

Faktor faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia pada anak baduta di Indonesia tahun 2013 analisis data riskesdas 2013 = Factors associated with the incidence of pneumonia in children aged under two years in Indonesia year 2013 data analysis basic health research 2013

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Abstrak

Secara global setiap tahunnya pneumonia menyebabkan kematian hampir sebanyak 1 juta pada anak usia dibawah 5 tahun. Populasi yang rentan terserang pneumonia adalah anak-anak usia kurang dari 2 tahun (Baduta). Period prevalence pneumonia pada anak Baduta berdasarkan data Riskesdas 2013 sebesar 1,7%. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah mengetahui gambaran faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia pada anak baduta di Indonesia dengan menggunakan data Riskesdas tahun 2013. Desain penelitian ini adalah cross-sectional. Analisis univariat digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan masing-masing variabel yang diteliti, dan analisis bivariat digunakan untuk melihat hubungan antara variabel independen dengan variabel dependen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan berhubungan secara statistik dengan kejadian pneumonia pada baduta: umur 13-23 bulan berisiko 1,7 dibandingkan umur 0-12 bulan, tidak diberikan kolostrum (OR=1,742; 95% CI= 1,140-2,664), belum diberikan imunisasi campak karena umur anak (OR= 0,548; 95% CI= 0,388-0,773), tinggal di perdesaan (OR=1,448; 95% CI= 1,093-1,919), ada asap hasil pembakaran (OR=1,511; 95% CI= 1,142-1,998), ventilasi ruangan masak/dapur kurang (OR=1,829; 95% CI= 1,279-2,614), dan status sosial ekonomi rendah (OR=1,807). Belum dapat disimpulkan hubungan yang pasti bermakna secara statistik karena analisis dilakukan sampai bivariat, perlu dilakukan analisis multivariat.

.....Globally each year, pneumonia causes almost 1 million deaths in children under 5 years of age.

Populations susceptible to pneumonia are children aged less than 2 years. Period prevalence of pneumonia in children under two years based on data Riskesdas 2013 by 1.7%.

The aim of this study is to reveal the factors associated with the incidence of pneumonia in children under two years in Indonesia using data Riskesdas 2013. The study design was cross-sectional. Univariate analysis is used to describe each of the variables studied, and bivariate analysis is used to examine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

The results showed statistically associated with the incidence of pneumonia in children under two years old: age 13-23 months of age at risk of 1.7 compared to 0-12 months, not given colostrum (OR = 1.742; 95% CI = 1.140 to 2.664), not given measles immunization for the child's age (OR = 0.548; 95% CI = .388 to .773), live in rural areas (OR = 1.448; 95% CI = 1.093 to 1.919), there was the smoke of burning (OR = 1.511; 95% CI = 1.142 -1.998), ventilate the room cookware / kitchen less (OR = 1.829; 95% CI = 1.279 to 2.614), and lower socioeconomic status (OR = 1.807). Can not be concluded definite relationship was statistically significant due to the bivariate analyzes were performed, multivariate analysis is needed.