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Judul : Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu dengan
Kejadian ISPA Pada Balita di Puskesmas Kelurahan Ciangsana Kabupaten
Bogor Jawa Barat

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: ISPA merupakan peringkat pertama 10 penyakit menular pada balita. Banyak faktor yang berkaitan dengan terjadinya ISPA pada balita diantaranya tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan, dan sikap merupakan faktor utama yang dimiliki oleh seorang ibu balita agar penyakit ISPA dapat dicegah oleh balita.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik, dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling* sebanyak 135 responden ibu balita. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara mengisi pertanyaan melalui *kuesioner* sesuai pertanyaan pada *kuesioner* tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan, dan sikap. Analisis univariat dilakukan secara deskriptif dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square*.

Hasil: Dari 135 responden menunjukkan bahwa kejadian ISPA berulang sebanyak (72,6%) pendidikan rendah sebanyak (80,2%), pengetahuan kurang sebanyak (80,8%), sikap negatif sebanyak (81,7%). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan ($PR = 1,4$ 95% $CI = 1,1-1,8$), pengetahuan kurang ($PR = 1,6$ 95% $CI = 1,1-2,2$), sikap negatif ($PR = 1,5$ 95% $CI = 1,1-2,1$) dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita.

Kesimpulan: Dari hasil penelitian ini kejadian ISPA berulang pada balita di wilayah Puskesmas Ciangsana masih tergolong tinggi oleh karena itu perlu di tingkatkan program pendidikan kesehatan pada masyarakat khususnya ibu balita agar kejadian ISPA berulang dapat dicegah.

Kata Kunci: Tingkat pendidikan, Pengetahuan, Sikap ibu dan Kejadian ISPA pada Balita

Daftar Pustaka: 53 buah (2012-2024).

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Title : The Relationship Between Educational Level, Knowledge, and Attitude of Mothers With the Incidence of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in Children Under Five at the Ciangsana Public Health Center, Bogor Regency, West Java

ABSTRACT

Background: ARI ranks first among the top 10 infectious diseases in children under five. Many factors are associated with the occurrence of ARI in toddlers, including educational level, knowledge, and attitude, which are the main factors a mother of a toddler must possess to prevent ARI in her child.

Methods: This quantitative research uses a descriptive analytic method with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique employed simple random sampling, resulting in 139 final-year students. Data were collected by filling out questions through Google Forms according to the questions in the resilience, self-efficacy, self-esteem, and social support questionnaires. Univariate analysis was conducted descriptively, and bivariate analysis used chi-square and ANOVA tests.

Results: This research is quantitative, employing a descriptive-analytic method with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling, with a total of 135 respondents, all mothers of children under five. Data were collected by administering a questionnaire, which included questions related to educational level, knowledge, and attitude. Univariate analysis was conducted descriptively, and bivariate analysis was performed using the chi-square test.

Conclusion: The results of this study show that the incidence of recurrent ARI in children under five in the Ciangsana Public Health Center area is still relatively high. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance health education programs for the community, especially for mothers of young children, to prevent recurrent ARI.

Keywords: Educational Level, Knowledge, Attitude of Mothers, and Incidence of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in Children Under Five.

References: 53 items (2012-2024)