

ABSTRACT

Background: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) in infants and children have a long-term impacts on kidney function, with one of them leading to kidney failure. Wearing pampers is one of the risk factor for suffering UTIs in This study aims to determine the relationship between the use of pampers and the incidence of UTIs in children under 2 years old at Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City.

Methods: The research was conducted using *Case Control* and choosing the subject was taken consequently. The total subjects in this study are 40 children under 2 years old, in which 20 children of them used pampers and 8 children of them did not. Data collection on the characteristics of the subject used questionnaires and interviews. The diagnosis of UTIs is determined based on the consensus of the Indonesian Medical Association. Urine is collected and tested for nitrites and urinary leukocytes to diagnose a UTI. *Chi-Square* data analysis was used.

Results: The results of the study found a meaningful relationship ($P < 0.05$) statistically between the use of pampers, especially the use of pampers > 4 hours as one of the risk factors for the incidence of UTIs. Frequency of subjects who wear pampers and suffer from UTIs of subjects who do not wear pampers (p value 0.014 ; OR 10,231 ; 95% CI : 1,121 – 93,341). The frequency of subjects who wore pampers > 4 hours with a UTI was more than subjects who wore pampers < 4 hours (p value 0.001; OR 2,421 ; 95% CI : 0.109 – 2.129).

Conclusion: The incidence of UTIs in children under 2 years old is correlated with the use of pampers and the duration of pampers use.

Keywords: Pampers, Urinary Tract Infection, Infant , Children

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) masa bayi dan anak menimbulkan dampak jangka panjang terhadap fungsi ginjal salah satu dapat mengakibatkan gagal ginjal. Penggunaan pampers merupakan salah satu risiko infeksi saluran kemih (ISK). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pemakaian pampers dengan kejadian ISK pada anak di bawah 2 tahun di RSUD H.Abdul Manap Kota Jambi.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan *Case Control* dan pengambil subjek dilakukan secara konsekutif. Sebanyak 40 anak usia di bawah 2 tahun pada penelitian yang pakai pampers sebanyak 20 anak dan tidak pakai pampers sebanyak 8 orang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini. Pengumpulan data karakteristik subjek dengan kuesioner dan wawancara. Diagnosis Infeksi saluran kemih ditentukan berpedoman pada Konsensus ikatan dokter Indonesia. Urin diambil dengan menggunakan urin collector dan diperiksa nitrit dan leukosit urin untuk membantu diagnosis. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian didapatkan hubungan bermakna ($P < 0,05$) secara statistik antara pemakaian pampers terutama pemakaian pampers > 4 jam sebagai salah satu faktor risiko. Frekuensi subjek yang memakai pampers dan menderita ISK subjek yang tidak memakai pampers (nilai $p = 0,014$; OR 10,231 ; 95% CI : 1,121 – 93,341). Frekuensi subjek yang memakai pampers > 4 jam dengan menderita ISK lebih banyak dibandingkan subjek yang memakai pampers < 4 jam (nilai $p = 0,001$; OR 2,421 ; 95% CI : 0,109 – 2,529).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan pemakaian pampers dan lama pemakaian pampers terhadap kejadian ISK anak dibawah 2 tahun.

Keywords: Pampers, Infeksi Saluran Kemih, Bayi , Anak