ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CINERE KOTA DEPOK TAHUN 2018

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Abstrak

Pneumonia merupakan inflamasi disebabkan bakteri, virus, jamur pada jaringan paru dan penyebab utama kematian anak balita. Penemuan pneumonia Indonesia (65,27%) masih jauh dari target Standar Pelayanan Minimal (100%). Faktor intrinsik dan ekstrinsik mempengaruhi terjadinya pneumonia. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor risiko pneumonia balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cinere Depok 2018 menggunakan desain analitik observasional kasus kontrol (*case control*) dengan 92 responden yang terdiri dari 46 responden sampel kasus dan kontrol. Hasil analisis bivariat diketahui status gizi (95% CI: 1,552-9,242; p=0,048), status imunisasi (95% CI: 1,113-6,889; p=0,044), jenis kelamin (95% CI: 1,167-6,571; p=0,033), jenis lantai rumah (95% CI: 1,424-8,460; p=0,009), jenis dinding rumah (95% CI: 1,197-7,109; p=0,029), jenis bahan bakar memasak (95% CI: 1,163-8,018; p=0,036) dan kebiasaan merokok keluarga (95% CI: 1,261-7,000; p=0,020) berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia balita karena tiap variabel memiliki nilai p lebih kecil dari alpha (5%). Variabel independen yang paling mempengaruhi variabel dependen yaitu status gizi (OR=5,530). Status gizi, status imunisasi, jenis kelamin, jenis lantai rumah, jenis dinding rumah, jenis bahan bakar memasak dan kebiasaan merokok keluarga merupakan faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cinere Depok 2018 sehingga perlu peningkatan pelayanan kesehatan dan pencegahan serta penelitian lebih lanjut terhadap faktor risiko pneumonia.

Kata Kunci : Balita, Faktor Ekstrinsik, Faktor Intrinsik, Pneumonia

ANALYZING RISK FACTORS OF PNEUMONIA ON TODDLERS AT CINERE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE WORKING AREA IN DEPOK CITY

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Abstract

Pneumonia is an alveolus inflammation caused by bacteria, virus or fungus and becomes the major cause of toddler's death in the world. The discovery of pneumonia patients in Indonesia (65,27%) is still far away under the target of The Minimal Standard of Service (100%). The occurrence of pneumonia is influenced by intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The aim was to analyze risk factors of pneumonia on toddlers at Cinere Community Health Centre working area in Depok by using case control design with 46 subjects in each group. Bivariate analysis indicated that there were a correlation between the occurrence of pneumonia with nutritional status (95% CI: 1,552-9,242; p=0,048), immunization status (95% CI: 1,113-6,889; p=0,044), gender (95% CI: 1,167-6,571; p=0,033), floor type (95% CI: 1,424-8,460; p=0,009), wall type (95% CI: 1,197-7,109; p=0,029), fuel type for cooking (95% CI: 1,163-8,018; p=0,036) and smoking habits of respondents' family (95% CI: 1,261-7,000; p=0,020). Logistic regression showed the most associated variable with pneumonia in toddler was the nutritional status with Odds Ratio (OR) 5,530. Since all the risk factors are associated with pneumonia, it needs the improvement of health services and the control of risk factors of pneumonia as well as further research of pneumonia's risk factors.

Keyword : Toddler, Extrinsic Factor, Intrinsic Factor, Pneumonia