

**GAMBARAN FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN
INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAPASAN AKUT (ISPA) PADA BALITA
DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Tahun 2012 di DIY angka kematian balita mencapai 30 per 1.000 kelahiran hidup (terendah kedua secara Nasional, setelah Riau). Infeksi pada saluran napas merupakan penyakit yang umum terjadi pada masyarakat, yang merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian tertinggi pada anak umur di bawah 5 tahun (22,30%). Adapun faktor sosio-demografi, ekonomi, dan biologi seperti usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan orang tua, penghasilan keluarga, status gizi, dan pemberian ASI eksklusif.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui distribusi frekuensi faktor risiko balita yang menderita Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2014.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah *survey* dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh balita penderita ISPA yaitu sebanyak 65 balita, sedangkan sampel sebanyak 54 balita yang ditentukan dengan teknik *accidental sampling*. Adapun teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis univariat yaitu menjelaskan atau mendeskripsikan karakteristik setiap variabel yang disertai table distribusi frekuensi dan presentase.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan balita yang menderita ISPA banyak ditemukan umur 13-24 bulan sebanyak 16 balita (29,6%), laki-laki sebanyak 34 balita (63,0%), status gizi normal sebanyak 42 balita (77,8%), status imunisasi lengkap sebanyak 54 balita (100,0%), ASI eksklusif sebanyak 34 balita (63,0%), Berat Badan Lahir Normal sebanyak 44 balita (81,5%), tingkat ekonomi rendah sebanyak 43 balita (79,6%).

Kesimpulan: Faktor risiko balita yang menderita Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2014 yaitu umur dan tingkat ekonomi.

Kata Kunci: Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut, Balita

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**RISK FACTORS DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT
ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (ARI) IN CHILDREN
IN HOSPITAL PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

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Background: In 2012 in DIY mortality rate at 30 per 1,000 live births (second lowest nationally, after Riau). Infections of the respiratory tract is a common disease in the community, which is one of the leading causes of death in children under 5 years of age (22.30%). The socio-demographic factors, economics, and biology such as age, sex, parental education, family income, nutritional status, and exclusive breastfeeding.

Objective: Find out the frequency distribution of risk factors that children suffering from Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in Panembahan Senopati Bantul Hospital in 2014th.

Method: This study was a descriptive survey approach. The population in this study were all patients toddlers ARI as many as 65 infants, whereas a sample of 54 infants were determined by accidental sampling technique. The data analysis techniques used in this study is the univariate analysis to explain or describe the characteristics of each variable with the frequency distribution tables and percentages.

Results: The results showed that infants suffering from respiratory infection aged 13-24 months are found as many as 16 children (29.6%), males were 34 children (63.0%), normal nutritional status as many as 42 children (77.8%), complete immunization status as many as 54 children (100.0%), exclusive breastfeeding children were 34 (63.0%), normal birth weight were 44 children (81.5%), low economic levels were 43 children (79.6%).

Conclusions: Risk factors children who suffer from Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in Hospitals Panembahan Senopati Bantul in 2014th namely age and economic level.

Keywords: Acute Respiratory Infections, Children

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