

# HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU DENGAN UPAYA PENCEGAHAN ISPA PADA BALITA DI DESA KERTAJAYA WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SUMUR KABUPATEN PANDEGLANG 2025

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## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** ISPA merupakan penyakit infeksi yang banyak menyerang pada anak balita dan menjadi salah satu penyebab kematian pada anak balita. Pencegahan ISPA dilakukan dengan melakukan pengendalian faktor risiko. Pencegahan perlu diimbangi dengan peningkatan pengetahuan tentang ISPA. **Tujuan Penelitian:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu dengan upaya pencegahan ISPA pada balita. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode analitik dan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada 5 Agustus - 5 September 2025 kepada ibu balita di Desa Kertajaya, sampel sebanyak 241 orang ibu balita yang diperoleh dengan teknik random sampling. Instrumen menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya, analisis data menggunakan uji *chi square*. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian didapatkan usia balita pada rentang 2-3 tahun (38,6%), imunisasi dasar lengkap (63,1%), ASI eksklusif (64,7%). Usia ibu berada pada rentang 20-30 tahun (66,8%), pendidikan menengah (64,3%), dan bekerja (56,0%). Pengetahuan ibu tentang ISPA termasuk baik (49,0%), pencegahan ISPA termasuk baik (59,3%). Hasil uji statistik didapatkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan pengetahuan ibu dengan upaya pencegahan ISPA Pada Balita dengan p value 0,000. **Kesimpulan:** Ibu balita diharapkan mempertahankan dan meningkatkan pengetahuan pengetahuan mengenai ISPA dengan konsultasi secara proaktif kepada petugas kesehatan. Melakukan pencegahan penyakit ISPA dengan melakukan PHBS di keluarga seperti pemberian ASI eksklusif, pemberian imunisasi lengkap dan pemberian makanan bergizi.

**Kata Kunci :** Balita, Pencegahan ISPA, Pengetahuan Ibu

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*RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE AND ARI PREVENTION EFFORTS IN TODDLERS IN KERTAJAYA VILLAGE, SUMUR PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, PANDEGLANG REGENCY 2025*

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***ABSTRACT***

***Background:*** ARI is an infectious disease that often affects toddlers and is a leading cause of death in children under five. ARI prevention is achieved by controlling risk factors. Prevention needs to be balanced with increasing knowledge about ARI. ***The aims:*** This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal knowledge and ARI prevention efforts in toddlers. ***Method:*** This study used quantitative methods with analytical methods and a cross-sectional approach. This study was conducted on August 5<sup>th</sup> – September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2025 to mothers of toddlers in Kertajaya village. A sample of 241 mothers was obtained using a random sampling technique. The instrument used a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability, and the data were analyzed using the chi-square test. ***The Results:*** The results showed that toddlers were 2-3 years old (38.6%), had complete basic immunizations (63.1%), and were exclusively breastfed (64.7%). Mothers were 20-30 years old (66.8%), had secondary education (64.3%), and were employed (56.0%). Mothers' knowledge of ARI (49.0%), and ARI prevention (59.3%) were good. Statistical tests showed a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and ARI prevention efforts in toddlers (*p*-value 0.000). ***Conclusion:*** Mothers are expected to maintain and improve their knowledge of ARI through proactive assistance to health providers. ARI prevention can be achieved through implementing PHBS (Healthy Living Behavior) within the family, such as exclusive breastfeeding, complete immunizations, and nutritious food.

***Keywords:*** Toddlers, ARI Prevention, Mother's Knowledge

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