

ABSTRAK

Balita merupakan kelompok yang memiliki sistem kekebalan tubuh yang sangat rentan terhadap berbagai penyakit. Masalah kesehatan berkaitan dengan perilaku merokok, penyebab utama angka kesakitan pada balita didapat dari faktor lingkungan karena paparan *third hand smoke* yang terhirup dapat memperberat timbulnya ISPA dan kebanyakan menyerang balita sebagai perokok pasif. *Third hand smoke* merupakan asap rokok bekas yang menempel pada benda di lingkungan sekitar. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara paparan *third hand smoke* dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita melalui studi literature. Jenis penelitian menggunakan *Literature Review* pendekatan *Systematic*. Populasi 617 jurnal yang didapatkan dari situs pencarian google scholar, Pubmed, dan Microsoft academic. Jumlah sampel 7 jurnal dengan rekomendasi kuat (*grade A*) dari hasil screening menggunakan *Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal tools Checklist for Analytical Crossectional Studies* yang disesuaikan dengan skala FAME. Teknik sampling menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang sudah ditetapkan. Hasil analisis penelitian menunjukkan bahwa paparan *third hand smoke* yang terhirup oleh balita dapat menyebabkan kejadian ISPA. Banyaknya orangtua dan anggota keluarga yang memiliki kebiasaan merokok didalam rumah dapat meningkatkan angka kejadian ISPA pada balita. Kesimpulan penelitian ini terdapat hubungan antara paparan *third hand smoke* dengan kejadian Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA) pada balita melalui studi literature.

Kata kunci : *third hand smoke*, paparan asap rokok, *acute respiratory infections*, Kejadian ISPA pada balita.

ABSTRACT

Toddlers are a group that has an immune system that is very susceptible to various diseases. Health problems related to smoking behavior, the main cause of morbidity in children under five is environmental factors because exposure to inhaled third-hand smoke can exacerbate the incidence of ARI and most of them attack toddlers as passive smokers. Third-hand smoke is secondhand smoke that sticks to objects in the environment. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between exposure to third-hand smoke and the incidence of ARI in toddlers through literature studies. This type of research uses a Systematic Literature Review approach. A population of 617 journals obtained from the google scholar search site, Pubmed, and Microsoft academic. The number of samples was 7 journals with strong recommendations (grade A) from the screening results using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal tools Checklist for Analytical Crosssectional Studies adjusted to the FAME scale. The sampling technique used a purposive sampling technique based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results of the research analysis showed that exposure to third-hand smoke which was inhaled by toddlers can cause the incidence of ARI. The number of parents and family members who smoke in the house can increase the incidence of ARI among toddlers. This conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between exposure to third-hand smoke and the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in children under five through a literature study.

Keywords: third-hand smoke, exposure to cigarette smoke, acute respiratory infections, the incidence of ARI in children under five.