

ABSTRACT

Background: Pneumonia in infants can cause fever, headache, poor appetite, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, coughing, rapid breathing, shortness of breath and death. This study aims to determine the determinants of the incidence of pneumonia in infants in the working area of the Paal V Health Center in Jambi City in 2024.

Research Methods: The research design was case control. The sampling technique was non-probability purposive sampling. The number of samples used a ratio of 1: 2, namely 27 cases: 54 controls amounting to 81 babies. The variables studied were nutritional status, occupancy density, temperature, humidity, lighting, floor type, family income, the role of health workers, smoking habits in the house. The statistical test of this study used the Chi-Square test.

Results: From the results of the Chi-Square test there is a relationship between nutritional status (OR 21.250; 95% CI; (5.293 - 85.313), temperature (OR 0.265; 95% CI; 0.099 - 0.714) and there is no relationship between occupancy density, humidity, lighting, floor type, family income, the role of health workers and smoking habits in the house.

Conclusion: There is an association between nutritional status and temperature with the incidence of pneumonia in infants, it is expected that family members can improve their behavior or habits to maintain home temperature and monitor the nutritional status of infants regularly.

Keywords: Pneumonia, Infants, Environment.

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pneumonia pada bayi bisa menyebabkan demam, sakit kepala, nafsu makan kurang, mual, muntah dan diare, batuk, napas cepat, napas sesak hingga kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan kejadian pneumonia pada bayi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Paal V Kota Jambi tahun 2024.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian yaitu *case control*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu dengan non probability jenis *Purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel menggunakan rasio 1:2 yaitu 27 kasus: 54 kontrol sebesar 81 bayi. Variabel yang diteliti adalah status gizi, kepadatan hunian, suhu, kelembaban, pencahayaan, jenis lantai, pendapatan keluarga, peran petugas kesehatan, kebiasaan merokok di dalam rumah. Uji statistik penelitian ini menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Dari hasil uji *Chi-Square* terdapat hubungan status gizi (OR 21.250; 95% CI; (5.293 - 85.313), suhu (OR 0.265; 95% CI; 0.099 – 0.714) dan tidak ada hubungan kepadatan hunian, kelembaban, pencahayaan, jenis lantai, pendapatan keluarga, peran tenaga kesehatan dan kebiasaan merokok di dalam rumah.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara status gizi dan suhu dengan kejadian pneumonia pada bayi, diharapkan agar anggota keluarga dapat meningkatkan perilaku ataupun kebiasaan menjaga suhu rumah dan melakukan pemantauan status gizi bayi secara berkala.

Kata Kunci: Pneumonia, Bayi, Lingkungan.