

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN SANITASI FISIK RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT ISPA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LENTENG KECAMATAN LENTENG KABUPATEN SUMENEP TAHUN 2020

xii + 78 Halaman + 1 Gambar + 16 Tabel + 7 Lampiran

Menurut WHO Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut merupakan penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas akibat penyakit menular di dunia. Hampir 4 juta orang meninggal karena infeksi saluran pernafasan akut setiap tahunnya. Faktor risiko lingkungan pada kondisi fisik rumah yang dapat menyebabkan penyakit ISPA diantaranya atap, langit-langit, pencahayaan, suhu, kelembaban, ventilasi, lubang asap dapur, kepadatan hunian, lantai, dinding. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan kondisi fisik rumah dengan kejadian penyakit ISPA di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Lenteng Sumenep.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian yang dilakukan secara *case control*. Objek dalam penelitian ialah penderita ISPA sebanyak 126 sampel, dengan perbandingan kontrol dan sampel 1 : 1. Teknik sampling yang digunakan *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi yang dilakukan secara langsung dengan cara mengamati, mengukur, dan menganalisis kondisi fisik rumah dengan variabel bebas atap, langit-langit, pencahayaan, suhu, kelembaban, ventilasi, lubang asap dapur, kepadatan hunian, lantai dan dinding. Setelah itu data dianalisis secara analitik dan dilakukan uji chi-square untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kondisi fisik rumah dengan kejadian penyakit ISPA.

Berdasarkan observasi yang dilakukan terhadap 126 rumah responden dengan 50% pernah sakit dan 50% tidak pernah sakit. Hasil penelitian di dapatkan 47,6% memenuhi syarat dan 52,4% tidak memenuhi syarat. Hasil uji analisis chi-square didapatkan bahwa ada hubungan antara kondisi fisik rumah dengan kejadian penyakit ISPA dengan nilai $p < 0,000 < 0,05$

Perlu memperbaiki kondisi fisik rumah yang tidak memenuhi persyaratan dan perlu diadakan penyuluhan dan sosialisasi kepada penderita maupun masyarakat mengenai penyakit ISPA.

Kata kunci : Kondisi Fisik Rumah dan ISPA

Daftar Bacaan : 7 buku (2011-2020) dan 25 Jurnal (2016-2020)

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF PHYSICAL HOUSE SANITATION WITH THE EVENT OF ISPA DISEASES IN THE WORK AREA OF THE LENTENG PUSKESMAS, LENTENG DISTRICT, SUMENEP REGENCY IN 2020

xii + 78 Pages + 1 Figure + 16 Table + 7 Attachment

According to who Acute Respiratory Tract Infection is the main cause of morbidity and mortality due to infectious diseases in the world. Nearly 4 million people die from acute respiratory infections each year. Respiratory tract infection disease is strongly related to the sanitary condition of residential buildings. Environmental risk factors in house buildings that can cause disease events include roof, ceiling, lighting, temperature, humidity, ventilation, kitchen smoke holes, residential density, flooring, walls. The purpose of this study is to find out the influence of home conditions and smoking habits with the incidence of ISPA disease in the Working Area of Puskesmas Lenteng Sumenep.

This type of research is observational analytical research with case control approach. The free variables studied were the physical condition of the house (roof, ceiling, lighting, temperature, humidity, ventilation, kitchen smoke holes, occupancy density, house floor, walls) and smoking habits. The bound variable that is examined is the incidence of ISPA disease. The object in this study was ispa sufferers as many as 402 samples with a comparison of control and sample 1:1. Sampling techniques used simple random sampling. Data collection is done by observation and interview. After that the data was analyzed analytically and conducted chi-square test to analyze the influence between home sanitation conditions and smoking habits with the incidence of ISPA disease.

The results of this study show that there is a link between physical sanitation and the incidence of ISPA disease. With statistical test results $p = 0.000 < 0.05$.

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between roof, ceiling, lighting, temperature, humidity, ventilation, kitchen smoke holes, residential density, walls with the incidence of ISPA disease. But not on the floor variables and smoking habits have nothing to do with the incidence of ISPA disease in the Working Area of puskesmas Lenteng District Lenteng Sumenep. Advice for the public to pay more attention to the importance of the physical condition of the house with the habits carried out, such as paying attention to the ventilation of the house, having a means of disposal of smoke, paying attention to natural lighting, and stopping smoking habits.

Keywords : ISPA, occupancy, floor type, wall, kitchen smoke hole, window opening, smoking habit

Reading List : 7 books (2011-2020) and 25 Journals (2016-2020)