

PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
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ABSTRAK.

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**HUBUNGAN ANTARA FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN FISIK DENGAN
KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA PADA BALITA DI PUSKESMAS
PAGEURAGEUNG KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA.**

Pneumonia merupakan proses peradangan parenkim paru karena adanya cairan tubuh yang menggumpal dari pembuluh darah disebabkan oleh bakteri, virus, jamur serta benda-benda asing lain. Pneumonia ini dapat menyerang balita karena kekebalan tubuh nya yang masih lemah. Puskesmas Pageurageung merupakan tempat kedua dengan kasus terbanyak di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya pada tahun 2021. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara faktor lingkungan fisik rumah dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita di Puskesmas Pageurageung Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif secara analitik dengan rancangan penelitian yaitu case-control. Terdapat 2 populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu populasi kasus dan populasi kontrol. Populasi kasus merupakan balita yang pernah mengalami pneumonia pada tahun 2021 yaitu 277 balita. Populasi kontrol merupakan balita yang tidak pernah mengalami pneumonia yaitu 7223 balita. Berdasarkan rumus Lameshow terdapat sampel kasus dan sampel kontrol yang berbanding 1:1. Puskesmas Pageurageung Kabupaten Tasikmalaya memiliki 10 desa serta 3 diantaranya dijadikan sampel penelitian . 4 Variabel bebas yaitu luas ventilasi rumah , kepadatan hunian, jenis dinding dan jenis lantai telah dilakukan penelitian di pageurageung berdasarkan sampel . Setelah dilakukan rekap data menggunakan SPSS 23 diperoleh hasil bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara 4 variabel bebas yang ada dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita di Puskesmas Pageurageung Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Saran dari peneliti yaitu perlu adanya penelitian berlanjut tentang topick berikut.

Kata kunci: Rumah, Pneumonia , Balita .

English Version:

ABSTRACT.

YULIA DITA WAHYUNI

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THE INCIDENT OF PNEUMONIA IN TODDLERS AT THE PAGEURAGEUNG HEALTH CENTER, TASIKMALAYA DISTRICT.

Pneumonia is an inflammatory process of the lung parenchyma due to body fluids coagulating from the blood vessels caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi and other foreign objects. This pneumonia can attack toddlers because their immune system is still weak. Pageurageung Community Health Center is the second place with the most cases in Tasikmalaya Regency in 2021. This study aims to analyze the relationship between physical environmental factors at home and the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers at Pageurageung Community Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency. This research is a type of analytical quantitative research with a case-control research design. There are 2 populations in this study, namely the case population and the control population. The case population is toddlers who have experienced pneumonia in 2021, namely 277 toddlers. The control population was toddlers who had never experienced pneumonia, namely 7223 toddlers. Based on the Lameshow formula, there are case samples and control samples that are compared 1:1. Pageurageung Community Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency has 10 villages and 3 of them were used as research samples. 4 The independent variables, namely the ventilation area of the house, residential density, wall type and floor type, have been researched in pageurageung based on samples. After recapping the data using SPSS 23, the results showed that there was no relationship between the 4 independent variables and the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers at the Pageurageung Community Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency. Suggestions from researchers are that there is a need for continued research on the following topics.

Keywords: Home, Pneumonia, Toddlers.