

ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of pneumonia under five in Jambi City in 2019 was 1,42%. While the realization of case finding was 45,13% and has not reached the target (80%). One of the reasons is that the implementation of pneumonia case finding has not been carried out optimally by health workers. The purpose of this study was to determine the practice of finding pneumonia under five by health workers at the Jambi City Health Center in 2021.

Methods: This research was conducted with a Cross Sectional design. This study used a total sampling of 60 health workers who practice finding pneumonia. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Data analysis consisted of univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with Chi-Square test.

Results: The results showed that there was a significant relationship between motivation ($p=0,045$ and $PR=1,778$), supervision ($p=0,004$ and $PR=2,375$), support from the head of the health center ($p=0,006$ and $PR=2,223$), training ($p=0,024$ and $PR=1,902$), and support from colleagues ($p=0,012$ and $PR=2,036$) with the practice of finding pneumonia, and there was no significant relationship between length of work ($p=0,835$ and $PR=1,061$), multiple assignments ($p=0,176$ and $PR=0,657$), and facilities and infrastructure ($p=1,000$ and $PR=1,368$) with the practice of finding pneumonia.

Conclusion: There was a relationship between motivation, supervision, support from the head of the health center, training, and support from colleagues with the practice of finding pneumonia. Researchers suggest that health workers make promotional efforts or outreach to the public regarding pneumonia prevention integrated with the STOP Pneumonia program, which can be done through social media due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. It is also hoped that the Jambi City Health Office will routinely hold training on pneumonia under five.

Keywords: *Pneumonia, Toddler, Public Health Center*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi pneumonia balita di Kota Jambi pada tahun 2019 adalah sebesar 1,42%. Sedangkan realisasi penemuan kasus adalah sebesar 45,13% dan belum mencapai target (80%). Salah satu penyebabnya adalah pelaksanaan penemuan kasus pneumonia belum dilakukan secara optimal oleh petugas kesehatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui praktik penemuan pneumonia balita oleh petugas kesehatan di puskesmas Kota Jambi tahun 2021.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Penelitian ini menggunakan *total sampling* sebanyak 60 petugas kesehatan yang melakukan praktik penemuan pneumonia. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data terdiri dari analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara motivasi ($p=0,045$ dan $PR=1,778$), supervisi ($p=0,004$ dan $PR=2,375$), dukungan kepala puskesmas ($p=0,006$ dan $PR=2,223$), pelatihan ($p=0,024$ dan $PR=1,902$), dan dukungan rekan kerja ($p=0,012$ dan $PR=2,036$) dengan praktik penemuan pneumonia, serta tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara lama kerja ($p=0,835$ dan $PR=1,061$), tugas rangkap ($p=0,176$ dan $PR=0,657$), dan sarana dan prasarana ($p=1,000$ dan $PR=1,368$) dengan praktik penemuan pneumonia.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara motivasi, supervisi, dukungan kepala puskesmas, pelatihan, dan dukungan rekan kerja dengan praktik penemuan pneumonia. Peneliti menyarankan agar petugas kesehatan melakukan upaya promosi atau penyuluhan kepada masyarakat mengenai pencegahan pneumonia yang terintegrasi dengan program STOP Pneumonia, yang dapat dilakukan melalui media sosial dikarenakan situasi pandemi Covid-19. Diharapkan juga bagi Dinas Kesehatan Kota Jambi untuk rutin mengadakan pelatihan mengenai pneumonia balita.

Kata Kunci: **Pneumonia, Balita, Puskesmas**