ABSTRACT

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) is a disease that is often occurred by people, especially toddler. The high incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection is caused by the incident which always recurring. A child in rural areas suffers ARI on average 3-5 times, while child in urban areas suffers ARI 6-8 times (Rahajoe et al, 2010). Based on the result sof a research by Umrahwati et al (2013), 50% of ARI is a recurring incident. This research aimed to analyze the relationship between complete neonatal visit, complete primary immunization and mother behavior with recurrent non pneumonic ARI in Puskesmas Asemrowo Surabaya.

The research design was analytic observational case-control design. Case samples were mothers with children aged 12-24 months in the period from January to May 2015 with classified of non pneumonic ARI and repeatedly visited the health center Surabaya Asemrowo due to the disease. Control samples were mothers who had children aged 12-24 months in the period from January to May 2015 with classified of non pneumonic ARI and firstly visited the health center Surabaya Asemrowo due to the disease.

Data analysis used chi-square test. Based on the result of this research, it was known that complete neonatal visit \( (p = 0.36) \), complete primary immunization \( (p = 0.244) \), mother knowledge \( (p = 0.26) \), and mother practice towards the prevention of ARI \( (p = 0.65) \) did not have a relationship with the incidence of recurrent non pneumonic ARI, and 100% of respondents had a positive attitude related to the prevention of ARI.

Concluded from this research that recurrent non pneumonic ARI is caused by multi factors, so that prevention efforts should be done from many aspects.

**Keywords:** acute respiratory infections, complete neonatal visit, complete primary immunization, mother behavior