

Pengaruh polusi dapur rumah tangga dengan kematian balita 0-59 bulan di Indonesia = Kitchen pollution and under five mortality in Indonesia / Ayu Indriyani Lestar

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Polusi dapur dalam rumah tangga, terutama akibat penggunaan bahan bakar masak merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang berpengaruh terhadap kesehatan penghuni rumah, salah satunya pada balita. Penyebab kematian utama balita di Indonesia berdasarkan data WHO adalah pneumonia. Untuk mengetahui hubungan polusi dapur rumah tangga dan kematian balita 0 ndash; 59 bulan di Indonesia berdasarkan data SDKI tahun 2012 Hubungan antara polusi dapur rumah tangga dengan kematian balita dianalisis dengan menggunakan cox regression Pada kelompok balita anak pertama dengan BBLR risiko kematian akibat bahan bakar masak tidak aman dan dapur di dalam rumah adalah 1,4 kali 0,52 ndash; 3,78 dan risiko kematian akibat bahan bakar masak tidak aman dan dapur di luar rumah hampir tidak ada PR 1,03, 95 CI 0,25 ndash; 4,21 . Pada kelompok anak kedua dengan BBL normal risiko kematian akibat bahan bakar masak tidak aman dan dapur di dalam rumah adalah 1,76 kali 95 CI 0,9 ndash; 3,45 dan risiko kematian akibat bahan bakar masak tidak aman dan dapur di luar rumah lebih tinggi yaitu 1,83 kali 95 CI 0,8 ndash; 4,16 . Pada keseluruhan balita, didapatkan risiko kematian akibat bahan bakar masak tidak aman dan dapur di dalam rumah adalah 1,11 kali 0,76 ndash; 1,62 dan risiko kematian akibat bahan bakar masak tidak aman dan dapur di luar rumah 0,93 kali 95 CI 0,59 ndash; 1,48 . Risiko kematian balita meningkat pada rumah tangga dengan bahan bakar tidak aman berdasarkan letak dapur. Pada anak pertama dengan BBLR lebih rentan mengalami kematian akibat polusi udara rumah tangga, sementara pada kelompok anak kedua dengan BBL normal, berisiko untuk mengalami kematian akibat polusi udara rumah tangga. Kata kunci: polusi dapur rumah tangga, bahan bakar masak, letak dapur, kematian balita

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ABSTRACT

Kitchen pollution, mainly due to the use of cooking fuel is one public health problem that affects the health of residents, particularly in infants. The main cause of mortality under five in Indonesia based on data from WHO was pneumonia. This study aims to determine the association of kitchen pollution and under five mortality in Indonesia based on data from Demographic and Health Survey 2012. The association between kitchen pollution and under five mortality was analysed by cox regression method. Under five mortality for the first born children and low birth weight group, risk of death from polluting cooking fuels and the kitchen in the house was 1.4 times 0.52 to 3.78 and almost no risk of death from polluting cooking fuels and outdoor kitchens PR 1.03 95 CI 0.25 to 4.21 . While, for the second and subsequent born children with normal birth weight group, risk of death from polluting cooking fuels and the kitchen in the house was 1.76 times 95 CI 0.9 to 3.45 and the risk of death from polluting cooking fuels and outdoor kitchens home is 1.83 times higher 95 CI 0.8 to 4.16 . For total group of under five children, risk of death due to polluting cooking fuels and the kitchen in the house was 1.11 times 0.76 to 1.62 and the risk of death from polluting cooking fuels and outdoor kitchens 0.93 times 95 CI 0.59 to 1.48 . Risk to death increased in households with polluting

fuel by the kitchen location. For first born child with low birth weight were more susceptible to death from household air pollution, while the second and subsequent born group of children with normal birth weight were at risk of death from household air pollution. Keywords kitchen pollution, cooking fuel, kitchen location, under five mortality