

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PERILAKU MEROKOK ANGGOTA KELUARGA DALAM RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAPASAN AKUT PADA BALITA DI PUSKESMAS PUUWERI SUMBA BARAT

(xiii + 63 halaman; 2 Bagan; 11 Tabel; 10 Lampiran)

Latar belakang: Di negara berkembang Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) merupakan salah satu penyakit yang menyebabkan kematian pada balita. Perilaku merokok adalah salah satu faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya ISPA terutama pada perokok pasif. ISPA menjadi pola penyakit terbanyak di Puskesmas Puuweri sebanyak 44.1%. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan perilaku merokok anggota keluarga dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita di posyandu binaan Puskesmas Puuweri. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi yang akan digunakan adalah ibu dengan balita yang datang ke posyandu binaan Puskesmas Puuweri dan sampel diambil sebanyak 32 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik *accidental sampling*. **Hasil:** Hasil uji statistik didapatkan bahwa perilaku merokok anggota keluarga didalam rumah didapatkan sebesar 16 responden (50%) sedangkan 8 (25%) kejadian ISPA yang terjadi dari 32 responden. Dari hasil analisis bivariat didapatkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara perilaku merokok anggota keluarga dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita di posyandu binaan Puskesmas Puuweri dengan *p-value* $0.414 > (0.05)$ dan nilai OR=1.975. **Saran:** Puskesmas dapat mempertahankan dan meningkatkan sosialisasi kesehatan kepada ibu dengan balita tentang faktor risiko ISPA pada balita dan peneliti selanjutnya dapat meneliti faktor risiko ISPA lainnya seperti ASI eksklusif, kurang nutrisi, polusi udara, dll.

Kata Kunci: ISPA, Perilaku Merokok, Balita, Keluarga, Posyandu

Referensi: 87 (2010-2019)

ABSTRACT

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RELATIONSHIP OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE WITH THE INCIDENTS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION IN CHILDREN UNDER-FIVE IN PUUWERI PUSKESMAS SUMBA BARAT

(xiii + 63 pages; 2 Charts; 11 Table; 10 Attachment)

Background: In developing countries Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is one of the diseases that cause death in toddlers. Smoking behavior is one of the factors that cause ARI, especially in passive smokers. ARI is the most common pattern of disease in Public Health Centre(Puskesmas) Puuweri as much as 44.1%.

Objective: To determine the relationship of smoking behavior of family members with ARI events in toddlers in Integrated Healthcare Post (posyandu) fostered by Public Health Center (puskesmas) Puuweri. **Method:** This study uses a correlational quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The population that will be used in this study are mothers with children under five who come to the posyandu and 32 samples are taken. The sampling technique used in this study is accidental sampling technique. **Results:** Statistical test results found that smoking behavior of family members in the home there were 16 respondents(50%) while there were 8 ARI incidents (25%) that occurred from 32 respondents. Based on the results of the bivariate analysis test it was found that there was no relationship between smoking behavior of family members with the incidence of acute respiratory infections in toddlers in the health center assisted by Puuweri Puskesmas with p -value $0.414 > \alpha (0.05)$ and OR value = 1.975. **Recommendation:** We expected that the puskesmas can maintain and improve health socialization to mothers with children under five about risk factors for ARI in infants and for further researchers to be able to examine other ARI risk factors such as exclusive breastfeeding, malnutrition, air pollution, etc.

Keywords: ARI, Smoking Behavior, Children Under-five, Family, Posyandu

Reference: 87 (2010-2019)