

**PROGAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG
Skripsi, Januari 2018**

ABSTRAK

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**HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERAN ORANG TUA DALAM PENCEGAHAN
ISPA DENGAN KEJADIAN ISPA PADA ANAK USIA 1-4 TAHUN DI
PUSKESMAS GENUK KOTA SEMARANG
60 halaman + ix tabel + ii skema + xix lampiran + xvhalaman depan**

Latar Belakang: Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA) mudah menyerang kelompok bayi dan anak-anak. Dampak ISPA dari yang ringan menjadi *pneumonia* sampai menyebabkan kematian. Hal ini membutuhkan peran orang tua dengan mengetahui penyakit ISPA, mengatur pola makan, menciptakan lingkungan yang nyaman, dan menghindari faktor pencetus. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara peran orang tua dalam pencegahan ISPA dengan kejadian ISPA pada anak usia 1-4 tahun di Puskesmas Genuk Kota Semarang.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini menggunakan *cross sectional* dengan jumlah sampel 106 responden yang dipilih menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *Fisher's Exact*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini data peran orang tua dalam pencegahan ISPA terbanyak dalam kategori rendah dan sedang sebanyak 84 responden (79,2%) dan responden yang pernah mengalami kejadian ISPA sebanyak 102 responden (96,2%). Hasil uji statistik didapatkan $p\ value = 0,028$ atau $p\ value < 0,05$ yang artinya terdapat adanya hubungan bermakna dan nilai $OR = 13,105$ menunjukkan bahwa jika peran rendah maka peluang terjadi kejadian ISPA sebanyak 13,105.

Simpulan: Adanya hubungan peran orang tua dalam pencegahan ISPA dengan kejadian ISPA.

Kata kunci: peran orang tua, pencegahan ISPA, kejadian ISPA

Daftar Pustaka: 26 (2001-2016)

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Final Project, January 2018**

ABSTRACT

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN ACUTE
RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) PREVENTION AND ITS
OCCURRENCE AMONG CHILDREN AGED 1-4 YEARS AT PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTER GENUK SEMARANG**

51 pages + 19 appendixes + 9tables + 2 schemas

Background: Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is an infectious disease that attacks the upper or lower respiratory tract organs. It attacks the group of infants and children. The negative effects of ARI ranging from mild to severe pneumonia and if not treated promptly, it can lead to death. To reduce and the impact of ARIf ARI, parents can prevent ARI disease by knowing ARI disease, regulate toddler's diet to create a comfortable environment, and avoid triggering factors. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the role of parents in Acute Respiratory (ARI) prevention and its occurrence children aged 1-4 years at Public Health Center Semarang.

Methods: The study used cross sectional design with number of sample was 106 respondents selected by using consecutive sampling. The statistical test used is with Fisher's Exact Test.

Result: The parent role in prevention of ARI in the low and moderate category was 84 respondents (79,2%) and respondents who had experienced ARI were 102 respondents (96,2%). The result of statistical test obtained p value of 0,028 meaning that there was a significant relationship and OR value of 13,105 indicate that if the role was low, the chances of getting ARI was higher as many as 13,105 times compared to respondents with good prevention.

Conclusion: There is relationship of role of parents in Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) prevention and its occurrence among children aged 1-4 years at Public Health Center Genuk Semarang.

Keywords: parent role, ARI prevention, ARI occurrence

References: 26 (2001-2016)