

Pengaruh pemberian imunisasi campak dalam pengendalian kejadian pneumonia di Indonesia analisis data SDKI tahun 2012 = Effect of measles vaccine for prevent pneumonia in children age 12-59 months in Indonesian IDHS analysis in 2012

Ratno Widoyo, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20389826&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Pneumonia pada anak di Indonesia merupakan penyebab kematian tertinggi setelah diare. Pengendalian pneumonia dapat dilakukan dengan peningkatan cakupan imunisasi campak. Tujuan dari penulisan tesis ini adalah

untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian imunisasi campak terhadap kejadian pneumonia. Metode penelitiannya adalah cross sectional dengan memanfaatkan 13.062 data anak yang terdapat pada data Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan

Indonesia tahun 2012. Hasil analisis menunjukkan prevalensi pneumonia pada anak di Indonesia adalah 5.4% sedangkan cakupan imunisasi campak 82.57%. Pemberian imunisasi campak disertai dengan pemberian vitamin A dapat mencegah terjadinya kejadian pneumonia pada anak umur 12-59 bulan sebesar 26,5%. Intervensi pemberian imunisasi campak disertai pemberian vitamin A dilakukan sebagai upaya yang efektif dalam penurunan kejadian pneumonia sehingga dapat dijadikan salah satu alternative yang dapat disarankan dalam upaya preventif.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

in Indonesia, Pneumonia is the highest cause of death on children after diarrhea. improve vaccines against measles substantially can reduce pneumonia morbidity

in children. The aim of this thesis was to determine the effect of vaccines against measles on the prevalence of pneumonia. The method of study is a cross sectional,

utilize 13.062 child data contained in the data Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey on 2012. Results of the analysis showed the prevalence of pneumonia in

children in Indonesia is 5,4% whereas 82,57% have been vaccines against

measles. Results of analysis showed that Giving vaccines against measles supplemented by vitamin A can prevent the prevalence of pneumonia in children aged 12-59 months was 26,5%. Intervention vaccines against measles

supplemented by vitamin A as part of efforts were effective in decreasing the incidence of pneumonia that can dijadikan one alternative that can be suggested

in preventive efforts, in Indonesia, Pneumonia is the highest cause of death on children after diarrhea.

improve vaccines against measles substantially can reduce pneumonia morbidity

in children. The aim of this thesis was to determine the effect of vaccines against measles on the prevalence of pneumonia. The method of study is a cross sectional,

utilize 13.062 child data contained in the data Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey on 2012. Results of the analysis showed the prevalence of pneumonia in

children in Indonesia is 5,4% whereas 82,57% have been vaccinated against measles. Results of analysis showed that Giving vaccines against measles supplemented by vitamin A can prevent the prevalence of pneumonia in children aged 12-59 months was 26,5%. Intervention vaccines against measles supplemented by vitamin A as part of efforts were effective in decreasing the incidence of pneumonia that can be suggested as one alternative that can be suggested in preventive efforts]