

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TERAPAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN
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**HUBUNGAN LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH TINGGAL DAN PRILAKU
PENGUNAAN BAHAN BAKAR MEMASAK TERHADAP KEJADIAN
PNEUMONIA PADA BALITA DI KECAMATAN RAMAN UTARA KABUPATEN
LAMPUNG TIMUR TAHUN 2023**
xvii+80halaman,tabel,gambar,danlampiran

RINGKASAN

Penyakit Pneumonia saat ini sudah banyak dikenal di kalangan masyarakat, Terutama semenjak munculnya pandemi COVID-19. Penyakit Pneumonia ini dapat menyerang siapa saja, dari usia balita hingga usia tua. Berdasarkan rekapitulasi laporan bulanan Puskesmas Raman Utara tahun 2021 jumlah kunjungan bayi yang batu atau kesukaran bernafas berjumlah 635 bayi dari jumlah tersebut yang terindikasi pneomonia berjumlah 50 bayi dan setelah hasil pemeriksaan di dapat data bayi dengan katagori Menderita Pnemonia sebanyak 23 bayi dan bayi dengan katagori Pnemonia Berat sejumlah 14 bayi jadi total bayi terkena penyakit pneumonia pada bayi berjumlah 37 bayi. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah Mengetahui hubungan Lingkungan Fisik rumah tinggal dan paparan asap rokok terhadap kejadian penyakit Pneonia pada balita di Kecamatan Raman Utara Kabupaten Lampung Timur Tahun 2023.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan menggunakan rancangan penelitian *Cross Sectional* untuk mengetahui dinamika korelasi antara persyaratan kesehatan rumah tinggal (ventilasi rumah, kepadatan hunian, kepemilikan lubang asapdapur, kelembaban, suhu) dan Penggunaan bahan bakar memasak dengan kejadian penyakit Pnemonia pada balita dengan cara pendekatan, observasi, atau pengukuran variabel dalam satu waktu. Teknik yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *Simple Random Sampling* dengan total sample 37 rumah yang memiliki balita Penderita Pnemonia.

Hasil Penelitian didapat hasil kepadatan hunian, Ventilasi, Kelembapan, jenis lantai, lubang asap dapur, dan paparan asap rokok ada hubungan dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita secara statistic di tunjukan dengan nilai *P-Value* sebesar $< \alpha = 0,05$, Sedangkan yang tidak berhubungan adalah Suhu, dinding rumah, langit-langit rumah.

Kunci : Pnemonia, balita, ventilasi, kepadatan hunian kamar, Penggunaan bahan bakar memasak, kelembaban, suhu, lubang asap dapur

Daftar bacaan : (2018-2023)

TANJUNGPURONG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
GRADUATE STUDY PROGRAM APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION
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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE HOUSE
AND THE BEHAVIOR OF COOKING FUEL USE ON THE INCIDENT OF
PNEUMONIA AMONG CHILDREN IN NORTH RAMAN DISTRICT, EAST
LAMPUNG DISTRICT, 2023**

xvii+80 pages, tables, figures and attachments

SUMMARY

Pneumonia is now widely known among the public, especially since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Pneumonia can attack anyone, from toddlers to old age. Based on the recapitulation of the monthly report of the North Raman Community Health Center in 2021, the number of visits by babies with stones or difficulty breathing was 635 babies, of which there were 50 babies who were indicated to have pneumonia and after the results of the examination, data was obtained on babies in the Suffering from Pneumonia category of 23 babies and babies in the Severe Pneumonia category. a total of 14 babies, so the total number of babies affected by pneumonia in babies was 37 babies. . The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between the physical environment of the residence and exposure to cigarette smoke on the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers in North Raman District, East Lampung Regency in 2023.

The method used in this research is quantitative using a cross sectional research design to determine the dynamics of the correlation between residential health requirements (house ventilation, residential density, kitchen smoke hole ownership, humidity, temperature) and the use of cooking fuel with the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers with how to approach, observe or measure variables at one time. The technique used in this research was Simple Random Sampling with a total sample of 37 houses that had toddlers suffering from pneumonia.

The research results showed that residential density, ventilation, humidity, floor type, kitchen smoke holes, and exposure to cigarette smoke were statistically related to the incidence of ISPA in toddlers, shown by a P-Value of $< \alpha = 0.05$, whereas there was no relationship. are temperature, house walls, house ceilings. Keys: Pneumonia, toddlers, ventilation, room occupancy density, use of cooking fuel, humidity, temperature, kitchen smoke hole

Keys : Pneumonia, toddlers, ventilation, room occupancy density, use of cooking fuel, humidity, temperature, kitchen smoke hole

Reading list : (2018-2023)