RINGKASAN

Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) merupakan salah satu permasalahan yang kompleks di Indonesia dan termasuk salah satu penyakit yang paling sering terjadi pada anak-anak, terutama pada balita, yang juga dikenal sebagai salah satu penyebab kematian utama pada bayi dan balita di negara berkembang.

Faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian ISPA terbagi atas 2, yaitu faktor intrinsik seperti umur, jenis kelamin, status gizi, berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR), status kekebalan atau imunitas dan pemberian ASI, sedangkan faktor ekstrinsik , seperti polusi udara, kepadatan tempat tinggal, tipe dan bentuk rumah, ventilasi, kelembaban, pembagian ruangan, letak dapur, jenis bahan bakar yang digunakan dalam memasak, tingkat penghasilan dan faktor ibu (tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan ibu dan umur ibu). Lingkungan, khususnya lingkungan perumahan sangat berpengaruh pada daya tahan tubuh. Perumahan yang sempit, padat, kotor dan tidak mempunyai sarana air bersih yang memadai akan menyebabkan anak sering terinfeksi oleh kuman yang berasal dari tempat kotor dan akhirnya terkena berbagai penyakit menular. Rumah yang tidak cukup punya aliran udara bersih dan penghuninya sering mengisap asap dapur atau asap rokok yang terkumpul dalam rumah akan mudah terkena infeksi saluran pernapasan atas (ISPA).

Dari 14 kabupaten di NTT,Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) berada pada urutan ke 2 untuk jumlah penderita ISPA (34%) di bawah kabupaten Kupang. Dari 19 Puskesmas di kabupaten TTS Puskesmas Kapan menduduki urutan 1 untuk pasien balita menderita ISPA dan terbanyak terdapat di desa Obesi dan Neonbesi. Berdasarkan data pada Puskesmas Kapan bulan Februari-Maret 2004 kejadian ISPA pada bayi sebanyak 51 bayi (26%) dari 189 bayi yang berobat. Tingginya kasus ini disebabkan karena masih kurangnya tenaga kesehatan serta kondisi lingkungan geografis yang tropis lembab, juga disebabkan masih banyaknya masyarakat yang mempunyai tradisi untuk tinggal di rumah-rumah adat Dawan Ume Kbubu yang bentuknya unik tetapi masih jauh dari syarat rumah sehat.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis faktor lingkungan fisik rumah adat Dawan yaitu kelembaban, suhu, kepadatan hunian, lamanya tinggal dan kadar debu, terhadap kejadian ISPA pada bayi.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Daerah penelitian di desa Obesi dan Neonbesi Kec. Mollo Utara Kab. Timor Tengah Selatan Prop.Nusa Tenggara Timur, dengan sampel adalah 21 bayi yang tinggal di rumah adat Ume Kbubu dan pembanding adalah 39 bayi yang tinggal di rumah biasa. Responden 60 orang yaitu 21 orang ibu rumah tangga yang tinggal di rumah adat Ume Kbubu dan 39 orang ibu rumah tangga yang tinggal di rumah biasa pada 2 desa tersebut. Data penelitian didapat lewat wawancara dengan responden dan pengamatan serta pengukuran faktor fisik rumah di daerah penelitian. Diagnosa kejadian ISPA bayi dilakukan oleh bidan Puskesmas Kapan. Pemeriksaan kadar debu dilakukan oleh Balai Tehnik Kesehatan Lingkungan Surabaya, sedangkan pengambilan sampel dan pengukuran faktor fisik di lapangan dilakukan oleh peneliti dibantu oleh petugas Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan.

Hasil pemeriksaan faktor fisik rumah dengan kejadian ISPA bayi dianalisis statistik dengan uji *Chi Square* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$ menunjukkan perbedaan yang bermakna, yaitu kondisi faktor fisik rumah adat Ume Kbubu (kelembaban,suhu,kepadatan penghuni dan lama tinggal) lebih buruk pengaruhnya terhadap kejadian ISPA bayi dibandingkan rumah biasa. Kadar debu dianalisis dengan uji T dan hasilnya tidak signifikan. Karakteristik bayi dan responden dianalisis statistik dengan Fisher's Exact test dan tidak menunjukkan adanya perbedaan karakteristik responden dan bayi yang tinggal di rumah adat Ume Kbubu dengan yang tinggal di rumah biasa. Analisis data untuk melihat keeratan hubungan antara faktor fisik rumah dengan kejadian ISPA bayi dilakukan dengan uji statistik regresi logistik berganda dengan tingkat kepercayaan 5% dan menunjukkan bahwa kepadatan hunian dan suhu mempunyai kaitan erat terhadap kejadian ISPA pada bayi.

