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**ABSTRAK**

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HUBUNGAN STATUS GIZI, RIWAYAT VITAMIN A DAN STATUS IMUNISASI DENGAN KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA BERULANG PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS CILEMBANG KOTA TASIKMALAYA TAHUN 2018 - 2021.

**Latar Belakang:** Pneumonia menjadi penyumbang kejadian kesakitan dan kematian tertinggi pada balita. Pneumonia balita di Puskesmas Cilembang pada tahun 2018 – 2021 merupakan kasus pneumonia tertinggi di Kota Tasikmalaya, dengan 27-35% merupakan kasus pneumonia berulang. Masalah gizi dan tidak lengkapnya riwayat vitamin A pada balita meningkatkan risiko terjadinya pneumonia. **Tujuan:** Untuk menganalisis hubungan antara status gizi, riwayat vitamin A dan status imunisasi dengan kejadian pneumonia berulang pada balita di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cilembang Kota Tasikmalaya tahun 2018-2021. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif observasional analitik dengan rancangan *kohort retrospektif*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh balita yang menurut rekam medis UPTD Puskesmas Cilembang bulan Agustus tahun 2018 – Agustus 2021 terdiagnosis mengalami pneumonia dan bertempat tinggal di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cilembang kota Tasikmalaya. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling, sehingga jumlah sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 491 balita. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah rekam medis, aplikasi sigiziterpadu, buku KIA dan lembar observasional. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi square* dengan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa status gizi ( $p$ -value =0,002), riwayat vitamin A ( $p$ -value =0,001), ASI Eksklusif ( $p$ -value =0,098), status imunisasi ( $p$ -value =0,000). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara status gizi, riwayat vitamin A, dan status imunisasi dengan kejadian pneumonia berulang di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cilembang Kota Tasikmalaya tahun 2018-2021. **Saran:** Diharapkan dapat melakukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai variabel ASI Eksklusif, BBLR, keberadaan perokok di dalam rumah, dan faktor perilaku orang tua dalam pencegahan kekambuhan, serta faktor lingkungan agar terkumpul data yang lengkap sehingga bermanfaat bagi upaya pencegahan pneumonia berulang.

**Kata Kunci:** Pneumonia Berulang, Status Gizi, Vitamin A, Status Imunisasi

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**ABSTRACT**

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS, HISTORY OF VITAMIN A AND IMMUNIZATION STATUS WITH RECURRENT PNEUMONIA EVENTS IN CHILDREN IN THE WORK AREA OF UPTD PUSKESMAS CILEMBANG, TASIKMALAYA CITY, 2018 - 2021.

**Background:** Pneumonia is the highest contributor to the incidence of death and mortality in children under five. Pneumonia under five at the UPTD Puskesmas Cilembang in 2018-2021 was the highest pneumonia case in Tasikmalaya City, with 27-35% of recurrent pneumonia cases. Nutritional problems and incomplete vitamin A history in toddlers increase the risk of pneumonia. **Objective:** To analyze the relationship between nutritional status, history of vitamin A and immunization status with the incidence of recurrent pneumonia in children under five in the Work Area of the UPTD Puskesmas Cilembang, Tasikmalaya City in 2018-2021. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative analytical observational method with a retrospective cohort design. The population of this study were all children under five who, according to the medical records of the UPTD Cilembang Health Center in August 2018 – August 2021, were diagnosed with pneumonia and resided in the work area of the UPTD Puskesmas Cilembang, Tasikmalaya city. The sampling technique used was total sampling, so the number of samples in this study was 491 children under five. The instruments used are medical records, integrated nutrition applications, MCH books and observational sheets. Data analysis using the chi square test with the results of the study found that nutritional status (p-value = 0.002), history of vitamin A (p-value = 0.001), exclusive breastfeeding (p-value = 0.098), exercise status (p-value = 0.000). **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between nutritional status, history of vitamin A, and immunization status with the incidence of recurrent pneumonia in the working area of UPTD Puskesmas Cilembang, Tasikmalaya City in 2018-2021. **Suggestion:** It is hoped that further research can be carried out on the variables of exclusive breastfeeding, low birth weight, the presence of smokers at home, and parental behavioral factors in preventing recurrence, as well as environmental factors in order to collect complete data so that it is useful for efforts to prevent recurrent pneumonia.

**Keywords: Recurrent Pneumonia, Nutritional Status, Vitamin A, Immunization Status**