

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian infeksi saluran pernapasan akut (ISPA) pada anak balita di Kelurahan Sukamaju Baru, Kota Depok tahun 2024 = Factors related with the incidence of acute respiratory infections (ARI) in children under five in Sukamaju Baru, Depok, 2024

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Abstrak

ISPA (Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut) merupakan penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas anak balita di seluruh dunia, khususnya di negara berkembang. Di Kelurahan Sukamaju Baru, kasus ISPA balita menunjukkan tren peningkatan dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, dengan puncak kasus terjadi pada tahun 2022 yaitu sebanyak 5.135 kasus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian ISPA pada balita di Kelurahan Sukamaju Baru pada tahun 2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kasus kontrol dengan total sampel sebanyak 140, yang terdiri atas 70 kelompok kasus dan 70 kelompok kontrol. Kelompok kasus adalah balita yang didiagnosa ISPA oleh tenaga kesehatan di Puskesmas Sukamaju Baru, sedangkan kelompok kontrol adalah balita yang tidak didiagnosa ISPA dan tinggal di wilayah RW yang sama dengan kelompok kasus. Analisis data mencakup analisis bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-square dan analisis multivariat menggunakan uji regresi logistik berganda berbasis model determinan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 15 variabel yang diteliti, ditemukan 8 variabel yang memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita yaitu variabel status imunisasi (OR = 2,20), pengetahuan (OR = 2,39), kebiasaan membakar sampah (OR = 0,35), jenis dinding (OR = 2,36), luas ventilasi kamar (OR = 2,71), kepadatan hunian (OR = 2,48), kelembapan (OR = 3,27) dan pencahayaan alami (OR = 2,14), serta ditemukan variabel luas ventilasi kamar menjadi variabel dominan yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian ISPA pada balita. Penelitian ini mengungkap bahwa sebagian besar faktor risiko ISPA pada balita di Kelurahan Sukamaju Baru berasal dari faktor lingkungan fisik rumah. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan upaya lebih lanjut untuk meningkatkan cakupan rumah sehat di wilayah ini, dengan fokus utama berupa penambahan luas ventilasi.

.....Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under five worldwide, particularly in developing countries. In Sukamaju Baru Village, ARI cases among children under five have shown an increasing trend in recent years, peaking in 2022 with 5,135 cases. This study aims to identify the most influential factors associated with ARI incidence among children under five in Sukamaju Baru Village in 2024. This research employs a case-control study design with a total sample of 140, consisting of 70 cases and 70 controls. The case group comprises children under five diagnosed with ARI by healthcare workers at the Sukamaju Baru Public Health Center, while the control group includes children under five who were not diagnosed with ARI and resided in the same neighborhood unit (RW) as the case group. Data analysis includes bivariate analysis using the Chi-square test and multivariate analysis using a multiple logistic regression model based on determinant factors. The results of this study indicate that out of 15 variables examined, 8 were found to be significantly associated with ARI incidence among children under five. These variables include immunization status (OR = 2.20), maternal knowledge (OR = 2.39), waste-burning habits (OR = 0.35), wall type (OR = 2.36), bedroom ventilation area (OR = 2.71), housing density (OR = 2.48), humidity (OR = 3.27) and natural lighting (OR = 2.14), and the bedroom ventilation area was found to be the dominant variable that most influenced ARI incidence in children under five. This study reveals that a large portion of ARI risk factors in children under five in Sukamaju Baru Village originate from physical environmental factors of the home. Therefore, further efforts are needed to increase the coverage of healthy homes in this area, with a primary focus on increasing ventilation area.

household density (OR = 2.48), humidity (OR = 3.27), and natural lighting (OR = 2.14). Among these, the bedroom ventilation area was identified as the most dominant factor influencing ARI incidence. This study highlights that most ARI risk factors for children under five in Sukamaju Baru Village are related to the physical environment of the home. Therefore, further efforts are needed to improve the prevalence of healthy homes in the area, with a primary focus on increasing ventilation area.