SUMMARY

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is one of complex problems in Indonesia and it is always happened to children, especially children under five years old. It is also known as one cause of the death of children and children under five in the developing countries.

The risk factors which has corellation with ARI case can be devided in two factors namely instrinsic factor such as age, sex, nutrition status, under wight at birth (BBLR), immunity status and breath feeding. Extrinsic factor such as air pollution, density, type and shape of house, ventilation, humudity, lay out, kitchen, source of energy for cooking, income and mother's factor (level of education, knowledge and age of mother). Environment, especially environment of house have big impact on immunity. Small house, dense, not clean and not enough clean water will caused infection and than created a contagious disease. Those who live in the house which is not enough fresh air and a lot of kitchen smoke and smoke of smooking are very easy to get ARI infection.

From 14 kabupaten in East Nusa Tenggara Province, Timor Tengah Selatan has the second rank under Kabupaten Kupang for the total number of ARI victim (34%). From 19 Puskesmas in the Timor Tengah Selatan district, Puskesmas Kapan is in the first rank for the amount of ARI patient and most of them from Obesi and Neonbesi village. Base on the Puskesmas Kapan's data from Februari – Maret 2004, there are 189 baby's who come for treatment, 51 (26%) of them are the baby's ARI cases. The big amount of death cases are caused by lack of medical personal and environment tropic geography condition and also by the traditional of community who live in the traditional house Dawan ume kbubu which has unique shape but far from healthy house.

The goal of this research is to analyze the physical factor environmental of traditional house Dawan, such as humidity, temperature, density, long of living and disposal dust on the baby's ARI case.

This research is observational research with the cross sectional approach. This research take place in the Obesi and Neonbesi village, Kecamatan Mollo Utara, Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan, East Nusa Tenggara Province with the total responden is 60 baby's mother, 21 of them living in the traditional house ume kbubu is the sample and 39 who live in the non traditional house in those village's. The research data is

getting throught interview with responden, observation, and also measurement physical factor of the house in the research area. The baby's ISPA case diagnose is done by birth attentdand of Puskesmas Kapan. Disposal dust is observed by Balai Tehnik Kesehatan Lingkungan Surabaya. Sample and physical factor measurement in the field is done by researcher anh personal from Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan.

The results of measurement of physical factor of house (humidity, temperature, population density and long of living) and the baby's ARI case is analyzed by using Chi Square test analyzing with $\alpha = 0,05$. The result showing that there is a significant difference. That is the physical condition of the traditional house ume kbubu is worsed than non traditional house for the baby's ARI case. Even throught the result of disposal dust is analyzed by using T test, and the showing there is no significant. The characteristic of baby and responden is analyzed by using Fisher's Exact test. The result is there is no different between the characteristic baby who living in the traditional house ume kbubu with non traditional house. To see the corellation between the house physical factor with the baby's ARI case the multiple logistic regretion is used with $\alpha = 0,05$. The result is, there is closed corellation between the density and temperature with the baby's ARI case.

ABSTRACT

The are some environmental factors the take role in the baby's ARI (acute Respiratory Infection) cases namely extrinsic factor and instrinsic factor.

The highest incident of ARI is at North Mollo district, at Kapan Public Health Center. There where 51 cases of ARI-Pnemonia in babies (26%) and 189 cases for the last two months (February-March 2004).

In a humid tropical environment, living in a traditional house Ume kbubu is a suitable choice, especially during the rainy season, because the people there feel warm. The traditional house of Dawan triad Ume kbubu has unique arsitecture, but it is far from being healthy house. Besides the unfavorable extrinsic and intrinsic factor of the traditional house of the Dawan Ume kbubu can be a predisposition of an incident ARI cases on babies.

This research is observational research with cross sectional approach for analyzed the effect of physical factor's of traditional house Dawan triad on the baby's ISPA cases. This research take place at Obesi and Neonbesi village,Kec. Mollo Utara,Kab. TTS, Propinsi NTT. The total responden is 60 baby's mother. 21 of them living in the traditional house ume kbubu, is the sample and for the equal sample is 39 who live in the non traditional house. By using Chi Square test analyzing with $\alpha = 0,05$. This means there is significant difference between physical traditional house and non traditional house with the baby;s ISPA cases, as following humidity (P=0,002),, temperature (P=0,001), Population Density (P=0,002) and long of living (P= 0,016). On the other hand by using T test, there is no correlation between disposal dust and ARI cases on babies (P = 0,777).

To test the relationship between the physical factor of the traditional house of the Ume kbubu and the incident of ARI in babies , using multiple logistic regresition test, $\alpha = 0,05$ and it has a significant result that is population density (P=0,005) and temperature (P= 0,003).

Keyword : incident of ARI in babies, environment factors.