

# Hubungan Kondisi Fisik Lingkungan Rumah dan Paparan Asap Rokok dengan Kejadian ISPA di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Srengseng Sawah Post Covid Tahun 2022 = Correlation between Physical Condition of Home Environment and Cigarette Smoke Exposure with the Incidence of ARI in Puskesmas Srengseng Sawah Working Area Post COVID in 2022

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## Abstrak

ISPA masih menjadi tantangan besar di Indonesia karena menjadi salah satu penyebab utama kematian di negara berkembang serta menjadi penyakit dengan kunjungan puskesmas sekitar 40%-60% di seluruh kalangan umur. Kasus ISPA juga selalu masuk kedalam 10 jenis penyakit terbanyak di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Srengseng Sawah Kecamatan Jagakarsa. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah dan Paparan asap rokok dengan kejadian ISPA di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Srengseng Sawah. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain studi potong lintang dengan jumlah responden 115 rumah tangga. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik observasi dan wawancara kuesioner. Uji statistik yang digunakan yaitu uji kai kuadrat dan uji regresi logistik ganda. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan terdapat tiga variabel yang memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kejadian ISPA diantaranya yaitu luas ventilasi ( $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ), kepadatan hunian ( $p\text{-value} = 0.037$ ) dan jumlah anggota keluarga yang merokok ( $p\text{-value} = 0.044$ ). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan luas ventilasi merupakan faktor risiko dominan yang mempengaruhi kejadian ISPA di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Srengseng Sawah ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ; OR =5.465). Peningkatan terhadap kesadaran masyarakat terkait perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS) dan kualitas lingkungan perlu dilakukan.

.....ARI is still a big challenge in Indonesia. It is one of the main causes of death in developing countries and a disease with around 40%-60% of health center visits in all ages. Cases of ARI are always included in the 10 most common types of diseases in the working area of the Puskesmas Srengseng Sawah Village, Jagakarsa. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the physical environment of the house and exposure to cigarette smoke with the incidence of ARI in the working area of the Srengseng Sawah Health Center. This research was conducted using a quantitative method with a cross-sectional study design with a total of 115 households as respondents. Data collection was carried out using observation techniques and questionnaire interviews. The statistical test used is the chi-square test and the multiple logistic regression test. The results of statistical tests show that there are two variables that have a significant relationship with the incidence of ARI including ventilation area ( $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ), occupancy density ( $p\text{-value} = 0.037$ ), and number of family members who smoke ( $p\text{-value} = 0.044$ ). Multivariate analysis showed that ventilation area was the dominant risk factor influencing the incidence of ARI in the working area of the Puskesmas Srengseng Sawah ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ; OR =5.465). It is necessary to increase public awareness regarding clean and healthy living behavior and environmental quality.