

ABSTRAK

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**HUBUNGAN FAKTOR *HOST* DENGAN KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA PADA BALITA USIA 12 – 59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS CIGEUREUNG KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

Pneumonia merupakan infeksi saluran pernapasan akut bagian bawah yang menyerang jaringan paru dan masih menjadi salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas pada balita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara faktor *host* dengan kejadian pneumonia pada balita usia 12 – 59 bulan di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cigeureung Kota Tasikmalaya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *case control*. populasi dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari populasi pada kelompok kasus dan kontrol, populasi kelompok kasus sebanyak 219 balita dan kelompok kontrol sebanyak 2.139 balita di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cigeureung. Jumlah sampel pada penelitian dipilih melalui teknik *proportionate stratified random sampling*, menggunakan perbandingan 1:1 dengan sampel kasus sebanyak 120 dan sampel kontrol sebanyak 120. Analisis data terdiri dari analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *Chi-square*, yang menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan pada variabel pemberian ASI eksklusif dengan kejadian pneumonia (OR=3,13; CI 95% =1,841-5,310), pemberian vitamin A dengan kejadian pneumonia (OR=4,06; CI 95% =2,343-7,030), kelengkapan imunisasi dengan kejadian pneumonia (OR=2,23; CI 95% =1,319-3,773), dan Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) dengan kejadian pneumonia (OR=4,49; CI 95% =2,608-7,717). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut, disarankan kepada UPTD Puskesmas Cigeureung dan pihak terkait untuk meningkatkan upaya promotif dan preventif melalui penguatan program ASI eksklusif, pemberian vitamin A, pemenuhan imunisasi dasar lengkap, serta pemantauan bayi dengan riwayat BBLR guna menurunkan kejadian pneumonia pada balita.

**Kata kunci:** ASI eksklusif, BBLR, imunisasi, pneumonia, vitamin A

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**ABSTRACT**

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***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOST FACTORS AND THE INCIDENCE OF PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN AGED 12–59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE CIGEUREUNG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, TASIKMALAYA CITY***

*Pneumonia is an acute lower respiratory tract infection that attacks lung cells and is still one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children under five years of age. This study aims to analyze the relationship between host factors and the incidence of pneumonia in children aged 12–59 months in the working area of the Cigeureung Community Health Center in Tasikmalaya City. The research method used was quantitative research with a case-control approach. The population in this study consisted of a case group and a control group, with 219 infants in the case group and 2,139 infants in the control group in the working area of the Cigeureung Community Health Center. The sample size was selected using proportionate stratified random sampling, with a 1:1 ratio of 120 cases and 120 controls. Data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate analysis using the Chi-square statistical test, which showed a significant relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and the incidence of pneumonia (OR=3,13; CI 95%= 1,841-5,310), vitamin A supplementation with the incidence of pneumonia (OR=4,06; CI 95%= 2,343-7,030), complete immunization with the incidence of pneumonia (OR=2,23; CI 95% =1,319-3,773), and low birth weight (LBW) with the incidence of pneumonia (OR=4,49; CI 95% =2,608-7,717). Based on these findings, it is recommended that the Cigeureung Community Health Center and related parties increase their promotional and preventive efforts by strengthening exclusive breastfeeding programs, vitamin A supplementation, completion of basic immunization, and monitoring of infants with a history of LBW in order to reduce the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers.*

**Keywords:** *Exclusive breastfeeding, low birth weight, immunization, pneumonia, vitamin A*