

**ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF SETTLEMENT SANITATION CONDITIONS AND BEHAVIORAL FACTORS ON THE INCIDENCE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION IN THE SEMEMI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA, SURABAYA CITY, 2024**

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**ABSTRACT**

ARI is one of the top 10 diseases in many countries, especially in low- and middle income countries. In Surabaya City and Sememi Health Center, the incidence of ARI in the last 3 years showed a significant increase. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship of residential sanitation conditions and behavioral factors to the incidence of ARI in the Sememi Health Center Working Area of Surabaya City.

This study is an analytic observational with a Cross Sectional approach. Purposive sampling technique on 93 respondents from a total population of 2,245 people in RW 2 Kelurahan Kadangan. The data obtained were analyzed using the Chi Square test.

The results of this study showed a significant relationship between the incidence of ARI with several variables. Ventilation ( $p=0.020 < 0.05$ ), room temperature ( $p=0.010 < 0.05$ ), kitchen smoke hole ( $p=0.030 < 0.05$ ), occupancy density ( $p=0.049 < 0.05$ ), smoking behavior of family members ( $p=0.028 < 0.05$ ), and mosquito coil use behavior ( $p=0.004 < 0.05$ ). Humidity variable ( $p=0.227 > 0.05$ ) and window opening behavior ( $p=0.307 > 0.05$ ) did not show significant association with ARI incidence.

In conclusion, there is a relationship between ventilation variables, temperature, kitchen smoke hole, housing density, smoking habits, and mosquito use habits with ARI incidents. There is no relationship between humidity variables and window opening habits and ARI. It is recommended that people maintain ventilation hygiene and the smoke holes of the kitchen and maintain the temperature of the dwelling and change the behavior that ARI may cause.

**Keywords:** *Housing, Behavior, ARI*

**Bibliography :** 83 (57 Journals, 19 Books, 7 Thesis)

# **ANALISIS PENGARUH KONDISI SANITASI PEMUKIMAN DAN FAKTOR PERILAKU TERHADAP KEJADIAN ISPA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SEMEMI KOTA SURABAYA TAHUN 2024**

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## **ABSTRAK**

ISPA merupakan salah satu dari 10 penyakit utama di berbagai negara, terutama di negara berpendapatan rendah dan menengah. Di Kota Surabaya dan Puskesmas Sememi, kejadian ISPA dalam 3 tahun terakhir menunjukkan peningkatan yang signifikan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan kondisi sanitasi pemukiman dan faktor perilaku terhadap kejadian ISPA di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas sememi Kota Surabaya.

Penelitian ini bersifat observasional analitik dengan pendekatan Cross Sectional. Teknik pengambilan sampel Purposive Sampling pada 93 responden dari total populasi 2.245 jiwa di RW 2 Kelurahan Kadangan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi Square.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara kejadian ISPA dengan beberapa variabel. Ventilasi ( $p=0,020 < 0,05$ ), suhu ruang ( $p=0,010 < 0,05$ ), lubang asap dapur ( $p=0,030 < 0,05$ ), kepadatan hunian ( $p=0,049 < 0,05$ ), perilaku kebiasaan anggota keluarga merokok ( $p=0,028 < 0,05$ ), dan perilaku penggunaan obat nyamuk bakar ( $p=0,004 < 0,05$ ). Variabel kelembaban ( $p=0,227 > 0,05$ ) dan perilaku kebiasaan membuka jendela ( $p=0,307 > 0,05$ ) tidak menunjukkan hubungan signifikan dengan kejadian ISPA.

Kesimpulannya, terdapat hubungan antara variabel ventilasi, suhu, lubang asap dapur, kepadatan hunian, kebiasaan merokok, dan kebiasaan penggunaan obat nyamuk bakar dengan kejadian ISPA. Tidak ada hubungan antara variabel kelembaban dan kebiasaan membuka jendela dengan kejadian ISPA. Disarankan agar masyarakat menjaga kebersihan ventilasi dan lubang asap dapur dan menjaga suhu tempat tinggal serta mengubah perilaku yang dapat menyebabkan ISPA.

**Kata Kunci : Pemukiman, Perilaku, ISPA**

**Daftar Pustaka : 83 (57 Jurnal, 19 Buku, 7 Skripsi)**