

Persepsi orang tua tentang bahaya asap rokok terhadap balita pneumonia di Manggarai, NTT, Indonesia = Parents` perception of the effect of tobacco smoke on under-five children with pneumonia in Manggarai, NTT, Indonesia

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Abstrak

Pneumonia balita merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan anak global yang menyumbang angka morbiditas dan mortalitas tertinggi khususnya di negara berkembang. Di Indonesia Timur, pneumonia balita sebagian besar dipicu oleh faktor lingkungan yakni terpaparnya anak pada asap rumah tangga maupun asap rokok. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kurangnya informasi dan kesadaran orang tua akan bahaya asap rokok pada balita pneumonia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggali persepsi orang tua tentang bahaya asap rokok terhadap balita pneumonia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi.

Partisipan dalam penelitian ini adalah orang tua yang memiliki balita pneumonia berjumlah 11 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara mendalam kemudian dianalisis menggunakan metode Colaizzi. Tema yang dihasilkan di dalam penelitian ini meliputi (1) pandangan orang tua mengenai bahaya asap rokok, (2) bahaya asap rokok bagi balita, dan (3) dampak asap rokok bagi keluarga. Tema tersebut mengidentifikasi persepsi orang tua dengan balita pneumonia di Kabupaten Manggarai bahwa balita pneumonia di Manggarai rentan terpapar asap rokok pada berbagai kesempatan. Asap rokok berbahaya bukan hanya bagi kesehatan balita tetapi juga memberi beban pada kesejahteraan sosial dan ekonomi keluarga. Peningkatan kesadaran orang tua akan bahaya asap rokok perlu terus difasilitasi oleh perawat dengan komunikasi edukasi yang efektif dan menyesuaikan dengan kebutuhan serta kondisi keluarga.

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Pneumonia on under-five children is define as one of the major pediatric health crisis, contribute to highest morbidity and mortality globally particularly in developing nations. In Eastern Indonesia, pneumonia on under-five children is mostly predicted by environmental factor such as children are exposed to household smoke and tobacco smoke. This is caused by the lack of information received and lack of awareness on the effect of secondhand smoke on under-five children with pneumonia. This study was aimed to explore the parents perception on the effect of tobacco smoke exposure on under-five children with pneumonia. This study was a qualitative study using fenomenology approach. The participants in this study were 11 parents of under-five children with pneumonia. The data collection conducted through in-depth interview then analyzed using Coalizzi method. The themes identified in this study were (1) parents views on the effect of tobacco smoke; (2) the effect of tobacco smoke on under-five children; and (3) the impact of tobacco smoke on family. These themes identified the perception of parents with under-five children with pneumonia in Manggarai that the under-five children in Manggarai were on high risk of tobacco smoke exposure on several occasions. Tobacco smoke would not only endangering childs health but also burdening familys social and economy well-being. The improvement of parental awareness on the effect of tobacco smoke needed to comprehensivelyfacilitated by nurses through effective educating communication that suited with familys needs and conditions.