

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN KEPADATAN HUNIAN DAN PERILAKU MEROKOK ORANG TUA DENGAN KEJADIAN ISPA PADA BALITA DI DESA TAGANGSER LAOK WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS WARU KABUPATEN PAMEKASAN.

Oleh : Aini Ayu Fitriati

Latar belakang Menurut WHO tahun 2018, sebesar 78% balita berkunjung ke pelayanan kesehatan diakibatkan ISPA. ISPA lebih banyak terjadi di negara berkembang dibandingkan negara maju dengan persentase masing-masing sebesar 25%-30% dan 10%-15%. Faktor resiko instrinsik meliputi umur, jenis kelamin, status gizi, status imunisasi. Faktor resiko ekstrinsik meliputi kepadatan hunian, populasi udara, serta faktor pengetahuan ibu. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan kepadatan hunian dan perilaku merokok orang tua dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita. Metode penelitian menggunakan uji Chi Square. Jenis penelitian *Analitik* dengan pendekatan *case control*. Teknik sampling penelitian adalah *simple random sampling*, dan uji *chi square*. Hasil analisis uji statistik Chi Square diperoleh *p-value* ( 0,168 > 0,050) maka tidak ada pengaruh antara kepadatan hunian dengan kejadian ISPA dan Hasil analisis uji statistik *Chi Square* diperoleh *p-value* 0,196 maka tidak ada pengaruh antara perilaku orang tua yang merokok dengan kejadian ISPA di Desa Tagangser Laok wilayah kerja UPT Puskesmas Waru. Kesimpulan Bagi Puskesmas Waru diharapkan lebih meningkatkan program kesehatan khususnya program pemberantasan penyakit ISPA dapat lebih diperbaiki dan memberikan penyuluhan mengenai syarat rumah sehat dan bahaya asap rokok terhadap balita, sehingga angka kejadian penyakit ISPA pada balita mengalami penurunan.

**Kata Kunci: Kejadian ISPA, Kepadatan Hunian, Perilaku Merokok Orang  
Tua**

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***THE RELATIONSHIP OF RESIDENTIAL DENSITY AND SMOKING BEHAVIOR OF PARENTS WITH THE INCIDENT OF ISPA AMONG CHILDREN IN TAGANGSER LAOK VILLAGE, WORKING AREA OF WARU PUSKESMAS, PAMEKASAN DISTRICT.***

**By : Aini Ayu Fitriati**

*Background according to WHO in 2018, 78% of children under five visiting health services were due to ISPA. ISPA occurs more often in developing countries than in developed countries with percentages of 25%-30% and 10%-15% respectively. Intrinsic risk factors include age, gender, nutritional status, immunization status. Extrinsic risk factors include residential density, air population, and maternal knowledge. The aim of the research was to determine the relationship between residential density and parental smoking behavior with the incidence of ARI in toddlers. This method is analytical with a case control approach. The research sampling technique was simple random sampling and chi square test. The results of the Chi Square statistical test analysis obtained a p-value ( $0.168 > 0.050$ ) so there was no influence between residential density and the incidence of ISPA and the results of the Chi Square statistical test analysis obtained  $\chi^2$ -value 0.196 so there was no influence between the behavior of parents who smoked and the incidence of ISPA in Tagangser Laok Village, the working area of the Waru Community Health Center UPT. Conclusion It is hoped that the Waru Community Health Center will further improve its health programs, especially the ISPA eradication program, and provide education regarding the requirements for a healthy home and the dangers of cigarette smoke for toddlers, so that the incidence of ISPA in toddlers will decrease..*

**Keywords: ISPA incidence, residential density, parental smoking behavior**