

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Tingginya kasus ISPA di Negara-negara berkembang seperti India, Cina, Pakistan, Banglades, Indonesia dan Nigeria. Di Indonesia angka kejadian ISPA dari tahun ke tahun selalu masuk kedalam 10 besar penyakit dan angka kejadiannya selalu tinggi.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko dengan kejadian ISPA pada anak di wilayah kerja puskesmas Tanjung Beringin.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan metode penelitian *cross sectional*, yaitu pengumpulan data baik untuk variabel sebab maupun variabel akibat dilakukan pada satu saat tertentu.

Kesimpulan : Dari hasil analisis hubungan antara usia anak dengan kejadian ISPA pada anak di wilayah kerja UPT Puskesmas Tanjung Beringin menunjukkan bahwa hubungan antara usia anak dengan kejadian ISPA pada Anak yaitu anak usia 1 – 5 Thn sebanyak 19 orang (35,7%), berat badan anak 4-30 kg sebanyak 23 orang (43,4%), tinggi badan anak 121-175 cm sebanyak 32 orang (60,1%) dengan jenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 27 orang (50,9%) Berdasarkan hasil uji *chi square* diperoleh nilai $p = 0,000$ ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$) Hubungan antara usia dengan penyakit ISPA pada anak, hasil uji *chi square* diperoleh nilai $p = 0,000$ ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$) Hubungan antara berat badan anak dengan kejadian ISPA pada anak, hasil uji *chi square* diperoleh nilai $p = 0,000$ ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$) Hubungan antara tinggi badan dengan kejadian ISPA pada anak dan hasil uji *chi square* diperoleh nilai $p = 0,000$ ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$) Hubungan antara jenis kelamin dengan kejadian ISPA pada anak

Kata Kunci : ISPA, Usia, Berat Badan, Tinggi Badan, Jenis Kelamin.

ABSTRACT

Background: *The high number of ARI cases in developing countries such as India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nigeria. In Indonesia, the incidence of ARI from year to year is always included in the top 10 diseases and the incidence rate is always high.*

Objective: *Knowing the relationship between risk factors and the incidence of ARI in children in the Tanjung Beringin health center work area.*

Method: *This research is an observational analytic study with cross sectional research method, namely data collection for both cause and effect variables is carried out at a certain time.*

Results: *From the results of the analysis of the relationship between the age of the child and the incidence of ARI in children in the working area of the Tanjung Beringin Health Center, it shows that the relationship between the age of the child and the incidence of ARI in children, namely 19 children aged 1 - 5 years (35.7%) 4-30 kg as many as 23 people (43.4%), the height of the children from 121-175 cm was 32 people (60.1%) with the female gender as many as 27 people (50.9%). $p = 0.000$ (p -value <0.05) The relationship between age and ARI in children, the results of the chi square test showed that the value of $p = 0.000$ (p -value <0.05) The relationship between children's body weight and the incidence of ARI in children, Chi square test results obtained p value = 0.000 (p -value <0.05) The relationship between height and the incidence of ARI in children and the results of the chi square test obtained p value = 0.000 (p -value <0.05). with the incidence of ARI in children*

Keywords: *ARI, Age, Weight, Height, Gender.*