

ABSTRAK

TRIKANDI MAHARINI. Faktor-Faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita di RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin. Dibimbing oleh AHMAD HIDAYAT dan SUSANTI SUHARTATI.

Latar Belakang: Pneumonia pada balita masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia. Pneumonia adalah penyakit yang menyerang jaringan paru-paru yang ditandai dengan batuk disertai napas cepat atau sesak napas. Kejadian pneumonia di RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin tahun 2015 sebanyak 53 balita.

Tujuan: Menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita di RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin

Metode: Metode penelitian survey analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, populasi semua balita sakit di RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin berjumlah 153 balita, penelitian ini menggunakan *total sampling* dengan sampel 153 sampel dengan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil: Ada hubungan berat badan lahir ($p \text{ value}=0,002$), ada hubungan kejadian imunisasi ($p \text{ value}=0,000$) dan ada hubungan status gizi ($p \text{ value}=0,000$) dengan kejadian pneumonia dan tidak ada hubungan jenis kelamin dengan kejadian pneumonia ($p \text{ value}=0,747$) di RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin.

Simpulan: Dalam penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa berat badan lahir, imunisasi dan status gizi merupakan faktor risiko kejadian pneumonia. Sedangkan jenis kelamin bukan merupakan faktor risiko kejadian pneumonia.

Kata Kunci: Pneumonia, jenis kelamin, berat badan lahir, Imunisasi, Status Gizi

ABSTRACT

TRIKANDI MAHARINI. Factor Associated With Pneumonia Incidence In Children Under Five Ages In Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin. Supervised by AHMAD HIDAYAT and SUSANTI SUHARTATI

Background: Pneumonia in children under five in Indonesia is still a major health problem. Pneumonia is a disease that attacks the lungs marked by coughing with rapid breathing or shortness of breath. Pneumonia in Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin year 2015 as much as 53 (%)

Objective: To analyze factors related with pneumonia in children under five age in Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin.

Method: The research method analytic survey with cross-sectional approach. Population all children under five age patients in the RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin amounted to 153, this study use total sampling with a sample of 153 samples with chi square test.

Result: Bivariate analysis using chi square test showed there is correlation between birth weight ($p=0,002$), there is correlation between immunization ($p=0,000$), there is correlation between nutritional status ($p=0,000$) and the incidence of pneumonia and there was no correlation between gender ($p=0,747$) and the incidence of pneumonia.

Conclusion: In this study it can be concluded that weight of birth, immunization and nutritional status is a risk factor for pneumonia incidence in children under five ages, while gender is not risk factor for pneumonia incidence in children under five ages in Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin

Keyword: Pneumonia, gender, weight of birth, immunization and nutritional status.