

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN ANTARA TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU DENGAN DERAJAT ISPA PADA BALITA DI PUSKESMAS GONDANGREJO KABUPATEN KARANGANYAR

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Latar Belakang: Tingkat pengetahuan ibu semakin meningkat seiring dengan meningkatnya perilaku sehat dan derajat kesehatan. Begitu juga dengan semakin tingginya tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang ISPA akan menurunkan kejadian ISPA khususnya pada anak balita.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu dengan derajat ISPA pada balita di Puskesmas Gondangrejo Kabupaten Karanganyar.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling* sehingga diperoleh jumlah sampel sebanyak 107 ibu yang mempunyai balita menderita ISPA. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis korelasi *chi square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Dari hasil analisis diketahui mayoritas ibu berumur 31 – 37 tahun, berpendidikan SMP, sebagai ibu rumah tangga, balita usia 12 – 36 bulan, dan berjenis kelamin perempuan. Hasil analisa univariat diketahui mayoritas ibu mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik tentang ISPA dan mayoritas balita menderita ISPA dengan derajat ringan. Hasil analisis bivariat diperoleh *chi square* (χ^2) hitung (12,115) > *chi square* tabel (9,49) dengan *p value* (0,017) < 0,05. Hal ini dapat diartikan bahwa ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu dengan derajat ISPA pada balita.

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu dengan derajat ISPA pada balita di Puskesmas Gondangrejo Kabupaten Karanganyar.

Kata Kunci: tingkat pengetahuan ibu, derajat ISPA, balita

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ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHER KNOWLEDGE LEVEL WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION DEGREE AT UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN GONDANGREJO PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER KARANGANYAR REGENCY

Ade Amirulloh Wijaya¹⁾, Fitri Budi Astuti²⁾, Sjafiq³⁾

Background: *Mother knowledge level progressively more increasing along with the increasing of healthy behavior and degree of health. Its also with its excelsior mount the mother knowledge about acute respiratory infection (ARI) will degrade ARI occurence especially at under five children.*

Purpose: *to identify the correlation between mother knowledge levels with acute respiratory infection degree at under five children in Gondangrejo Public Health Center Karanganyar Regency.*

Method: *this research represent was descriptive quantitative research with cross sectional approach. Sample taking tehniqe was using accidental sampling so obtained sample counted 107 mothers having under five children ARI suffering. Data collection tehniqeuses questionnaires. Meanwhile, data was analyzed by using chi square correlation analyze.*

Result: *The resultsof analysis show thatmothers majority have 31 – 37 years old with junior high school education and as housewife and then majority under five children have age 12 – 36 month, and female on gender. Univariate analyze known that mothe rmajority have good knowledge about ARI and the under five children have light degree of ARI. Bivariate analyze have result that chi square (χ^2) count (12,115) > chi square table (9,49) with p value (0,017) < 0,05. This matter can be interpreted that there was correlation between mother knowledge levels with acute respiratory infection degree at under five children.*

Conclusion: *there was correlation between mother knowledge levels with acute respiratory infection degree at under five children in Gondangrejo Public Health Center Karanganyar Regency.*

Key word: *mother knowledge level, ARI degree, under five children*

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