

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK BALITA YANG MENGALAMI PNEUMONIA DI PUSKESMAS PIYUNGAN BANTUL BULAN JANUARI – APRIL TAHUN 2016

Jelita Nurariyani J. Panigoro¹, Dwi Yulinda²

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Pneumonia merupakan infeksi akut pada jaringan paru-paru (alveoli). Pneumonia ini merupakan masalah kesehatan di dunia karena angka kematiannya sangat tinggi, tidak saja di negara berkembang tetapi terdapat juga di negara maju. Menurut data Riset Kesehatan Dasar sejak tahun 2010 sampai 2013 pneumonia selalu masuk 10 besar penyakit di Indonesia. Tahun 2013 prevalensi balita yang menderita pneumonia di Indonesia sebanyak 23,42% atau sekitar 549.708 balita. Faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian penyakit pneumonia balita adalah faktor-faktor yang terdiri dari umur, status gizi, dan berat badan lahir.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui gambaran karakteristik balita yang mengalami pneumonia di Puskesmas Piyungan Bantul bulan Januari – April tahun 2016

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan menggunakan data sekunder, catatan rekam medis serta observasi. Pengolahan data menggunakan analisis statistik deskriptif

Hasil Penelitian : Dari 134 responden balita yang mengalami pneumoni sebagian besar berusia batita (1-3 tahun) yaitu sebanyak 53 balita (39.6%), dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 70 balita (52.2%), mempunyai status gizi kurang yaitu sebanyak 88 balita (65.7%), dan sebagian besar balita memiliki berat badan lahir cukup yaitu sebanyak 100 balita (74.6%).

Kesimpulan : Balita yang mengalami pneumonia sebanyak 134 balita. Sebagian besar berusia 1-3 tahun, berjenis kelamin laki-laki, mempunyai status gizi kurang dan memiliki berat badan lahir cukup.

Kata Kunci : Karakteristik, Balita, Pneumonia

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi Kebidanan (D-3) Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Dosen Program Studi Kebidanan (D-3) Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

THE CHILDREN UNDER FIVE CHARACTERISTIC THAT SUFFER PNEUMONIA AT HEALTH CENTERS COMMUNITY PIYUNGAN BANTUL ON JANUARI-APRIL 2016

Jelita Nurariyani J. Panigoro¹, Dwi Yulinda²

ABSTRACT

Background : Pneumonia is an acute infection of lung tissue. Pneumonia is a health issue due to its high mortality rate in both developing countries and developed countries. Referring to the data of Basic Health Research since 2010 until 2013, pneumonia is always in the list of ten major diseases in Indonesia. In 2013, the prevalence of children under five with pneumonia in Indonesia was 23,42% or about 549.708 victims. Risk factor that is related to pneumonia infection in children under five are age, nutritional status, and birth weight.

Objective : The Description of characteristics of children under five with pneumonia in Community Health Center of Piyungan Bantul during January - April 2016.

Method : This study was descriptive quantitative research with cross sectional approach and arranged secondary data, medical record, and observation. Data classification applied descriptive statistical analysis.

Outcome : Among 134 respondents, children under five with pneumonia were mostly children (1-3 years old) as many as 53 children (39,6%), males as many as 70 children (52,2%), suffered nutritional deficiency as many as 88 children (65,7%), and the majority of children under five owned sufficient birth weight as many as 100 children (74,6%).

Conclusion : Children under five with pneumonia were 134 children, mostly aged 1-3, males, suffered nutritional deficiency and sufficient birth weight.

Keywords : Characteristics, Children Under Five, Pneumonia.

¹A student of (Diploma-3) Midwifery Study Program in Jenderal Achmad Yani School of Health Science of Yogyakarta

²A lecturer of (Diploma-3) Midwifery Study Program in Jenderal Achmad Yani School of Health Science of Yogyakarta