

Hubungan status imunisasi dan status gizi dengan kejadian difteri pada kejadian luar biasa (KLB) di Kabupaten Serang Propinsi Banten tahun 2017-2018 = The relationship between immunization and nutritional status with diphtheria outbreaks in Serang Regency, Banten Province 2017-2018

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Abstrak

Penyakit difteri disebabkan oleh infeksi *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* merupakan salah satu penyakit menular yang dapat dicegah dengan imunisasi, penyakit ini masih menjadi masalah kesehatan yang serius karena seringkali menimbulkan kejadian luar biasa (KLB) di berbagai negara maupun belahan dunia. Berdasarkan data Kementerian Kesehatan pada tahun 2017 telah terjadi KLB difteri di 20 propinsi dan 95 kabupaten / kota di Indonesia, termasuk Propinsi Banten dan salah satunya adalah di Kabupaten Serang. Di kabupaten Serang status imunisasi dan status gizi masyarakat masih menjadi masalah kesehatan, cakupan imunisasi yang masih rendah di beberapa desa dalam kecamatan dan status gizi buruk masih ditemukan, oleh karenanya penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan status imunisasi dan status gizi dengan kejadian difteri pada KLB di kabupaten Serang Propinsi Banten tahun 2017-2018. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah kasus kontrol dimana variabel penelitiannya adalah status imunisasi dan status gizi serta variabel kovariat yaitu lingkungan fisik tempat tinggal, pengetahuan dan riwayat bepergian. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian secara multivariat dengan menggunakan regresi logistik didapatkan hasil bahwa status imunisasi mempunyai OR : 3,777 95% CI = 1.48 -9.60 P Value 0.005 sedangkan status gizi memiliki OR : 1,23 90% CI = 0.44 — 3,41 P Value 0,680 setelah dikontrol dengan variabel umur, jenis kelamin, pengetahuan, riwayat bepergian, lingkungan fisik rumah, pencahayaan alami, kelembaban dan kepadatan hunian.

.....Background: Diphtheria as a one of the most contagious diseases that can be prevented by immunization (VPD) is still a serious health problem because it often causes outbreak in various countries including Indonesia. Based on data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, during 2017 there have been diphtheria outbreaks in 20 provinces and 95 regency/cities including Serang Regency. This study aims to determine the relationship between immunization and nutritional status with the diphtheria outbreaks in Serang Regency of Banten Province in 2017-2018.

Methods: This study was an analytic study using case control design with 172 respondents consisting of 43 cases and 129 controls. Logistic regression analysis was performed to obtain an estimate of the relationship between immunization and nutritional status with diphtheria after controlled covariate variables.

Result: Proportion of immunization and good nutrition in the case is lower than in control. Immunization and nutrition in both cases were 51.2% and 76.7% while in controls were 77.5% and 81.4%. The association (OR) between immunization status and diphtheria was 3.78 (95% CI: 1.48-9.60) after controlling to age, room density and natural house lighting while the association (OR) between nutritional status and diphtheria was 1.23 (95% CI: 0.44-3.41) after controlling to age, knowledge, humidity, and immunization status.

Conclusions: The proportion of immunization in diphtheria cases is still low. Nonimmunization status are at risk for diphtheria 3.78 times. The Health Office is expected to conduct routine monitoring and evaluation of

basic immunization programs, especially in areas with low coverage and provide information to the community about diphtheria, including factors such as immunization, nutrition, and the physical environment of the house.