

HUBUNGAN PAPARAN ASAP ROKOK DAN STATUS GIZI DENGAN KEJADIAN ISPA PADA BALLITA DI PUSKESMAS CICALENGKA KABUPATEN BANDUNG

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ABSTRAK

ISPA merupakan penyakit menular pada balita yang banyak menyebabkan kematian pada usia 1 - 5 tahun. Kejadian ISPA di Indonesia menempati peringkat 10 besar penyakit hingga 13 juta balita meninggal tiap tahunnya di Negara Indonesia. Salah satu faktor penyebab ISPA paparan asap rokok dan status gizi. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui Hubungan Paparan Asap Rokok Dan Status Gizi Terhadap Kejadian ISPA Pada Balita di Puskesmas Cicalengka Kabupaten Bandung. Metode penelitian deskriptif korelatif pendekatan *cros sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel *accidental sampling*. Populasi 503 balita 1-5 tahun, sampel 100 pada bulan Mei 2024. Instrumen menggunakan kuesioner paparan asap rokok, standar antropometri dan data rekap ISPA. Distribusi frekuensi untuk univariat dan uji statistic yang digunakan *Uji Chi Square* untuk bivariat. Hasil penelitian balita terdiagnosa ISPA sebagian besar (60%), balita terpapar asap rokok hampir seluruh (89%) dan balita status gizi baik hampir seluruh (86%). Terdapat Hubungan Antara Paparan Asap Rokok Dan Status Gizi dengan Kejadian ISPA Pada Balita di Puskesmas Cicalengka Kabupaten Bandung *Nilai Fisher's Exact Test* 0.004 & 0.001. Kejadian ISPA Di Puskesmas Cicalengka Kabupaten Bandung disebabkan oleh faktor makanan tidak sehat dikonsumsi oleh balita maka dari itu kesehatan balita kurang optimal sehingga terdiagnosa ISPA. Disarankan pihak puskesmas melakukan edukasi mengenai faktor penyebab ISPA ialah paparan asap rokok dan status gizi.

Kata Kunci : ISPA, Paparan Asap Rokok, Status Gizi

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF CIGARETTE SMOKE EXPOSURE AND NUTRITIONAL
STATUS ON THE INCIDENT OF ARI IN CHILDREN AT THE CICALENGKA HEALTH
CENTER, BANDUNG DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

ISPA is an infectious disease in toddlers which causes many deaths at the age of 1 - 5 years. The incidence of ISPA in Indonesia is ranked in the top 10 diseases with up to 13 million children under five dying each year in Indonesia. One of the factors causing ISPA is exposure to cigarette smoke and nutritional status. The research aims to determine the relationship between exposure to cigarette smoke and nutritional status on the incidence of acute respiratory infections in toddlers at the Cicalengka Community Health Center, Bandung Regency. Correlative descriptive research method, cross sectional approach. Accidental sampling technique. Population of 503 toddlers 1-5 years old, sample of 100 in May 2024. The instrument uses a cigarette smoke exposure questionnaire, anthropometric standards and ARI recap data. Frequency distribution for univariate and statistical tests used Chi Square Test for bivariate. The research results showed that most of the toddlers were diagnosed with ISPA (60%), almost all of the toddlers were exposed to cigarette smoke (89%) and almost all of the toddlers had good nutritional status (86%). There is a relationship between exposure to cigarette smoke and nutritional status and the incidence of acute respiratory infections in toddlers at the Cicalengka Community Health Center, Bandung Regency, Fisher's Exact Test Values 0.004 & 0.001. The incidence of ISPA at the Cicalengka Community Health Center, Bandung Regency was caused by unhealthy food consumed by toddlers, therefore the toddler's health was less than optimal so they were diagnosed with ISPA. It is recommended that the community health center provide education regarding the factors that cause ISPA, namely exposure to cigarette smoke and nutritional status.

Keywords : URI, exposure to cigarette smoke, nutritional status

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