

FAKTOR INDIVIDU DAN LINGKUNGAN YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN ISPA PADA BALITA USIA 6-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PARUNG PANJANG TAHUN 2026

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Abstrak

Prevalensi ISPA menurut SKI 2023 adalah 34,2%, lebih tinggi dari prevalensi pada Riskesdas 2018 yaitu 12,8%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian ISPA menggunakan desain Cross-sectional. Dilaksanakan pada Februari-Juni 2026 dengan 116 responden menggunakan accidental sampling. Data primer dikumpulkan dengan wawancara dan pengukuran lingkungan rumah, data sekunder diperoleh melalui buku KIA serta catatan medis Puskesmas dan dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara ASI eksklusif ($p\text{-value} = <0,001$; $\text{POR} = 35,45$; $95\% \text{ CI} = 9,48\text{-}132,59$), kelembapan ($p\text{-value} = 0,049$; $\text{POR} = 0,34$; $95\% \text{ CI} = 0,12\text{-}0,90$), kepadatan hunian ($p\text{-value} = <0,001$; $\text{POR} = 12,39$; $95\% \text{ CI} = 4,69\text{-}32,74$), penggunaan obat nyamuk bakar ($p\text{-value} = <0,00$; $\text{POR} = 9,63$; $95\% \text{ CI} = 3,83\text{-}24,19$), jarak rumah dengan jalan raya ($p\text{-value} = 0,001$; $\text{POR} = 5,97$; $95\% \text{ CI} = 2,11\text{-}16,89$) dengan kejadian ISPA. Diharapkan pemerintah dan masyarakat melakukan kerjasama guna mengatasi kejadian ISPA, dengan melakukan edukasi pentingnya ASI eksklusif dan berpartisipasi aktif dalam menjaga kesehatan lingkungan rumah.

Kata Kunci: Jarak Rumah, Lingkungan Rumah, ASI eksklusif

INDIVIDUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ARI AMONG CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS IN THE SERVICE AREA OF PARUNG PANJANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN 2026

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Abstract

According to the 2023 SKI, the prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) was 34.2%, higher than the 12.8% prevalence recorded in the 2018 Riskesdas. This study aimed to analyze factors associated with the incidence of ARI using a cross-sectional design. Conducted between February and June 2026 with 116 respondents selected via accidental sampling, the study gathered primary data through interviews and home environment measurements, while secondary data were obtained from Maternal and Child Health handbooks and Community Health Center medical records, data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The results revealed associations between ARI incidence and exclusive breastfeeding (p-value <0.001; POR = 35.45; 95% CI = 9.48–132.59), humidity (p-value = 0.049; POR = 0.34; 95% CI = 0.12–0.90), household density (p-value <0.001; POR = 12.39; 95% CI = 4.69–32.74), use of mosquito coils (p-value <0.001; POR = 9.63; 95% CI = 3.83–24.19), and distance of the house from the main road (p-value = 0.001; POR = 5.97; 95% CI = 2.11–16.89). Collaboration between the government and the community is encouraged to address ARI incidence by promoting education on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and actively participating in maintaining a healthy home environment.

Keywords: Distance from Main Road, Home Environment, Exclusive Breastfeeding.