

# Hubungan faktor risiko karakteristik balita, lingkungan, dan demografi terhadap kejadian pneumonia pada balita di Kota Depok Tahun 2013-2022 = The relationship between risk factors of toddler characteristics, environment, and demographic to pneumonia among toddler in Depok City in 2013-2022

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## Abstrak

Pneumonia menjadi penyebab kematian terbesar pada anak di Indonesia termasuk di Kota Depok salah satu kota di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Cakupan penemuan kasus pneumonia pada balita di Kota Depok meningkat hingga mencapai 52.88% di tahun 2022. Faktor risiko dari penjamu, lingkungan, dan agen mempengaruhi peningkatan cakupan penemuan kasus pneumonia pada balita di Kota Depok. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara cakupan pemberian ASI eksklusif, cakupan BBLR, cakupan rumah sehat, dan kepadatan penduduk terhadap kejadian pneumonia pada balita di Kota Depok tahun 2013-2022. Desain studi yang digunakan yaitu desain studi ekologi dan populasinya yaitu seluruh balita terdiagnosis pneumonia di Kota Depok. Hasil penelitian menghasilkan variabel- variabel yang menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara lain cakupan pemberian ASI eksklusif ( $p = 0.000$ ,  $r = -0.497$ ), cakupan BBLR ( $p = 0.011$ ,  $r = 0.242$ ), dan cakupan rumah sehat ( $p = 0,026$ ,  $r = 0.212$ ). Sementara, variabel kepadatan penduduk tidak menunjukkan hubungan terhadap kejadian pneumonia pada balita ( $p = 0.099$ ,  $r = 0.158$ ). Adanya hubungan antara cakupan pemberian ASI eksklusif, BBLR, dan rumah sehat terhadap kejadian pneumonia pada balita di Kota Depok diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan untuk merencanakan program pencegahan dan pengendalian pneumonia di Kota Depok kedepannya.

.....Pneumonia is the biggest cause of death in children in Indonesia, including in Depok City, one of the cities in West Java. The coverage of pneumonia case detection in toddlers in Depok City increased up to 52.88% in 2022. Risk factors from hosts, environment, and agents affect the increase in the coverage of pneumonia case detection in toddlers in Depok City. This study aims to determine the relationship between the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding, LBW coverage, healthy household coverage, and population density on the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers in Depok City in 2013-2022. The study design used was an ecological study design and the population was all toddlers diagnosed with pneumonia in Depok City. The results of the study produced variables that showed a significant relationship including the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding ( $p=0.000$ ,  $r=-0.497$ ), the coverage of LBW ( $p=0.011$ ,  $r=0.242$ ), and the coverage of healthy household ( $p=0.026$ ,  $r=0.212$ ). Meanwhile, the population density variable showed no relationship to the incidence of pneumonia ( $p=0.099$ ,  $r=0.158$ ). The existence of a relationship between the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding, LBW, and healthy household to the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers in Depok City is expected to be an input for planning pneumonia prevention and control programs in Depok City in the future.