

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN DAN INDIVIDU TERHADAP GEJALA ISPA PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH TPA SUMUR BATU KECAMATAN BANTARGEBAH TAHUN 2023

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Abstrak

Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) pada balita Indonesia memiliki prevalensi sebesar 12,8% dengan besaran kasus 93.620. Faktor risiko ISPA antara lain yaitu faktor lingkungan dan individu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara faktor lingkungan dan individu dengan gejala ISPA pada balita. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan metode potong lintang menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di wilayah TPA Sumur Batu pada April-Juni 2023 dengan sampel penelitian berjumlah 81 orang tua yang memiliki balita. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner dan lembar observasi dari Permenkes No.1077/Menkes/PER/2011, Kepmenkes 829/Menkes/SK/VII/1999 dan Riskesdas 2018. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan balita dengan ISPA sebesar 58 balita (71,6%). Analisis bivariat luas ventilasi ($p=0,554$, PR=0,705, CI=0,611-0,814), kepadatan hunian ($p=1,000$, PR=1,002, CI=0,755-1,383), paparan rokok ($p=0,333$, PR=0,829, CI=0,636-1,079), obat nyamuk bakar ($p=0,641$, PR=1,113, CI=0,846-1,466), jarak rumah ke TPA ($p=0,021$, PR: 0,267, CI=0,046-1,547), ASI eksklusif ($p=0,455$, PR=0,853, CI=0,613-1,188), BBLR ($p=0,498$, PR=0,873, CI=0,546-1,396), imunisasi ($p=0,623$, PR=0,901, CI=0,680-1,193). Terdapat hubungan antara jarak rumah ke TPA dengan gejala ISPA pada balita. Disarankan agar melakukan penanaman tumbuhan di sekitar TPA dan selalu menerapkan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS).

Kata Kunci: Faktor lingkungan, faktor individu, ISPA, TPA

CORRELATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND INDIVIDUAL FACTORS TO ARI SYMPTOMS IN UNDER-FIVES CHILDREN AROUND TPA SUMUR BATU KECAMATAN BANTARGEBAH TAHUN 2023

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Abstract

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in Indonesian under five children had a prevalence of 12.8% with case size of 93,620. ARI's risk factors include environmental and individual factors. This study aims to determine the relationship between environmental and individual factors with ARI symptoms in under five children. The research design used a cross-sectional method using the chi-square test. This research located in the Sumur Batu landfill area from April to June 2023 with sample of 81 parents with under five children. Data collection was carried out using questionnaires and observation sheets from Permenkes No.1077/Menkes/PER/2011, Kepmenkes 829/Menkes/SK/VII/1999 and Riskesdas 2018. The results showed that there were 58 under five children with ARI (71.6%). Bivariate analysis of ventilation area ($p=0.554$, $PR=0.705$, $CI=0.611-0.814$), density ($p=1.000$, $PR=1.002$, $CI=0.755-1.383$), smoking exposure ($p=0.333$, $PR=0.829$, $CI=0.636-1.079$), mosquito coils ($p=0.641$, $PR=1.113$, $CI=0.846-1.466$), distance from house to landfill ($p=0.021$, $PR: 0.267$, $CI=0.046-1.547$), exclusive breastfeeding ($p =0.455$, $PR=0.853$, $CI=0.613-1.188$), LBW ($p=0.498$, $PR=0.873$, $CI=0.546-1.396$), immunization ($p=0.623$, $PR=0.901$, $CI=0.680-1.193$). There is a relationship between the distance from house to landfill and the symptoms of ARI in under five children. It is recommended to plant plants around the landfill and always apply a clean and healthy lifestyle (PHBS).

Keywords: Environment factors, individual factors, ARI, landfill