**ABSTRACT**

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Physiological Analysis of Relationship Between Quality of Home Smoking Habits and Behavior with Toddlers ARI incidence in Region Jetis Badran Yogyakarta**

 Acute Respiratory Disease (ARD) is the biggest disease in Indonesia. Over the past few years ARI disease ranks first in the top 10 diseases in the health center after the city of Yogyakarta. Based on data from health centers in Yogyakarta the most dominating Jetis ARI disease that is in the region Jetis Badran Yogyakarta.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the quality of the physiological and behavioral smoking house with a toddler in ARD events Jetis Badran,Yogyakarta.

This study is a survey with a retrospective approach to the design of case control study. Research sites in the region taken Jetis Badran Yogyakarta. Research subjects is the house that has a toddler suffering from respiratory and non respiratory infection in the region. The study measured the extensive ventilation, floor space, lighting, humidity and smoking behavior of family members.
 Analytically, the test with SPSS 16.0 for windows obtained by chi square test p = 0.069> 0.05 for the relationship of moisture with the incidence of ARI in children under five, which means there is no significant relationship between ARI occurrence of moisture with a toddler, the relationship between exposure to the events ARI toddler obtained p = 0.020 <0.05, which means there is a relationship between exposure to the incidence of ARI toddlers, the relationship between the incidence of respiratory ventilation toddlers obtained p = 0.020 <0.05, which means there is a relationship between the incidence of respiratory ventilation with a toddler and the relationship between habitual smoking with the incidence of ARI toddlers obtained p = 0.118> 0.05, which means there is no relationship between smoking habits with the incidence of respiratory infection in infants Badran area. Based on these results it is advisable for the public and instasi attention to physiological factors related to home-related respiratory disease.

**Keywords:** Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), lighting, humidity, ventilation,smoking habits.
**Literature**: 17 pieces; **Book:** 15 pieces (1989-2011)