

**INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI DAN KESEHATAN MAHARDIKA
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT**

Skripsi, April 2025
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**HUBUNGAN KONDISI FISIK RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT
ISPA PADA BALITA DI DESA KALIRAHAYU WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS ASTANALANGGAR KABUPATEN CIREBON**

xviii + 102 + 9 tabel + 2 skema + 16 lampiran

ABSTRAK

ISPA merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia, dan angka kejadian ISPA masih tinggi terutama pada balita. ISPA adalah penyakit menular yang biasanya menyerang anak-anak di bawah usia lima tahun. Di wilayah kerja puskesmas Astanalanggar kasus ISPA tertinggi berada di desa Kalirahayu yaitu sebanyak 353 balita dari total jumlah balita sebanyak 392 balita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Hubungan Kondisi Fisik Rumah Dengan Kejadian Penyakit ISPA Pada Balita Di Desa Kalirahayu Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Astanalanggar Kabupaten Cirebon.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* yaitu data penelitian diambil dalam satu waktu. Sampel diambil dengan menggunakan *simple random sampling* dengan jumlah awal sebanyak 80 responden dari total populasi 392 balita. Namun, sebanyak 6 responden dikeluarkan dari analisis karena pengukuran keadaan rumah tidak dilakukan di kamar tidur, melainkan di ruangan lain (seperti ruang tamu atau tengah), sehingga tidak sesuai dengan kriteria penelitian. Dengan demikian, jumlah sampel yang dianalisis adalah 74 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar kuisisioner, lembar observasional, roll meter dan hygrometer. Analisis menggunakan uji Chi-Squared dengan batas kemaknaan $\alpha = 0,05$. Hasil uji etik penelitian dinyatakan “Laik Etik” dari KEPK ITEKes Mahardika.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan balita yang mengalami ISPA sebanyak 48 (64.9%), kepadatan hunian yang tidak memenuhi syarat sebanyak 41 (55.4%), ventilasi yang tidak memenuhi syarat sebanyak 47 (63.5%), dan kelembaban tidak memenuhi syarat sebanyak 38 (51.4%). Hasil analisa bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara kejadian ISPA dengan kepadatan hunian ($p\text{-value} = 0.016$), ventilasi ($p\text{-value} = 0.011$), dan kelembaban ($p\text{-value} = 0.004$).

Kata Kunci : ISPA, Kepadatan hunian, Ventilasi dan Kelembaban
Daftar Pustaka : 48 (2015-2025)

**MAHARDIKA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND HEALTH
HEALTH FACULTY
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*Mini Thesis, April 2025
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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF HOUSES
AND THE INCIDENCE OF ARI DISEASES IN TODDLERS IN
KALIRAHAYU VILLAGE WORKING AREA OF ASTANALANGGAR
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER CIREBON REGENCY**

Xviii + 102 + 9 tables + 2 scheme + 16 enclosure

ABSTRACT

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is one of the major public health problems in Indonesia, and the incidence rate remains high, particularly among children under five years old. ARI is an infectious disease that commonly affects children under the age of five. In the working area of the Astanalanggar Community Health Center (Puskesmas), the highest number of ARI cases was found in Kalirahayu Village, with 353 out of a total of 392 toddlers affected. This study aims to determine the relationship between physical conditions of houses and the incidence of ari diseases in toddlers in Kalirahayu Village working area of Astanalanggar Community Health Center Cirebon Regency.

This is a quantitative study using a cross-sectional approach, where data were collected at one point in time. The sample was taken using simple random sampling, with an initial total of 80 respondents out of a population of 392 toddlers. However, 6 respondents were excluded from the analysis because the housing condition measurements were not conducted in the bedroom but in other areas (such as the living or central room), which did not meet the research criteria. Therefore, the final sample analyzed consisted of 74 respondents. Research instruments included questionnaires, observation sheets, measuring tape, and a hygrometer. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The ethical review board of KEPK ITEKes Mahardika declared the study "Ethically Feasible." The results showed that 48 toddlers (64.9%) had ARI, 41 homes (55.4%) did not meet the requirements for residential density, 47 homes (63.5%) had inadequate ventilation, and 38 homes (51.4%) had improper humidity levels. Bivariate analysis showed a significant relationship between ARI incidence and residential density (p -value = 0.016), ventilation (p -value = 0.011), and humidity (p -value = 0.004).

Keywords: ARI, Housing Density, Ventilation, and Humidity
References: 48 (2015–2025)