

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURUN JURUSAN KEBIDANAN
PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TERAPAN KEBIDANAN METRO SKRIPSI, JUNI
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**HUBUNGAN STATUS IMUNISASI DENGAN KEJADIAN ISPA PADA BALITA DI
PUSKESMAS YOSOMULYO**

Xvii+ 46 halaman, 8 tabel, 3 gambar, 12 lampiran

RINGKASAN

Infeksi saluran pernapasan akut (ISPA) salah satu penyebab morbiditas dan mortalitas balita di seluruh dunia berdasarkan data World Health Organization 2024 ISPA menyerang 20% anak usia <5 tahun secara global, berdasarkan data SSGI prevalensi ISPA di Indonesia sebesar 24,1%, Berdasarkan data Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Lampung tahun 2023 kasus ISPA balita mencapai 211.890 kasus (23,3%), tahun 2023 kasus ISPA di Kota Metro sebanyak 6.342 kasus (35,9%), (Dinkes Kota Metro, 2023). Tahun 2023 kasus ISPA di Puskesmas Yosomulyo sebesar 1.296 kasus (38%) (Dinkes Kota Metro, 2023). Berdasarkan data prasarvei 2024 di Puskesmas Yosomulyo kasus ISPA sebesar 1.094 presentase (32%). Penyebab ISPA berasal dari virus, bakteri dengan faktor resiko seperti faktor lingkungan, individu anak (umur, berat badan lahir, status gizi, vitamin A, status imunisasi), faktor perilaku, pendidikan, pemberian ASI. ISPA berdampak pada terganggunya pertumbuhan anak beresiko menyebabkan kematian apabila berkembang menjadi pneumonia. (Aryuani, 2022). Tujuan umum penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan status imunisasi dengan kejadian ISPA di puskesmas Yosomulyo Kota Metro.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *Cross sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian adalah seluruh balita yang berkunjung di Puskesmas Yosomulyo, dengan jumlah populasi 3.411 balita, sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 94 balita yang diambil dengan teknik *Accidental Sampling*. Analisis *Univariate* dan *Bivariate* dengan Uji *Chi Square* dengan menentukan tingkat kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian proporsi status imunisasi tidak lengkap pada balita sebesar (31,9%), proporsi kejadian ISPA sebesar (45,7%). Hasil uji statistik didapatkan (*p-value* 0,000) yang artinya ada hubungan yang signifikan antara status imunisasi dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita

Kesimpulan penelitian bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara status imunisasi dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita. Peneliti berharap tenaga kesehatan menggunakan hasil penelitian ini sebagai acuan dalam merencanakan, mengevaluasi, menyusun program kesehatan yang efektif, dalam meningkatkan kualitas penyuluhan pentingnya imunisasi untuk pencegahan ISPA.

Kata Kunci : Balita, ISPA, status imunisasi

Daftar Bacaan : 44 (2015-2025)

**TANJUNGKARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF
MIDWIFERY BACHELOR'S APPLIED MIDWIFERY STUDIES
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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMMUNIZATION STATUS AND THE INCIDENCE OF
ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (ARI) IN TODDLERS AT YOSOMULYO
HEALTH CENTER**

Xvii + 46 pages, 8 tables, 3 figures, 12 attachments

SUMMARY

Acute respiratory infections (ARI) are one of the causes of morbidity and mortality of children under five years of age worldwide based on data from the World Health Organization 2024 ARI affects 20% of children aged <5 years globally, based on SSGI data the prevalence of ARI in Indonesia is 24.1%, Based on Lampung Province Health Profile data in 2023 ARI cases under five reached 211,890 cases (23.3%), in 2023 ARI cases in Metro City were 6,342 cases (35.9%), (Metro City Health Office, 2023). In 2023 ARI cases at Yosomulyo Health Center were 1,296 cases (38%) (Metro City Health Office, 2023). Based on 2024 pre-survey data at Yosomulyo Health Center, ARI cases amounted to 1,094 cases (32%). The cause of ARI comes from viruses, bacteria with risk factors such as environmental factors, individual children (age, birth weight, nutritional status, vitamin A, immunization status), behavioral factors, education, breastfeeding. ARI has an impact on the disruption of child growth and is at risk of causing death if it develops into pneumonia. (Aryuani, 2022). The general objective of this study was to determine the relationship between immunization status and the incidence of ARI at the Yosomulyo Health Center in Metro City.

This study is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design. The population in the study were all toddlers who visited the Yosomulyo Health Center, with a population of 3,411 toddlers, the sample of this study amounted to 94 toddlers taken by Accidental Sampling technique. Univariate and Bivariate Analysis with Chi Square Test by determining the 95% confidence level.

The results of the study the proportion of incomplete immunization status in toddlers was (31.9%), the proportion of ARI incidence was (45.7%). The statistical test results obtained (p-value 0.000) which means there is a significant relationship between immunization status and the incidence of URI in toddlers.

The study concluded that there is a significant relationship between immunization status and the incidence of ARI in toddlers. Researchers hope that health workers use the results of this study as a reference in planning, evaluating, developing effective health programs, in improving the quality of counseling on the importance of immunization for ARI prevention.

Keywords : Toddlers, ARI, immunization status

Reading List : 44 (2015-2025)