

ABSTRAK

**GINA OKTAVIA HASNA**  
**HUBUNGAN FAKTOR PEJAMU (*HOST*) DENGAN KEJADIAN**  
**PNEUMONIA BERULANG PADA BALITA USIA 12-59 BULAN DI**  
**WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS SANGKALI KOTA**  
**TASIKMALAYA TAHUN 2022-2024**

Puskesmas Sangkali termasuk dalam dua besar puskesmas dengan prevalensi pneumonia tertinggi di Kota Tasikmalaya tahun 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan faktor pejamu (*host*) dengan kejadian pneumonia berulang pada balita usia 12–59 bulan di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Sangkali Kota Tasikmalaya tahun 2022–2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain *case control*. Populasi kasus adalah seluruh balita usia 12–59 bulan dengan pneumonia berulang sebanyak 41 sedangkan populasi kontrol adalah seluruh balita usia 12–59 bulan dengan pneumonia tidak berulang sebanyak 143 balita, keduanya tercatat dalam rekam medis UPTD Puskesmas Sangkali bulan Januari 2022– Desember 2024. Teknik *total sampling* digunakan pada kelompok kasus, sementara *purposive sampling* digunakan pada kelompok kontrol, sehingga jumlah sampel sebanyak 123 balita, terdiri dari 41 kasus dan 82 kontrol. Variabel bebas meliputi riwayat pemberian ASI eksklusif, status gizi, berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR), status imunisasi, dan pemberian vitamin A, dengan variabel terikat kejadian pneumonia berulang. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner, lembar observasional, serta telaah rekam medis dan buku KIA. Analisis dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara riwayat ASI eksklusif ( $p\text{ value} = 0,047$ ; OR (95% CI) = 2,323 (1,081 – 4,991)), status imunisasi ( $p\text{ value} = 0,008$ ; OR (95% CI) = 3,041 (1,399–6,608)), dan pemberian vitamin A ( $p\text{ value} = 0,048$ ; OR (95% CI) = 2,708 (1,103–6,653)) dengan pneumonia berulang. Tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan variabel riwayat (BBLR) ( $p\text{ value} = 0,787$ ), dan status gizi ( $p\text{ value} = 1,000$ ). Rekomendasi bagi masyarakat yaitu meningkatkan keterlibatan aktif dalam pemberian ASI eksklusif, imunisasi, vitamin A, dan gizi yang optimal untuk mencegah kekambuhan pneumonia pada balita.

**Kata kunci:** Pneumonia Berulang, Balita, Faktor *Host*

**ABSTRACT**

**GINA OKTAVIA HASNA**

***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOST FACTORS AND THE INCIDENCE OF RECURRENT PNEUMONIA IN TODDLERS AGED 12-59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE SANGKALI COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, TASIKMALAYA CITY, 2022-2024***

*The Sangkali Community Health Center was among the top two community health centers with the highest prevalence of pneumonia in Tasikmalaya City in 2023. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between host factors and recurrent pneumonia in toddlers aged 12-59 months in the working area of the Sangkali Community Health Center, Tasikmalaya City, from 2022 to 2024. This study used a quantitative method with a case-control design. The case population consisted of 41 infants aged 12-59 months with recurrent pneumonia, while the control population consisted of 143 infants aged 12-59 months without recurrent pneumonia, both of whom were recorded in the medical records of the Sangkali Community Health Center from January 2022 to December 2024. Total sampling was used for the case group, while purposive sampling was used for the control group, resulting in a sample size of 123 toddlers, consisting of 41 cases and 82 controls. The independent variables included a history of exclusive breastfeeding, nutritional status, low birth weight (LBW), immunization status, and vitamin A supplementation, with the dependent variable being the occurrence of recurrent pneumonia. Data were collected through interviews using questionnaires, observation sheets, and reviews of medical records and MCH books. The analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the chi-square test. The results showed a significant association between a history of exclusive breastfeeding ( $p = 0.047$ ; OR (95% CI) = 2.323 (1.081–4.991)), immunization status ( $p = 0.008$ ; OR (95% CI) = 3.041 (1.399–6.608)), and vitamin A supplementation ( $p = 0.048$ ; OR (95% CI) = 2.708 (1.103–6.653)) with recurrent pneumonia. No significant relationship was found with the LBW history variable ( $p = 0.787$ ) and nutritional status ( $p = 1.000$ ). Recommendations for the community include increasing active involvement in exclusive breastfeeding, immunization, vitamin A supplementation, and optimal nutrition to prevent recurrence of pneumonia in toddlers.*

**Keywords: Recurrent Pneumonia, Toddlers, Host Factors**