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ABSTRACT

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The Relationship between Home Environmental Conditions and Smoking Habits with the Incidence of Pneumonia in Toddlers in the Working Area of the Cipedes Health Center, Tasikmalaya City

Pneumonia is one of the number three diseases that contributes to death rates in infants and toddlers. The incidence of pneumonia in toddlers in the Cipedes Health Center Working Area was 72 cases. This study aims to determine the relationship between home environmental conditions and smoking habits and the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers in the Cipedes Health Center Working Area, Tasikmalaya City. This research uses the method case control, the population is all children under five who live in the working area of the Cipedes Community Health Center. The research subjects consisted of two groups, namely 23 respondents, while the control sample was 46 respondents with a division of 1:2. Data were collected using questionnaires, roll meters and luxmeters, then data analysis carried out was univariate, bivariate using chi square and the magnitude of the risk with the Odd Ratio. Based on bivariate analysis, there is a relationship between house occupancy density and the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers (p-value = 0.030 with OR = 3.556), the area of house ventilation and the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers (p-value = 0.004 with OR = 5.313), natural lighting and the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers (p-value = 0.030 with OR = 3.556). Pneumonia in toddlers (p-value = 0.008 with OR = 5.116), and there is no relationship between family members' smoking habits and the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers (p-value = 0.520). The suggestion in this research is that people are expected to pay attention to house occupancy density, house ventilation area, natural lighting, and smoking habits of family members.

Keywords: Home Environmental Conditions, Smoking Habits, Pneumonia, Toddlers, Case Control