PERBEDAAN KEJADIAN ISPA MENURUT KARAKTERISTIK BALITA DI PUSKESMAS SEMANU I[1]

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA) merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian tersering pada anak di negara yang sedang berkembang, yaitu 4 juta dari 15 juta perkiraan kematian pada anak berusia dibawah 5 tahun pada setiap tahunnya. ISPA yang berlarut-larut akan berkembang menjadi pneumonia. Angka ISPA dapat ditekan dengan meminimalkan faktor risikonya.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kejadian ISPA menurut karakteristik balita di Puskesmas Semanu I.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian non eksperimental dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh balita penderita ISPA yang memeriksakan diri ke Puskesmas Semanu I. Sampel diambil dengan teknik accidental sampling sebanyak 58 balita. Intrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Variabelnya adalah tingkat ISPA menurut karakteristik balita. Pengolahan dan analisis data menggunakan *Fisher's Exact Test*.

Hasil : Sebagian besar balita berada pada tingkat ISPA non pneumonia, yaitu sebanyak 47 anak (83,9%). Tabel silang karakteristik jenis kelamin didapatkan nilai p=0,716. Tabel silang status gizi didapatkan nilai p=0,004. Tabel silang pendidikan orang tua didapatkan nilai p=0,329. Tabel silang riwayat ASI didapatkan nilai p=0,027. Tabel silang status ekonomi didapatkan nilai p=0,002.

Kesimpulan : Tidak ada perbedaan tingkat ISPA yang bermakna secara statistik menurut karakteristik jenis kelamin dan pendidikan orang tua. Ada perbedaan tingkat ISPA yang bermakna secara statistik menurut karakteristik status gizi, riwayat pemberian ASI dan status ekonomi.

Kata Kunci : Balita, ISPA, Puskesmas

DIFFERENCE OF OCCURENCE ARI ACCORDING TO CHARACTERISTIC OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CLINIC SEMANU I[1]

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ABSTRACT

Background : Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) represent one of the death cause often at children in developing countries, that is 4 million from 15 million estimate of death at children have age to below 5 year in each its year. ARI which long draw out will round into pneumonia. Number of ARI can be depressed with its risk factor minimization.

Purpose of Research : This Research aim to know difference of ARI occurrence according to characteristic of children under five in local government clinic Semanu I.

Method Research : Type of Research is non experimental with approach of cross sectional. Research population is all children under five patient of ARI checking to local government clinic Semanu I. Sample taken with technique of accidental sampling counted 58 children. Instrument that used is questionnaire. The research variable is level of ARI according to characteristic of children under five. Processing and data analysis use Fisher's Exact Test.

Result : Most children under five reside at level of ARI the non pneumonia that is counted 47 children (83, 9%). Crossed tables of gender characteristic got value of p=0,716. Crossed tables of nutrient status got value of p=0,004. Crossed tables of education of parent got value of p=0,329. Crossed tables of mother's milk history got value of p=0,027. Crossed tables of economic status got value of p=0,002.

Conclusion : There is no difference level of ARI having a meaning of statistically according to gender characteristic and education of parent. There is difference level of ARI having a meaning of statistically according to status characteristic of nutrient status, mother's milk history and economic status.

Keyword : Children Under Five, ARI, Local Government Clinic.

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