

PERBEDAAN ANGKA KEJADIAN DERMATITIS ATOPIK PADA BAYI 0 BULAN YANG DIBERI ASI EKSKLUSIF DAN ASI NON EKSKLUSIF PERIODE MARET –JULI 2016

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Abstrak

Dermatitis atopik (DA) merupakan manifestasi penyakit alergi yang sering terjadi pada anak. Prevalensi DA meningkat di dunia dengan awitan tersering pada usia 1 tahun pertama, cenderung relaps, dan diikuti perjalanan alergi saat dewasa. Alergen penyebab DA salah satunya adalah susu sapi, insidensi DA karena Air Susu Ibu (ASI) Non-eksklusif cukup besar yaitu 54.9%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui perbedaan insidensi DA yang diberi ASI eksklusif dan ASI non-eksklusif pada 3 bulan pertama kehidupan bayi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan desain kohort prospektif. Sampel yang berjumlah 68 responden diambil dengan teknik *consecutive sampling* dan diobservasi selama 3 bulan. Instrument yang digunakan adalah lembar observasi kesehatan. Data dianalisa secara univariat, bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*. Hasil yang didapatkan terdapat perbedaan insidensi antara DA yang diberi ASI eksklusif dan ASI non-eksklusif ($p = 0.001$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat perbedaan angka kejadian secara bermakna antara DA yang diberi ASI eksklusif dan ASI non-eksklusif.

Kata Kunci: Dermatitis Atopik, ASI eksklusif, ASI non-eksklusif

DIFFERENCE OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS INCIDENCE BETWEEN 0-MONTHS OLD INFANTS RECEIVING EXCLUSIVE BREASTMILK AND NON EXCLUSIVE BREASTMILK ON MARCH –JULY 2016

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Abstract

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a common allergic manifestation in children. The prevalence of AD is currently increasing worldwide, with the most common onset on the first year of life, often relapsing and followed by other allergic reactions as the patient enters adult age. Cow's milk is a known allergen that can cause AD, and the incidence of non-exclusive breastmilk-related AD is quite high, reaching 54.9%. This study is aimed to determine the difference of AD incidence between infants receiving exclusive breastmilk and non-exclusive breastmilk in the first 3 months of life. This study is an analytical study with a prospective cohort design. A total of 68 respondents were recruited as samples through *consecutive sampling* and were observed for 3 months. Instruments used in this study were written health observation forms. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using *chi-square*. The results showed a difference in AD incidence between exclusive and non-exclusive breastmilk infants ($p = 0.001$). We conclude that there is a significant difference in the incidence of AD between infants receiving exclusive and non-exclusive breastmilk.

Key words: Atopic dermatitis, exclusive breastmilk, non-exclusive breastmilk