

**HUBUNGAN KEBIASAAN KELUARGA MEROKOK DENGAN
KLASIFIKASI PNEUMONIA BERDASARKAN MTBS PADA
BALITA UMUR 12-59 BULAN DI PUSKESMAS
PIYUNGAN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pneumonia sering disebut sebagai wabah raya yang terlupakan (*The Forgotten Pandemic*). Di Indonesia pada tahun 2013 angka kematian pada balita akibat pneumonia sebesar 1,19%. Sedangkan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta kematian yang disebabkan oleh pneumonia sebanyak 130 (0,16%) balita. Rokok merupakan zat adiktif yang memiliki 200 elemen berbahaya bagi kesehatan tubuh bagi perokok aktif ataupun perokok pasif. Balita yang terpapar asap rokok dalam rumah mempunyai risiko 4,00 kali lebih besar untuk terkena pneumonia.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan kebiasaan keluarga merokok dengan klasifikasi pneumonia berdasarkan MTBS pada balita umur 12-59 bulan di Puskesmas Piyungan Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode: Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah *deskriptif korelasional*, dengan pendekatan *retrospektif*, teknik pengambilan sampel *stratified random sampling*. Subjek dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 50 responden. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner, analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian kebiasaan merokok di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Piyungan Bantul paling banyak responden adalah perokok sebanyak 26 (52,0%). Sedangkan klasifikasi pneumonia paling banyak adalah batuk bukan pneumonia sebesar 31 (62,0%) balita. Dan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kebiasaan keluarga merokok dengan klasifikasi pneumonia pada balita dengan nilai *p-value* 0.000 ($p \leq 0.05$), dengan keeratan hubungan (*r*) sebesar 0.587 (sedang).

Kesimpulan: Hipotesis yang ditetapkan diterima, yaitu terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kebiasaan keluarga merokok dengan klasifikasi pneumonia berdasarkan MTBS pada balita umur 12-59 bulan di Puskesmas Piyungan Bantul dengan *p-value* 0.000 ($p \leq 0.05$). Saran semoga keluarga dapat menciptakan lingkungan di dalam rumah yang lebih sehat dengan tidak merokok didalam rumah, lebih baik lagi jika keluarga dapat berhenti merokok.

Kata Kunci: Kebiasaan Keluarga Merokok, Klasifikasi Pneumonia, Pneumonia pada Balita.

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**The Correlation between Smoking Habit in Family and Pneumonia
Classification Based on ICCM (Integrated Community Case
Management) in Children aged 12-59 months in Piyungan
Community Health Center of Bantul, Yogyakarta**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pneumonia is also notorious as The Forgotten Pandemic as it already claimed numerous victims. In Indonesia in 2013, the rate of children mortality due to pneumonia was 1,19% Whereas in Yogyakarta, the number of mortality was 130 children (0,16%). Smoke is addictive substances that has 200 elements harmful the body for active smokers or passive smokers. Toddler who exposed to cigarette smoke in the house have risk 4,00 times as great as prone to pneumonia.

Objective: To identify The Correlation between Smoking Habit in Family and Pneumonia Classification Based on ICCM in Children aged 12-59 months in Piyungan Community Health Center of Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Methods: This was a descriptive and correlational study with retrospective approach. Sampling was conducted by applying stratified random sampling technique. Subjects in this study were 50 respondents. Instruments in this study were questionnaires, data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis.

Results: Smoking habit in the operational area of Piyungan community health center of Bantul was mostly active smokers as many as 26 respondents (52,0%). Pneumonia classification was mostly non-pneumonia cough as many as 31 children under-five (62,0%). And there was a significant correlation between smoking habit in family and pneumonia classification in children under-five with p-value of 0,000 ($p < 0,05$) with significance level (r) of 0,587 (moderate).

Conclusion: There was a significant correlation between smoking habit in family and pneumonia classification based on ICCM in children aged 12-59 months in Piyungan community health center of Bantul with p-value of 0,000 ($p < 0,05$). Suggestions that family can create a healthier home environment with no smoking in the home, better if the family can stop smoking.

Keywords: Smoking Habit in Family, Pneumonia Classification, Pneumonia in Children Under-Five.

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