

Abstrak

PENGARUH PERILAKU KELUARGA DAN KEPADATAN HUNIAN TERHADAP KEJADIAN ISPA PADA BALITA DI DESA BANJARANYAR, KECAMATAN SOKARAJA

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Latar Belakang : Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) merupakan salah satu penyakit yang paling sering ditemukan pada balita dan masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan yang serius di Indonesia. Berdasarkan data Puskesmas Sokaraja II, tercatat 1.065 kasus ISPA pada balita periode Januari–Desember 2025, Desa Banjaranyar termasuk tiga besar desa dengan kasus terbanyak yaitu 167 kasus. Kejadian ISPA pada balita dapat dipengaruhi oleh kepadatan hunian, perilaku menggunakan obat nyamuk bakar, dan perilaku merokok anggota keluarga yang berpotensi memperburuk kualitas udara di dalam rumah sehingga meningkatkan risiko kejadian ISPA pada balita.

Tujuan : Mengetahui pengaruh perilaku keluarga dan kepadatan hunian terhadap kejadian ISPA pada balita di Desa Banjaranyar, Kecamatan Sokaraja.

Metodologi : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan *case-control study* dan metode pengambilan sampel berupa *consecutive sampling* dan *individual matching*. Analisis yang dilakukan meliputi analisis univariat untuk mengetahui karakteristik responden, analisis bivariat untuk mengetahui hubungan, dan analisis multivariat untuk mengetahui variabel yang paling berpengaruh. Penelitian dilakukan pada periode bulan Agustus sampai Desember 2025.

Hasil Penelitian : Variabel yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian ISPA pada balita adalah kepadatan hunian (*p-value* 0,000; OR=186,323), perilaku menggunakan obat nyamuk bakar (*p-value* 0,031; OR= 16,853), dan perilaku merokok anggota keluarga (*p-value* 0,029; OR=12,359). Sedangkan variabel yang tidak berhubungan terhadap kejadian ISPA pada balita adalah perilaku membuka jendela (*p-value* 1,000) dan perilaku menggunakan bahan bakar memasak (*p-value* 0,811).

Kesimpulan : Faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian ISPA pada balita adalah kepadatan hunian, perilaku menggunakan obat nyamuk bakar, dan perilaku merokok anggota keluarga. Oleh karena itu, diharapkan anggota keluarga dapat meningkatkan kesadaran dan menerapkan pola hidup bersih dan sehat di lingkungan rumah tangga serta memastikan kepadatan hunian sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Kata Kunci : ISPA Balita, Perilaku Keluarga, Kepadatan Hunian, Banjaranyar

Abstract

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY BEHAVIOUR AND OCCUPANCY DENSITY ON THE OCCURRENCE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN BANJARANYAR VILLAGE, SOKARAJA DISTRICT

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Background : *Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) remains one of the most prevalent diseases among children under five years of age and continues to represent a serious public health concern in Indonesia. According to data obtained from Puskesmas Sokaraja II, a total of 1,065 ARI cases among children under five were recorded during the period of January to December 2025, with Banjaranyar Village ranking among the three villages with the highest number of cases, accounting for 167 cases. The occurrence of ARI among children under five may be influenced by several risk factors, including occupancy density, the behaviour of using mosquito coils, and the smoking behaviour of family members, all of which have the potential to deteriorate indoor air quality and consequently increase the risk of ARI among children under five.*

Purpose : *To determine the influence of family behaviour and occupancy density on the occurrence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) among children under five years of age in Banjaranyar Village, Sokaraja District.*

Methods : *This study employed a quantitative research design using a case-control study approach, with consecutive sampling and purposive sampling as the methods of sample selection. The analyses conducted comprised univariate analysis to determine the characteristics of the respondents, bivariate analysis to examine the associations between variables, and multivariate analysis to identify the variable with the most significant influence. The study was conducted over the period of August to December 2025.*

Result : *Variables which significantly influenced the occurrence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) among children under five were occupancy density (p-value 0.000), the behaviour of using mosquito coils (p-value 0.031), and the smoking behaviour of family members (p-value 0.029). In contrast, the variables which demonstrated no significant association with the occurrence of ARI among children under five were the behaviour of opening windows (p-value 1.000) and the behaviour of using cooking fuel (p-value 0.811).*

Conclusion : *The factors influencing the incidence of acute respiratory tract infections (ARI) in children under five include housing density, the use of mosquito coils, and smoking behaviour among family members. Therefore, it is hoped that family members will enhance their awareness and adopt clean and healthy living practices within the household environment, whilst ensuring that housing density complies with the prevailing regulations.*

Keyword : *ARI in Children Under Five, Family Behaviour, Occupancy Density, Banjaranyar*