

DETERMINAN KEJADIAN INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAPASAN AKUT (ISPA) PADA WARGA BINAAN DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN KELAS II A SALEMBA TAHUN 2025

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Abstrak

Di lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II A Salemba pada Tahun 2024, penyakit terbanyak yang ditemui adalah Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA) dengan 1623 kasus. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan ISPA pada warga binaan dan faktor yang paling dominan dalam mempengaruhi ISPA. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional*. Sejumlah 170 warga binaan dipilih sebagai sampel penelitian menggunakan *Stratified random sampling*. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square* dan uji regresi logistik berganda. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan (p-value=0,000), kepadatan hunian (p-value=0,000), masa tahanan (p-value=0,026) dan intensitas merokok (p-value=0,000) dengan ISPA. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan (p-value=0,415), usia (p-value=0,655), status gizi (p-value=0,675) dengan ISPA. Variabel yang paling dominan adalah intensitas merokok (p-value = 0,019; POR = 1,978 (95% CI 1,119 – 3,499)). Diperlukan program edukasi kesehatan, khususnya tentang pencegahan ISPA dan bahaya merokok. Selain itu, diperlukan pengawasan dan pembinaan terhadap intensitas merokok di dalam lapas, serta menyediakan layanan konseling berhenti merokok.

Kata Kunci: Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA), Faktor Risiko, Lembaga Pemasyarakatan

**DETERMINANTS OF THE INCIDENCE OF ACUTE
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (ARI) IN PRISONERS AT
CLASS II A SALEMBA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN
2025**

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Abstract

At the Correctional Institution Clinic in 2024, the most common disease which could be found was Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) with 1623 cases. This study aimed to determine the factors associated with the incidence of ARI in prisoners and the most dominant factor in influencing ARI. This study used a cross-sectional design. A total of 170 prisoners were selected as samples using a stratified random sampling technique. Data were analyzed by a Chi-Square test and a multiple logistic regression test. The results showed that there was an association between knowledge (p-value=0.000), occupancy density (p-value=0.000), length of detention (p-value=0.026) and smoking habits (p-value=0.000) with the incidence of ARI. There was no association between education (p-value=0.415), age (p-value=0.655), nutritional status (p-value=0.675) with the incidence of ARI. The most dominant variable was smoking (p-value = 0.019; POR = 1,978 (95% CI 1,119 – 3,499). Health education programs, especially about prevention of ARI and the dangers of smoking, are needed. In addition, it is recommended to conduct supervision and guidance on smoking habits in prison, as well as providing smoking cessation counseling services.

Kata Kunci: Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Risk Factors, Correctional Institutions