

## ABSTRAK

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### **GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN TINDAKAN IBU TERHADAP PENCEGAHAN ISPA PADA BALITA DI KELURAHAN BINONG**

(xiii + 46 halaman, 3 bagan, 5 tabel; 10 lampiran)

**Latar Belakang:** Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Atas merupakan penyakit yang menyerang saluran napas atas, penyebab kematian dan turunya kualitas hidup balita. Insidensi ISPA sekitar 3-5 kali /anak /tahunnya. Angka kejadian ISPA di Indonesia masih tergolong tinggi dan mengalami peningkatan tahun 2015 sebanyak 63,45% dan tahun 2017 kabupaten Tangerang didapatkan 48,56%. Penyebabnya, kurangnya pengetahuan ibu tentang ISPA, sikap orang tua yang menganggap remeh karena dianggap tidak berbahaya, serta belum adanya tindakan pencegahan ISPA pada balita. **Tujuan Penelitian:** Menganalisis gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan ibu terhadap pencegahan ISPA pada balita di kelurahan Binong. **Metode Penelitian:** kuantitatif, dengan desain *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel 50 responden yang memiliki balita dengan teknik *accidental sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner berupa *google form*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat. **Hasil:** Penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan 74% kurang, sikap 100% positif, dan tindakan 84% baik terhadap pencegahan ISPA pada balita yang dimiliki ibu berumur 26-45 tahun dan pendidikan SMA-Perguruan Tinggi. **Rekomendasi:** Bagi peneliti selanjutnya, disarankan untuk mencari faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian ISPA pada balita.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan, dan Pencegahan ISPA  
Referensi: 69 (2009-2018).

## **ABSTRACT**

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### **A DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND MOTHER MEASURES FOR PREVENTION OF ARI IN CHILDREN IN THE BINONG DISTRICT**

**(xiii + 46 Page, 3 Charts, 5 Table; 10 Attachments)**

**Background:** Upper Respiratory Infection is a disease that attacks the upper respiratory tract, causes of death and decreases the quality of life of children under five. The incidence of ARI around 3-5 times / child / year. The incidence of ARI in Indonesia is still relatively high and experienced an increase in 2015 of 63.45% and in 2017 Tangerang regency was obtained 48.56%. The reason is the lack of mother's knowledge about ARI, the attitude of parents who underestimate because it is considered harmless, and the absence of ARI prevention measures in infants. **Aim:** Analyze the description of knowledge, attitudes, and actions of mothers towards the prevention of ARI in infants in Binong village. **Research Methods:** Quantitative, with cross sectional design. The number of samples is 50 respondents who have toddlers with accidental sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire in the form of Google. Data analysis uses univariate analysis. **Results:** The study showed that 74% less knowledge, 100% positive attitude, and 84% good action against the prevention of ARI in toddlers owned by mothers aged 26-45 years and high school education-Higher Education. **Recommendations:** For future researchers, it is advisable to look for factors that influence the incidence of ARI in infants.

**Keywords:** knowledge, attitude, action, and prevention of ari  
**Reference:** 69 (2009-2018).