

## ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN KONDISI LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH DAN TINDAKAN PENGHUNI DENGAN KEJADIAN INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAFASAN AKUT (ISPA) DI DESA POJOKSARI, KECAMATAN SUKOMORO, KABUPATEN MAGETAN TAHUN 2025

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Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA) merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama di negara berkembang, terutama di wilayah dengan kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah yang kurang memadai. Faktor lingkungan fisik rumah dan tindakan penghuni diduga berperan besar dalam meningkatkan risiko kejadian ISPA. Tujuan dari penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah dan tindakan penghuni dengan kejadian ISPA di Desa Pojoksari.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik dengan metode *ex post facto*, desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel terdiri dari 310 rumah (155 penderita ISPA dan 155 non-penderita) yang dipilih secara *fixed disease sampling* untuk penderita dan *purposive sampling* untuk non-penderita. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, dan pengukuran fisik rumah, kemudian dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah ( $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ,  $CC = 0,309$ ,  $RR = 1,806$ ) ada hubungan signifikan dengan kuat hubungan lemah dan dapat meningkatkan risiko ISPA 1,806 kali. Tindakan penghuni ( $p\text{-value} = 0,013$ ,  $CC = 0,139$ ,  $RR = 0,392$ ) ada hubungan yang signifikan antara kondisi tindakan penghuni dengan kuat hubungan sangat lemah dan tindakan penghuni sebagai faktor protektif ISPA. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan kondisi fisik rumah yang buruk berperan sebagai faktor resiko dan tindakan penghuni yang baik berperan sebagai faktor protektif. Perlu dilakukan penelitian lanjutan kondisi ventilasi, kelembaban, kepadatan hunian dan langit-langit terhadap penyakit ISPA.

Kata Kunci: *ISPA, Kondisi Rumah, Tindakan Penghuni, Kesehatan Lingkungan, Desa Pojoksari*

## ABSTRACT

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***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL HOUSING CONDITIONS AND RESIDENTS' ACTION WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (ARI) IN POJOKSARI VILLAGE, SUKOMORO SUB DISTRICT, MAGETAN REGENCY INI 2025***

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*Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) remain one of the leading public health issues in developing countries, particularly in areas with poor housing environmental conditions. The physical environment of the house and residents' behavior are strongly suspected to play a significant role in increasing the risk of ARI incidence. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the physical condition of the home environment and residents' actions with the occurrence of ARI in Pojoksari Village.*

*This study is an analytic research with an ex post facto method and a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 310 households (155 with ARI cases and 155 without), selected using fixed disease sampling for cases and purposive sampling for non-cases. Data were collected through observation and physical measurement of housing conditions, then analyzed statistically using the Chi-Square test.*

*The results of the study showed that the physical condition of the home environment had a significant relationship with the incidence of ARI ( $p$ -value = 0.000,  $CC$  = 0.309,  $RR$  = 1.806), with a weak correlation strength, indicating that poor housing conditions can increase the risk of ARI by 1.806 times. Resident behavior also had a significant relationship with ARI incidence ( $p$ -value = 0.013,  $CC$  = 0.139,  $RR$  = 0.392), with a very weak correlation strength, indicating that positive resident behavior acts as a protective factor against ARI. This study concludes that poor physical housing conditions serve as a risk factor, while good resident behavior functions as a protective factor against ARI. Further research is recommended to explore the impact of ventilation, humidity, occupancy density, and ceiling height on ARI incidence.*

**Keywords:** *ARI, Housing Conditions, Resident Behavior, Environmental Health, Pojoksari Village*