

ABSTRAK

Pneumonia merupakan penyebab utama kematian balita di dunia tahun 2013. Kasus pneumonia lebih banyak di negara berkembang 82% dibandingkan negara maju 0,05%. Indonesia urutan ke-8 kematian pneumonia terbanyak di Asia Tenggara sebanyak 22.000. Pneumonia merupakan proses infeksi akut mengenai jaringan paru-paru (alveoli). Indikator lingkungan seperti polusi udara di lingkungan rumah berperan penting dalam terjadinya pneumonia. Tujuan penelitian ini mengidentifikasi faktor lingkungan fisik rumah seperti ventilasi, suhu, pencahayaan, jenis dinding, jenis lantai, kepadatan hunian yang berhubungan dengan pneumonia pada balita.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *literature review* dengan pendekatan *systematic literature review*. Jumlah jurnal penelitian yang dianalisis sebanyak 7 jurnal. Hasil studi literatur ini menunjukkan variabel lingkungan fisik rumah seperti ventilasi, suhu, pencahayaan, jenis dinding, jenis lantai, dan kepadatan hunian berhubungan dan ada yang tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita dan variabel lingkungan fisik rumah memiliki tingkat risiko yang berbeda untuk terjadinya pneumonia pada balita. Kesimpulannya adalah pencahayaan merupakan variabel paling berhubungan dan memiliki tingkat risiko paling tinggi sehingga dipilih sebagai faktor utama terjadinya pneumonia pada balita. Disarankan dapat dilakukan upaya promosi kesehatan pada masyarakat tentang syarat rumah sehat.

Kata Kunci : Lingkungan Fisik Rumah, Pneumonia, dan Balita

Daftar Pustaka : 9 buku, 9 dokumen pemerintah, 35 Jurnal publikasi (2012-2019)

ABSTARCT

Pneumonia is main cause of child mortality in the world in 2013. Pneumonia casec more in developing countries 82% compared to developed countires 0,05%. Indonesia rank eight most pneumonia deaths in southeast Asia as many as 22.000 cases. Pneumonia is a process of acute infection of the lung tissue, the alveoli. Environmental indicators such as air pollution in the home environment play an important role in the occurrence of pneumonia. The purpose of this study was tos identify physical environmental factors such as ventilation, tempertature, lighting, type of wall, type of floor, and occupancy density associated with pneumonia in child.

The research method used is literature review with approach a systematic literature review. The number of research journals analyzed was 7 journals. The results of this literature study show that physical environmental variables such as ventilation, temperature, lighting, type of wall, type of floor, and occupancy density are related, and there are those that are not related to the incidence of pneumonia in child, and physical environment variables of the house have different levels of risk for the occurrence of pneumonia in child. The conclusion is that lighting is a highly related variable and has the highest level of risk, so it was chosen as the main factor for pneumonia in child. It is suggested that health promotion efforts be made to the public about the requirements for a healthy home.

Keyword : physical environmental factors, pneumonia, and child

Bibliography : 9 Books, 9 Government Documents, and 35 Journals (2012-2019)