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HUBUNGAN SIKAP IBU DALAM PENCEGAHAN PNEUMONIA DENGAN KEJADIAN PNEUMONIA PADA ANAK

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pneumonia merupakan salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas pada anak, khususnya balita, di negara berkembang. Peran ibu sebagai pengasuh utama sangat penting dalam upaya pencegahan pneumonia. Sikap ibu terhadap tindakan pencegahan dan pengobatan sangat berpengaruh terhadap penanganan penyakit ini.

Tujuan : untuk mengetahui hubungan sikap ibu dalam pencegahan pneumonia dengan kejadian pneumonia pada anak

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi semua pasien anak yang dirawat di RSUD dr H. Jusuf SK yang mengalami pernapasan berjumlah 165 pasien. Sampel terdiri dari 117 ibu yang memiliki anak balita yang dirawat di RSUD dr H. Jusuf SK, yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner sikap ibu dan analisa bivariate menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil : Sikap ibu sebagian besar dalam kategori baik sebanyak 51 responden (43,6%), kejadian pneumonia yang terdiagnosis kategori pneumonia sebanyak 66 responden (56,4%). hasil uji chi square didapatkan *p value* $0,025 < 0,05$ yang berarti ada hubungan sikap ibu dengan kejadian pneumonia pada anak.

Saran : Diharapkan para ibu dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap positif terhadap pencegahan pneumonia melalui kebiasaan hidup bersih dan sehat, pemberian imunisasi lengkap, menjaga nutrisi anak, serta segera membawa anak ke fasilitas kesehatan jika menunjukkan gejala infeksi saluran pernapasan.

Kata Kunci: anak, ibu, pneumonia, sikap

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***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S ATTITUDE IN PREVENTING
PNEUMONIA AND THE INCIDENCE OF PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN***

ABSTRACT

Background: *Pneumonia is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among children, especially toddlers, in developing countries. The role of mothers as the primary caregivers is crucial in preventing pneumonia. A mother's attitude toward preventive measures and treatment greatly influences the management of this disease.*

Objective: *to determine the relationship between mothers' attitudes in preventing pneumonia and the incidence of pneumonia in children*

Methods: *This study used a quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. The population of all pediatric patients treated at Dr. H. Jusuf SK Regional General Hospital who experienced respiratory problems amounted to 165 patients. The sample consisted of 117 mothers with toddlers treated at Dr. H. Jusuf SK Regional General Hospital, who were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using a maternal attitude questionnaire and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test.*

Results: *The majority of mothers had a good attitude (51 respondents or 43.6%). Meanwhile, 66 children (56.4%) were diagnosed with pneumonia. The Chi-Square test showed a p-value of $0.025 < 0.05$, indicating a significant relationship between mothers' attitudes and the incidence of pneumonia in children.*

Recommendation: *Mothers are encouraged to improve their knowledge and develop a positive attitude toward pneumonia prevention through maintaining clean and healthy living habits, ensuring complete immunizations, providing proper nutrition, and promptly seeking healthcare services when respiratory infection symptoms appear in their children.*

Keywords: *mothers, attitude, pneumonia, children*