

Hubungan faktor lingkungan fisik kamar tidur dan karakteristik anak dengan kejadian penyakit pneumonia pada anak balita di Wilayah Puskesmas Kawalu Kota Tasik Malaya tahun 2006

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Pneumonia adalah radang paru-paru dengan diagnosa nafas ccpat dan sesak serta adanya tarikan dinding dada bagian bawah ke daiam. Pneumonia disebabkan oleh milcroorganisme patogen (bakteri, virus, mikoplasma), aspirasi bahan atau produk berbahaya Pneumonia dipengaruhi antara lain faktor linglcungan tisik rumah dan karalcteristik anak. Pneumonia masih menjadi masalah di Indonesia khususnya di Kota Tasikmalaya. Diperkirakan proporsi penyakit pneumonia penyebab keniatian pada bayi sebesar 16,4%, sedangkan proporsi penyakit pneumonia pada balita sebesar 25%. Tujuan penelitian ini adaiah untuk mengetahui hubungan kcjadian pneumonia pada balita dengan faktor lingkungan Esik kamar tidur dan karakteristik anak.

' Desain penelitian case control dengan pendekatan retrospektif Sampel sebanyak 300 responden terdiri dari 150 orang kasus dan _150 orang kontrol. Hasil analisis data diperoleh hasil yaitu dari sepuluh variabel diteliti, yang mempunyai hubungan bermakna dengan kejadian pneumonia yaitu hanya delapan variabel terdizi dari jenis kelamin ($p=0,001$; $OR=2,3$), status imunisasi ($p=0,009$; $OR=1,91$), status gizi ($p=0,013$; $OR=5,04$), pembejian ASI($p=0,028$; $OR=0,58$), ventilasi ($p=0,003$; $OR=0,48$), pencahayaan ($p=0,022$, $OR=0,55$), kepadatan hunian ($p=0,009$; $OR=0,8$) dan asap obat nyamuk bakar ($p=0,003$; $OR=2,1$). -

Dari hasil uji multivariat tanpa interaksi, faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi kejadian penyalcit pneumonia pada anak balita adalah status gizi dengan nilai B 1,799 dan $OR = 6,041$ (CI 95% = 1,607-22,713). Scdangkan hasil uji multivariat dengan intemksi diperoleh' hasil bahwa faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi kejadian pneumonia anak balita adalah interaksi antara asap obat nyamuk dengan status gizi dengan nilai B 1,040 dan $OR=2,828$ (CI 95% = 1,66?7-4,7988). Pada perhitungan probabiiitas didapatkan hasii bahwa balita yang menderita pneumonia memiliki probabilas adds 15,6 kali punya riwayat status imunisasi tidak Iengkap (DPT dan Campak), status gizi kurang dan ada asap obat nyamuk bakar di dalam kamar tidur dibanding balita yang tidak menderita pneumonia Dari hasil penelitian ini disarankan agar anak balita diimunisasi Iengkap (DPT

dan Carnpak), diberi asupan makanan dengan gizi seimbang, dan tidak menggunakan obat anti nyamuk bakar di dalam kamar tidur, serta perlu disosialisasikan faktor-faktor' yang berhubungan dengan kcjadian pneumonia pada balita.

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ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is implementation of lenses with fast breath and short - winded diagnosis and existence of chest wall with drawal at down part move inside. Pneumonia is caused of pathogen microorganism (bacterium, virus, rnicoplasma), materials aspiration or dangerous product Pneumonia is affected by the factors of house physical environment and children characteristics. Pneumonia still become serious problem in Indonesia especially at Tasikmalaya City. It was predicted that proportion of pneumonia disease caused to the death of baby is 16,4%, while proportion of pneumonia disease of children under Eve is 25%. The objective of this research was to know the relation between pneumonia case of children under five years with physical environment factor of bedroom and child characteristic.

The research design was case control design and retrospective approach. The samples were 300 respondents consist of 150 and 150 controls. The result of data analysis was got : from ten variables studied, the variables that have significant relation are 8 variables consisted of sex ($p=0,001$, OR=2,3), immunization status ($p=0,009$, OR=1,91), nutrition status ($p=0,013$, OR=5,04), giving ASI ($p=0,027$, OR=0,58), ventilation ($p=0,022$, OR=0,48), lighting ($p=0,22$, OR=0,55), bed room density ($p=0,009$, OR=0,5), smoke of medicine for fighting mosquito ($p=0,003$, OR=2,1). From multivariate test result without interaction was indicated that dominant factors which affected on pneumonia disease occurrence of children under live years old were nutrition status by B-value = 1,799 and OR-value == 6,041 CI 95% = 1,607-22,713, whereas multivariate test by interaction was obtained a result that dominant factors which affected on pneumonia occurrence of children gander five years old were interaction between smoke of medicine for fighting mosquito and nutrition status by B-value = 1,040 and OR~value = 2,828 CI 95% = 1,667-4,7988. At probability calculation, it was got the result that children under five years old who suffered from pneumonia had odd probability 15,6 times of having incomplete immunization status (DPT and Measles), less nutrition statins and there were smoke of burned mosquito repellent in the bed room compared to children under five years who suffered from pneumonia. From the result of research, it was suggested that children under five years old should be immunized completely (DPT and Measles immunization) it must be given the food supply with balanced nutrient and don't use burned mosquito repellent in bed room and it need to be socialized the factors which have relation with pneumonia cases of children under five years old.

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