

ABSTRAK

Pneumonia merupakan pembunuh utama balita di dunia. WHO menyatakan kematian sebanyak 15% disebabkan oleh pneumonia dan Indonesia menduduki peringkat keenam. Salah satu faktor risiko terjadinya pneumonia adalah riwayat pemberian Air Susu Ibu (ASI). Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara riwayat pemberian ASI dengan kejadian pneumonia pada anak usia 1 – 5 tahun di Puskesmas Ibrahim Adjie Kota Bandung pada bulan Maret hingga April tahun 2015.

Penelitian ini dilakukan secara observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah anak usia 1-5 tahun, sampel dipilih dengan teknik *non-probability consecutive* sampai mencapai jumlah 20 pasien balita pneumonia dan 20 pasien balita non pneumonia. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan uji *chi-square* dengan bantuan SPSS versi 20.

Analisis statistik secara *chi-square* menunjukkan nilai $p < 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$) yang artinya terdapat hubungan antara riwayat pemberian ASI dengan kejadian pneumonia. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini diperoleh balita yang mengalami pneumonia 15 balita (75%) diantaranya mendapatkan ASI non-eksklusif, sedangkan 5 balita (25%) mendapatkan ASI eksklusif.

Simpulan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara riwayat pemberian ASI dengan kejadian pneumonia pada anak usia 1-5 tahun.

Kata kunci: ASI, balita, pneumonia

ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is a major killer of under-five-year-old children in the world. WHO stated that the cause of death in children in the world as much as 15% due to pneumonia and Indonesia was the sixth. One risk factor that influenced pneumonia was a history of breastfeeding (breast milk). This experiment was done to determine the correlation between a history of breastfeeding and prevalence of pneumonia in under five children in Ibrahim Adjie Bandung primary health center in March and April 2015.

This research was using an analytical observation with cross sectional method approach. The subjects were children aged 1-5 years using non-probability consecutive sampling technique, selected up to 20 pneumonia patients and 20 non-pneumonia patients. Analytic was performed using chi-square method with SPSS version 20.

Statistical analysis showed a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), meaning that there is a relation between a history of breastfeeding with the incidence of pneumonia. The results showed that under-five-year-old children experienced pneumonia 15 children (75%) were non-exclusive breastfed children, while 5 (25%) were exclusively breastfeed.

Conclusion from this research showed there was a correlation between history of breastfeeding and the incidence of pneumonia in under 5 years old.

Keywords: *breastfeeding, pneumonia, under five years old*