

ABSTRAK

Kementrian Kesehatan RI
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ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO PERILAKU IBU TENTANG PENCEGAHAN ISPA DENGAN KEJADIAN ISPA PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS DRIYOREJO

ix + 56 Halaman + 9 Tabel + 3 Gambar + 7 Lampiran

Kasus ISPA di area puskesmas Driyorejo mengalami peningkatan sebesar 9,1% pada populasi balita yang berisiko selama periode 2021 hingga 2023. Faktor risiko yang berkontribusi pada kasus ISPA meliputi faktor agen, penjamu, dan lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh faktor perilaku ibu terhadap kasus ISPA pada balita.

Studi observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *case control* dipilih sebagai jenis penelitian ini. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi faktor perilaku ibu, yaitu persepsi kerentanan, manfaat, keparahan, penilaian diri, hambatan, dan isyarat bertindak. Jumlah sampel terdiri dari 46 balita yang menderita ISPA dan 46 balita yang tidak menderita ISPA. Data hasil penelitian dilakukan analisis *Odd Ratio*.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya faktor risiko perilaku ibu terhadap kejadian ISPA dengan nilai OR persepsi kerentanan berisiko sebesar 2,43 kali, persepsi keparahan berisiko sebesar 2,53 kali, persepsi manfaat berisiko sebesar 1,20 kali, persepsi hambatan berisiko sebesar 1,19 kali, penilaian diri berisiko sebesar 2,23 kali, dan isyarat bertindak berisiko sebesar 2,03 kali.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu pengaruh faktor perilaku yang berisiko paling tinggi terhadap kejadian ISPA merupakan persepsi keparahan. Diharapkan kepada pihak puskesmas untuk memberikan edukasi dan sosialisasi terkait pencegahan penyakit ISPA.

Kata Kunci : ISPA, perilaku ibu, balita

Daftar Pustaka: Buku dan Jurnal (2007-2024)

ABSTRACT

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Health
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ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS ON THE PREVENTION OF ISPA WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ISPA IN TODDLERS IN THE DRIYOREJO HEALTH CENTER AREA

ix + 56 Pages + 9 Tables + 3 Figures + 7 Appendices

ARI cases in the Driyorejo puskesmas area increased by 9.1% in the at-risk under-five population during the period 2021 to 2023. Risk factors that contribute to ARI cases include agent, host, and environmental factors. This study aims to analyze the influence of maternal behavioral factors on ARI cases in toddlers.

An analytic observational study with a case control approach was chosen as the type of this study. Samples were taken using simple random sampling technique. The variables studied included maternal behavioral factors, namely perceptions of vulnerability, benefits, severity, self-assessment, barriers, and cues to action. The sample size consisted of 46 toddlers who suffered from ARI and 46 toddlers who did not suffer from ARI. Odd Ratio analysis was conducted on the data..

The results of the analysis showed that there were risk factors for maternal behavior towards the incidence of ISPA with an OR value of 2.43 times for risk vulnerability perception, 2.53 times for risk severity perception, 1.20 times for risk benefit perception, 1.19 times for risk obstacle perception, 2.23 times for risk self-assessment, and 2.03 times for risky action cues.

The conclusion of this study is that the risk factor for the highest risk of ISPA incidence is the perception of severity. It is hoped that the health center will provide education and socialization related to the prevention of ISPA disease.

Keywords : ISPA, Maternal Behavior, toddler

Bibliography : Book and Journal (2007-2024)