

HUBUNGAN LAMA PEMBERIAN ASI DENGAN KEJADIAN ISPA
PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS IMOGIRI II

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kenaikan kejadian ISPA balita paling drastis terjadi di Kabupaten Bantul (11,9%). Puskesmas Imogiri II merupakan yang paling banyak melayani balita dengan ISPA di Bantul pada tahun 2022 yaitu 1.277 balita (58%). ASI merupakan faktor pencegah ISPA karena mengandung zat perlindungan. Pemberian ASI eksklusif di Bantul belum mencapai 100% (83.3% pada tahun 2022). Pada Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Imogiri II belum diketahui karakteristik lama pemberian ASI pada anak hingga usia 2 tahun.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan lama pemberian ASI dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Imogiri II.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Data primer menggunakan form pengumpulan data dan data sekunder menggunakan buku KIA. Populasi target adalah balita usia 24-59 bulan. Populasi terjangkau adalah balita usia 24-59 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Imogiri II (1200 balita). Sampel sebanyak 100 responden. Kriteria inklusi: (1) Ibu dari balita berusia 24-59 bulan. (2) Membawa buku KIA. (3) Imunisasi balita lengkap. (4) Bersedia menjadi responden. Kriteria eksklusi: (1) Riwayat BBLR. (2) Memasak menggunakan bahan bakar tradisional. Teknik sampling adalah *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan tanggal 2-9 Mei 2024. Menggunakan uji *chi-square* ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Hasil Penelitian: Ada hubungan lama pemberian ASI, ASI eksklusif, kepadatan hunian, luas ventilasi, dan keberadaan perokok dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita usia 24-59 bulan. Tidak ada hubungan status gizi dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita usia 24-59 bulan.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara lama pemberian ASI dengan kejadian ISPA pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Imogiri II.

Kata Kunci: ASI, Balita, ISPA

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING
WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ARI IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS
IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS IMOIRI II

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ABSTRACT

Background: The most drastic increase in acute respiratory infection (ARI) incidence among toddlers occurred in Bantul Regency (11.9%). Imogiri II Community Health Center (CHC) served the highest number of toddlers with ARI in Bantul in 2022, totaling 1,277 toddlers (58%). Breastfeeding was a preventive factor for ARI as it contained protective substances. Exclusive breastfeeding rates in Bantul had not yet reached 100% (83.3% in 2022). The characteristics of breastfeeding duration in children up to 2 years old in the working area of Imogiri II CHC were not yet known.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the duration of exclusive breastfeeding and ARI incidence among toddlers aged 24-59 months in the working area of Imogiri II CHC.

Research Method: Cross-sectional study design. Primary data were collected using data collection forms and secondary data were obtained from the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) books. The target population was toddlers aged 24-59 months. The accessible population was toddlers aged 24-59 months in the working area of Imogiri II CHC (1,200 toddlers). A sample of 100 respondents was selected. Inclusion criteria: (1) Mothers of toddlers aged 24-59 months. (2) Bringing MCH books. (3) Toddlers with complete immunizations. (4) Willing to participate as respondents. Exclusion criteria: (1) History of low birth weight. (2) Cooking using traditional fuels. Purposive sampling technique was used. Data collection was conducted from May 2-9, 2024. Chi-square test was used ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Research Results: There was a relationship between the duration of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, housing density, ventilation area, and the presence of smokers with ARI incidence among toddlers aged 24-59 months. There was no relationship between nutritional status and ARI incidence among toddlers aged 24-59 months.

Conclusion: There was a relationship between the duration of exclusive breastfeeding and ARI incidence among toddlers aged 24-59 months in the working area of Imogiri II CHC.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, Toddlers, Acute Respiratory Infection