

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Campak adalah infeksi virus yang sangat menular dan dapat menyebabkan komplikasi serius, terutama pada balita. *World Health Organization* (WHO) mencatat 140.000 kasus meninggal pada tahun 2018 akibat campak sebagian besar terjadi pada usia balita. Terjadi peningkatan kasus campak di wilayah Indonesia pada tahun 2022 dan diketahui proporsi penderita campak dominan pada kelompok usia balita (0-59 bulan). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian campak pada balita di Indonesia berdasarkan Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) tahun 2022.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini adalah *secondary research* dengan desain studi *cross sectional* dan analisis multivariat. Populasi kasus adalah seluruh rumah tangga balita yang ada di Indonesia. Jumlah sampel penelitian sebanyak 246.372 balita. Sampel penelitian diperoleh dari data sekunder SSGI (Status Gizi Indonesia) tahun 2022. Variabel terikat pada penelitian ini adalah kejadian campak pada balita di Indonesia. Variabel bebas penelitian ini adalah pendidikan ibu, jenis kelamin, umur anak, riwayat imunisasi campak, status gizi dan status vitamin A.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil penelitian didapatkan prevalensi kejadian campak pada balita di Indonesia tahun 2022 sebesar 4,7%. Ada hubungan antara variabel jenis kelamin, umur anak, riwayat imunisasi campak, dan status vitamin A terhadap kejadian campak. Tidak ada hubungan antara pendidikan ibu dan status gizi terhadap kejadian campak. Selanjutnya dilakukan analisis multivariat dan didapatkan hasil bahwa faktor risiko dominan terhadap kejadian campak pada balita adalah riwayat imunisasi campak setelah dikontrol oleh variabel jenis kelamin dan status vitamin A.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis kelamin, riwayat imunisasi campak, status gizi dan status vitamin A terhadap kejadian campak pada balita di Indonesia. Faktor dominan dari hasil penelitian ini adalah riwayat imunisasi campak.

Kata Kunci : Balita, Campak, Determinan

ABSTRACT

Background : Measles is a highly contagious viral infection that can cause serious complications, especially in children under five. The World Health Organization (WHO) recorded 140,000 cases of death in 2018 due to measles, most of which occurred in children under five years of age. There is an increase in measles cases in the Indonesian region in 2022 and it is known that the proportion of measles sufferers is dominant in the under-five age group (0-59 months). The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of measles in children under five in Indonesia based on the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) in 2022.

Research Methods : This research is a secondary research with a cross-sectional study design and multivariate analysis. The population of the case is all households of toddlers in Indonesia. The number of research samples was 246.372 toddlers. The research sample was obtained from the secondary data of SSGI (Nutrition Status of Indonesia) in 2022. The dependent variable in this study is the incidence of measles among children under five in Indonesia. The independent variables of this study were maternal education, gender, age of the child, measles immunization history, nutritional status and vitamin A status.

Results : The results showed that the prevalence of measles in children under five in Indonesia in 2022 was 4.7%. There is an association between the variables of gender, age of the child, measles immunization history, and vitamin A status to the incidence of measles. There was no association between maternal education and nutritional status on measles incidence. Furthermore, multivariate analysis was conducted and the results showed that the dominant risk factor for the incidence of measles in children under five years of age was the history of measles immunization after being controlled by the variables of gender and vitamin A status.

Conclusion : There is a significant association between gender, measles immunization history, nutritional status and vitamin A status with the incidence of measles among children under five years of age in Indonesia. The dominant factor of the results of this study is the history of measles immunization.

Keywords: Toddlers, Measles, Determinants