

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pneumonia ialah pemicu infeksi yang paling signifikan dalam menyebabkan kematian pada anak-anak secara global. Data Riset Kesehatan Dasar Indonesia (Riskesdas) tahun 2018 menunjukkan kasus pneumonia paling tinggi dialami oleh anak di bawah 5 tahun.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan faktor intrinsik, ekstrinsik, dan sosial kognitif dengan tingkat pneumonia balita (usia 0-59 bulan) di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Paal V Kota Jambi.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan Teknik metode penelitian kuantitatif analitik, dengan desain studi *cross sectional*. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah total sampel yang berjumlah 87 balita. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuisioner Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) tahun 2018. Sehingga dalam penelitian ini tidak dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas mengingat instrument yang digunakan sudah valid dan reliabel serta dibakukan. Analisis data terdiri dari dua tahapan yaitu bivariat dan univariat lalu menggunakan uji chi-square

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian di dapatkan bahwa *Faktor Intrinsik* yang terdiri dari usia yang tidak berhubungan ($p=0.339$, $PR=0.447$), tidak terdapat hubungan jenis kelamin ($p=0.668$, $PR=0.747$), terdapat hubungan asi eksklusif ($p=0.000$, $PR=4.474$), tidak terdapat hubungan BBLR ($p=0.064$, $PR=2.364$), terdapat hubungan Riwayat pemberian vit A ($p=0.002$, $PR=3.897$), terdapat hubungan Riwayat ispa ($p=0.003$, $PR=3.687$), terdapat hubungan Riwayat asma ($p=0.008$, $PR=5.647$), terdapat hubungan. Riwayat tuberkulosis ($p=0.033$, $PR=2.514$), selanjutnya di dapatkan hasil *Faktor Ekstrinsik* yang terdiri dari terdapat hubungan lingkungan kepadatan hunian ($p=0.000$, $PR=5.778$), tidak terdapat hubungan perilaku merokok dalam rumah ($p=0.11$, $PR=0.763$), selanjutnya di dapatkan hasil *Sosial Ekonomi* yang terdiri dari terdapat hubungan Pendidikan ibu ($p=0.025$, $PR=3.055$), terdapat hubungan pekerjaan ibu ($p=0.036$, $PR=0.753$), dan terdapat hubungan pendapatan rumah tangga ($p=0.04$, $PR=2.703$).

Kesimpulan: terdapat hubungan antara ASI eksklusif, status gizi, riwayat pemberian Vitamin A, riwayat ISPA, riwayat asma, riwayat Tuberkulosis, lingkungan kepadatan hunian, pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan ibu, dan pendapatan rumah tangga dengan tingkat pneumonia balita di Kota Jambi tahun 2023. Sementara itu, tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia, jenis kelamin, riwayat berat badan lahir rendah, dan perilaku merokok dalam rumah dengan tingkat pneumonia balita di Kota Jambi tahun 2023.

Kata kunci : Pneumonia, Balita, Intrinsik, Ekstrinsik, Sosial Ekonomi

ABSTRACT

Background: *Pneumonia is the most significant infectious cause of death in children globally. Data from the 2018 Indonesian Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) showed that pneumonia cases were highest among children under 5 years old.*

Objective: *This study aimed to analyze the association of intrinsic, extrinsic, and socio-cognitive factors with the rate of pneumonia among under-fives (aged 0-59 months) in the Paal V Health Center Working Area of Jambi City.*

Research Methods: *This study used an analytic quantitative research method technique, with a cross sectional study design. Respondents in this study were a total sample of 87 toddlers. Data were collected using the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) questionnaire. In this study, validity and reliability tests were not conducted because the instruments used were already valid and reliable and standardized. Data analysis consists of two stages, namely bivariate and univariate then using the chi-square test.*

Results: *Based on the results of the study, it was found that Intrinsic Factors consisting of age were not related ($p=0.339$, $PR=0.447$), there was no relationship between gender ($p=0.668$, $PR=0.747$), there was a relationship between exclusive breastfeeding ($p=0.000$, $PR=4.474$), there was no association of LBW ($p=0.064$, $PR=2.364$), there was an association of history of vit A administration ($p=0.002$, $PR=3.897$), there was an association of history of ispa ($p=0.003$, $PR=3.687$), there was an association of history of asthma ($p=0.008$, $PR=5.647$), there was an association of history of tuberculosis ($p=0.033$, $PR = 2.514$), then get the results of Extrinsic Factors consisting of the relationship between residential density environment ($p = 0.000$, $PR = 5.778$), there is no relationship between smoking behavior in the house ($p = 0.11$, $PR = 0.763$), then get Socio-Economic results consisting of the relationship between maternal education ($p = 0.025$, $PR = 3.055$), there is a relationship between maternal employment ($p = 0.036$, $PR = 0.753$), and there is a relationship between household income ($p = 0.04$, $PR = 2.703$).*

Conclusion: *There used relationship between exclusive breastfeeding, nutritional status, history of Vitamin A administration, history of ARI, history of asthma, history of Tuberculosis, neighborhood residential density, mother's education, mother's occupation, and household income with pneumonia rates among under- fives in Jambi City in 2023. Meanwhile, there was no association between age, gender, history of low birth weight, and indoor smoking behavior with pneumonia rates among under-fives in Jambi City in 2023.*

Keywords: *Pneumonia, Toddler, Intrinsic, Extrinsic, Socioeconomic*