

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU YANG MEMPUNYAI BALITA PNEUMONIA DI PUSKESMAS PIYUNGAN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2016

Ndaru utami¹, Dwi Yulinda²

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Pneumonia merupakan proses infeksi akut yang mengenai jaringan paru-paru (alveoli) dan seringkali bersamaan dengan terjadinya infeksi akut pada bronkhus yang disebut *brokhopneumonia*. Faktor yang dapat meningkatkan pneumonia balita adalah faktor-faktor yang terdiri dari umur, status gizi, dan berat badan lahir. Dari segi usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pengalaman merawat anak akan memperhatikan bagaimana pencegahan kejadian pneumonia balita. Data Dinkes DIY, 2015 dari 5 kabupaten, pneumonia tertinggi di kabupaten Bantul yaitu puskesmas piyungan dengan 211 kasus. Berdasarkan data studi pendahuluan bulan Januari – April 2016 di Puskesmas Piyungan terdapat 134 balita pneumonia 7 di antaranya rujukan dari bidan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Diketuinya gambaran karakteristik ibu yang mempunyai balita pneumonia.

Metode Penelitian : Rancangan penelitian ini adalah menggunakan rancangan deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel yang digunakan adalah *total sampling* dengan menjadikan semua populasi sebagai sampel di Puskesmas Piyungan Bantul.

Hasil Penelitian: Sebagian besar ibu yang mempunyai balita pneumonia berusia 21-35 tahun (61,9%), berpendidikan SD/SMP (59,7%) dan ibu yang bekerja (57,5%)

Kesimpulan: Ibu yang mempunyai balita pneumonia di Puskesmas Piyungan Bantul Yogyakarta Tahun 2016 adalah berusia 21-35 tahun, berpendidikan SD/SMP dan ibu yang bekerja.

Kata Kunci : Karakteristik ibu, Pneumonia.

¹ Mahasiswa D-3 Kebidanan Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

² Dosen D3 Kebidanan Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

THE OVERVIEW OF MOTHERS' CHARACTERISTICS WHO HAD TODDLERS WITH PNEUMONIA IN PUBLIC HEALTH OF PIYUNGAN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA YEAR 2016

Ndaruutami³, DwiYulinda⁴

Abstract

Background: Pneumonia is a process of acute infection of the lung tissue (alveoli) and often coincides with the occurrence of acute infection of the bronchi called bronchopneumonia. Factors that can improve the pneumonia on toddlers are factors which include age, nutritional status and birth weight. In terms of age, education, occupation, experience caring for children will pay attention to how the prevention of pneumonia on toddler. Data of Yogyakarta Health Office, 2015, from 5 districts, the highest pneumonia was in Bantul district that was the Public Health of Piyungan with 211 cases. Based on data of preliminary study in January – April 2016 in Public Health of Piyungan there were 134 toddlers with pneumonia, 7 of them were referrals from midwives.

Research Objective: Known the overview of mothers' characteristics who had toddlers with pneumonia.

Research Method: This research used quantitative design. Sampling used *total sampling* by make all the population as a sample in Public Health of Piyungan Bantul.

Research Result: Most of mothers who had toddlers with pneumonia aged 21-35 years old (61,9%), had elementary and junior high school education (59,7%) and working mothers (57,5%)

Conclusion: mothers who had toddlers with pneumonia in Public Health of Piyungan Bantul Yogyakarta year 2016 was aged 21-35 years old, had elementary and junior high school education and working mothers.

Keywords: Mothers' Characteristics, Pneumonia

³Student of Midwifery Program (D-3) School of Health Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

⁴Lecturer of Midwifery Program (D-3) School of Health Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta