK 12-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH
SUMATERA (ANALISIS DATA SURVEI KESEHATAN
INDONESIA 2023)**

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PNEUMONIA ANAK 12-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH SUMATERA (ANALISIS
DATA SURVEI KESEHATAN INDONESIA 2023)**

xiii+ 84 halaman, 26 tabel, 4 gambar, dan 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Balita dengan riwayat Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) berisiko lebih tinggi mengalami pneumonia akibat imunitas yang belum matang dan paparan lingkungan yang kurang mendukung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara BBLR dan kejadian pneumonia pada anak 12-59 bulan di Wilayah Sumatera.

Metode

Jenis penelitian menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan data Survei Kesehatan Indonesia 2023 dengan 21.466 sampel yang dianalisis pada Januari – April 2025. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan lebih banyak anak usia 12–59 bulan di Sumatera belum mendapatkan imunisasi dan vitamin A lengkap, serta tinggal di lingkungan dengan penanganan sampah yang kurang sehat. Pneumonia berhubungan signifikan dengan BBLR ($p= 0,000$). Anak dengan BBLR memiliki risiko 14,9 kali lebih tinggi mengalami pneumonia setelah dikontrol oleh variabel bahan bakar utama. Tidak ditemukan interaksi antara wilayah tempat tinggal dan adanya interaksi bahan bakar utama terhadap hubungan BBLR dengan pneumonia.

Kesimpulan

Pneumonia pada anak di Sumatera dipengaruhi oleh BBLR, status imunisasi PCV, dan kondisi lingkungan. Pencegahan perlu difokuskan pada peningkatan imunisasi, pemberian vitamin A, serta perbaikan kualitas lingkungan, terutama bagi anak dengan riwayat BBLR.

Daftar Pustaka : 83 (2014-2024)

Kata Kunci : Pneumonia, BBLR, Balita, Faktor Lingkungan

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND THE INCIDENCE
OF PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN AGED 12-59 MONTHS ON SUMATERA
REGION (ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN HEALTH SURVEY DATA 2023)**

xiii+ 84 pages, 26 tables, 4 pictures, and 6 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objectives

Toddlers with history of Low Birth Weight (LBW) are at a higher risk of developing pneumonia due to an immature immunity and exposure to environmental conditions. This study aims to analyze the relationship between LBW and pneumonia incidence in children aged 12-59 months in the Sumatra region.

Method

The study used a cross-sectional approach based on data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey with 21,466 samples analyzed in January - April 2025. Data analysis used univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis.

Results

The results showed that more children aged 12-59 months in Sumatra had not received complete immunization and vitamin A, and lived in an environment with unhealthy waste handling. Pneumonia was significantly associated with LBW ($p=0.000$). LBW children had a 14.9 times higher risk of pneumonia after controlling for the main fuel variable. There was no interaction between region of residence and main fuel on the association of LBW with pneumonia.

Conclusion

Pneumonia in children in the Sumatra region is influenced by LBW, PCV immunization status, and household environment. Efforts to prevent pneumonia need to be focused on increasing immunization coverage, providing vitamin A, and improving the quality of the residential environment, especially for children with a history of LBW.

References : 83 (2014-2024)

Keywords : Pneumonia, LBW, Toddlers, Environmental Factors.