

Hubungan pemberian asi eksklusif dengan kejadian infeksi saluran pernapasan akut (ISPA) pada periode tahun pertama kehidupan anak di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pancoran Mas Depok = Correlation between the incidence of acute respiratory infection with exclusive breastfeeding in child's first year of life in Puskesmas Pancoran Mas Depok

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Abstrak

Banyak penelitian membuktikan bahwa insiden ISPA semakin meningkat. Salah satunya dipengaruhi oleh pemberian ASI eksklusif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pemberian ASI eksklusif dengan kejadian ISPA pada periode tahun pertama kehidupan anak di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pancoran Mas, Depok. Desain penelitian deskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan potong lintang (cross-sectional). Sampel penelitian sebanyak 62 orang ibu yang dipilih menggunakan metode consecutive sampling. Hasil penelitian mendapatkan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pemberian ASI eksklusif dengan kejadian ISPA pada periode tahun pertama kehidupan anak (value = 0,021; $p = 0,05$). Sedangkan berdasarkan karakteristik, didapatkan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis kelamin anak, status gizi, berat badan lahir, status imunisasi, pemberian vitamin A, pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan ibu dan status ekonomi keluarga dengan kejadian ISPA. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pentingnya sosialisasi terus-menerus mengenai pemberian ASI eksklusif untuk menurunkan kejadian ISPA pada anak.

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Many studies prove that incidence of acute respiratory infections (ARI) has increased. One of which is influenced by exclusive breastfeeding. The aims of this study were to identify the correlation between exclusive breastfeeding with ARI incidence in child's first year of life period in Puskesmas Pancoran Mas, Depok. The design of this study was correlative with the descriptive approach (cross-sectional). The study using 62 samples of mothers that was recruited by consecutive sampling technique. The results showed that there was a significant correlation between exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of ARI in child's first year period of life (value = 0.021; $p = 0,05$). Meanwhile, based on the characteristics, there were no significant correlations between genders of child, nutrition status, birth weight, and immunization status, administration of vitamin A, mother's education, mother's employment, and economic status of the family, with incidence of ARI. The study recommended the importance of sustained socialization of exclusive breastfeeding is in order to decrease the incidence of ARI in children.