HUBUNGAN STATUS GIZI, PEMBERIAN ASI EKSKLUSIF, STATUS IMUNISASI DAN KEADAAN FISIK RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA PADA BALITA DI PUSKESMAS TIRTO 1 KAUPATEN PEKALONGAN

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ABSTRAK

LatarBelakang *:Pneumonia merupakan salah satu penyebab serius kematian balita di Indonesia, yang disebabkan oleh bakteri, virus, jamur, dan benda asing. Tingginya angka kejadian dan kematian pneumonia dipengaruhi beberapa faktor resiko penting, dimana penyakit infeksi berkembang berdasarkan daya tahan tubuh seorang anak.Daya tahan tubuh anak dapat diperoleh dari imunisasi dan ASI yang diberikan secara eksklusif selama 6 bulan pertama. Status gizi juga berpengaruh, karena dapat menurunkan daya tahan tubuh terhadap penyakit. Faktor resiko lain adalah lingkungan, terutama keadaan fisik rumah yang mempengaruhi berkembangbiaknya bakteri pneumonia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan status gizi, ASI eksklusif, status imunisasi, dan keadaan fisik rumah dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita di Puskesmas Tirto 1 Kabupaten Pekalongan.*

Metodepenelitian : *Penelitian ini menggunakan studi observasional dengan metode crosssectional retrospektif. Responden berjumlah 69 orang. Data yang dikumpulkan menggunakan data primer dari kuesioner dan data sekunder dari catatan medik (CM) di Puskesmas Tirto 1, Kabupaten Pekalongan. Selanjutnya di analisa hubungan status gizi, ASI eksklusif, status immunisasi, dan keadaan fisik rumah dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita.*

Hasil : *Hasil penelitian : 1) Ada hubungan antara status gizi dengan kejadian pneumonia (p=0,000; RR=31,200), 2) ASI eksklusif (p=0,042; RR = 2,625), 3) status imunisasi (p=0,002; RR=2,940), 4) ventilasi (p=0,001; RR=2,909), 5) kelembaban udara (p=0,001; RR=3,129), 6) kepadatan hunian rumah (p=0,006; RR=2,545). Hasil analisis multivariat status gizi mempunyai RR tertinggi (31,200).*

Kesimpulan : *Terdapat hubungan antara status gizi, pemberian ASI eksklusif, status imunisasi, dan keadaan fisik rumah (ventilasi, kelembaban udara, kepadatan hunian rumah) dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita.*

Kata kunci: *Pneumonia, status gizi, ASI eksklusif, status imunisasi, keadaan fisik rumah.*

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THE CORRELATION OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS, EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING, IMMUNIZATION STATUS, AND THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HOUSE WITH THE INCIDENCE OF PNEUMONIA ON CHILDREN IN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER TIRTO 1, PEKALONGAN

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Pneumonia is one of the frequent (serious) cause of infant mortality in Indonesia, that can be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other various chemicals. Other conditions and factors also raise the risk for pneumonia (respiratory inflammation) which is one of the risk factors is the weakened immune system. Immunization and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months in the lives of the infants are proven benefits the immune system. Low nutritional status also may lead to respiratory infection incident due to weakened immune system. Other factors that can raise risk for pneumonia are home environment, that can affect of pneumonia bacterial breeding. The purposeof this research are to know the correlation of nutritional status, exclusive breastfeeding, immunization status, and the physical condition of the house with the incidence of pneumonia on children in primary health center tirto 1, pekalongan.*

Research method: *This research uses cross sectional method retrospectif with 69 samples.We used questionnaire as primary data and medical records as secondary data, at primary health care. Than analyzed the relationship between nutritional status, exclusive breastfeeding, immunization status, and the physical condition of the house with the incidence of pneumonia on children.*

Result: *The results showed that: 1) there are correlation between nutritional status with the occurrence ofpneumonia(p=0,000; RR=31,200), 2) the exclusive breastfeeding with the occurrence of pneumonia(p=0,042; RR = 2,625)3) the immunization status with the occurrence of pneumonia, (p=0,002; RR=2,940) 4) ventilation with the occurrence of pneumonia(p=0,001; RR=2,909), 5) the humidity with the occurrence ofpneumonia(p=0,001; RR=3,129), 6) the level of occupation density with the occurrence of pneumonia(p=0,006; RR=2,545).*

Conclusion: *The conclusion is that the nutritional status, exclusive breastfeeding, immunization status, ventilation, level of humidity, level of occupation density have significant correlation with the occurrence of pneumonia in children.*

Keyword: *Pneumonia, nutritional status, exclusive breastfeeding immunization status, the physical condition of the house.*

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