

HUBUNGAN LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA PADA BALITA DI PUSKESMAS TANGGUNGHARJO KABUPATEN GROBOGAN.

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Pneumonia atau radang paru masih merupakan masalah kesehatan yang serius dan mengancam jiwa, baik di negara maju maupun di negara berkembang. Di Indonesia masalah pneumonia secara kuantitatif merupakan penyebab kematian balita nomor satu (36%). Setiap anak diperkirakan mengalami 3-6 episod ISPA. Program P2ISPA mengklarifikasi yakni pneumonia berat, pneumonia, dan bukan pneumonia. Di Kabupaten Grobogan penemuan kasus pneumonia selama tahun 2004 sebanyak 2479 kasus, tertinggi di Puskesmas Tanggungharjo sebesar 332 kasus. Dari studi pendahuluan menggunakan sampel sebanyak 875 rumah diketahui hanya 295 rumah yang memenuhi syarat kesehatan. Lingkungan fisik rumah merupakan faktor resiko terhadap kejadian pneumonia pada balita antara lain : kepadatan hunian, jenis rumah, lokasi dapur, ventilasi rumah, dan pemakaian bahan bakar kayu. Tujuan umum penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan lingkungan fisik rumah dengan pneumonia pada balita di Puskesmas Tanggungharjo kabupaten Grobogan, Yang dilakukan mulai bulan 1 Februari S/D 2 Mei 2005. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survey dengan rancangan kasus kontrol guna mengidentifikasi berbagai faktor risiko terjadinya pneumonia pada balita. Hasil pengolahan data dengan SPSS diperoleh beberapa faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita secara bermakna yakni kepadatan hunian, ventilasi rumah, jenis rumah, dan bahan bakar dapur, sedangkan letak dapur secara statistik tidak bermakna. Berdasarkan kesimpulan, saran bagi pengelola program di puskesmas Tanggungharjo agar meningkatkan promosi kesehatan dan upaya peningkatan fisik lingkungan rumah dengan kerjasama lintas sektor. Bagi masyarakat Tanggungharjo supaya meningkatkan pemanfaatan klinik sanitasi, pemasangan jendela dan pemakaian gentengkaca untuk menunjang kesehatan lingkungan rumah.

Kata Kunci: Pneumonia balita.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A HOME AREA IN PHYSICALLY WITH PNEUMONIA THAT OCCURRENCE TO UNDERAGE CHILD FIVE YEARS AT GROBOGAN REGENCY OF PUBLIC HEALTHY CENTER

Abstract

Pneumonia still represent to become a healthy problem and threat of lifes, in a developed countries and developing countries. At Indonesia, Pneumonia problem in quantitatively represent cause of death of first underage child five years (36%). Every child estimated is experience at 3-6 time ISPA episode. P2ISPA programme to clasification is heavy pneumonian, pneumonian, and no pneumonian. At Grobogan regency, cases that found about pneumonian disease during year of 2004 as many as 2479 cases, the highest cases happened in Tanggungharjo's public health center about 332 cases. From the first observation from 875 houses sample, many home that requires healthy regulation only known is 295 houses. Home area in physically represent to be the risk factor of pneumonian that occurrence to underage child five years is : house density, house type, kithen areas, house ventilation and wood fuel that used. This research goal is described the relationship both of house area in physically and pneumonian at underage child five years that happens in Tanggungharjo's public health center at Grobogan Regency, started from February 1 to May 2 2005. This research using survey method with control case design in order to identify many risk factor of pneumonian occurrence at underage child five years. The results of data analysis with spss devide, yielded a few factor that ralated to the pneumnian occurrence at underage child five years, meaningly is density of dwelling, house ventilation, house type, and kitchen fuel, while the situation in statistically doesn't meant anything. Pursuant to conclusion, advice to organizer of program at Tanggungharjo's public helth center in order to increase the healthy promotion and increasing the effort at home area in physically in collaboration with across sector. For Tanggungharjo community strived to be increasing the use if saitation clinic, installatyionly window and usage of glass pass to provide the healthy house.

Keyword : Pneumonia at underage child five years