

## Hubungan pola menyusui terhadap kejadian pneumonia pada balita 6-24 bulan di Wilayah Jakarta Pusat tahun 2014 = Breastfeeding patterns relationship with pneumonia in childhood age 6-24 months in Central Jakarta year 2014

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### Abstrak

Pneumonia merupakan pembunuh utama balita di dunia, lebih banyak dibandingkan penyakit lain seperti AIDS, Malaria dan Campak. Riskesdas 2013, menyebutkan insiden pneumonia di provinsi DKI Jakarta adalah 2,4%, prevalensi pneumonia sebesar 5,9%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan pola menyusui terhadap kejadian pneumonia pada balita 6-24 bulan setelah dikontrol kovariat (umur, jenis kelamin, Berat badan lahir, penambahan berat badan hamil, pendidikan ibu, pemberian vitamin A dan adanya anggota keluarga perokok). Penelitian dilakukan dari bulan Mei-Juni di Jakarta Pusat.

Desain dalam penelitian ini kasus kontrol. Kasus adalah balita usia 6-24 bulan yang menderita pneumonia. kontrol adalah balita tetangga terdekat 6-24 bulan yang tidak menderita pneumonia. Sampel sebanyak 118 (kasus 59 dan kontrol 59). Analisis regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian OR = 3,528 (95%CI: 1,540-8,078). Balita yang tidak diberi ASI eksklusif berisiko 3,528 kali untuk menderita pneumonia dibandingkan balita yang mendapatkan ASI eksklusif saat 6 bulan pertama, setelah dikontrol adanya anggota keluarga perokok.

*Pneumonia is a major killer in the world's children, more than other diseases such as AIDS, malaria and measles. Riskesdas 2013, the incidence of pneumonia in the province said Jakarta was 2.4%, the prevalence of pneumonia by 5.9%. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship patterns of breastfeeding on the incidence of pneumonia in infants 6-24 months after the controlled covariates (age, gender, birth weight, weight gain pregnancy, maternal education, provision of vitamin A and their family members of smokers). The study was conducted of the month from May to June in Central Jakarta.*

Design in this case-control study. Cases were children aged 6-24 months who suffered from pneumonia. Control is the nearest neighbor toddlers 6-24 months of age who do not suffer from pneumonia. A sample of 118 (59 cases and 59 controls). Logistic regression analysis. Results of the study OR = 3.528 (95% CI: 1.540 to 8.078). Infants who are not breastfed exclusively 3.528 times the risk of developing pneumonia compared to infants who were exclusively breastfed when the first 6 months, after controlling for family members of smokers.