

ABSTRACT

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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEASLES OCCURENCES IN 9 – 60 MONTH CHILDREN IN PEKUNCEN VILLAGE, PEGANDON DISTRICT, KENDAL REGENCY, IN 2005

Measles is one many contagious diseases capable of causing death on infants and under-five children, particularly in developing countries. December 2004 – February 2005 data from Pegandon Public Service Center (*Puskesmas*) shows 68 cases of measles. In this case, maternal factor is very important for promotion and prevention acts. Immunization and nutritional statuses of under-five children, as internal and external factors associated with measles, are also important. This study was intended to have some insights on the factors associated with the occurrences of measles on infants and under-five children in Pekuncen Village, Pegandon District, Kendal regency, in 2005.

This study constitutes an explanatory research employing surveys and a cross-sectional approach. The sample for this study consisted of 63 mothers with their infants and under-five children (9-60 months children). The independent variables used were immunization and nutritional statuses of the children, the educational backgrounds and occupations of the mothers and family incomes. The dependent variable was measles occurrence. This study used *chi square* tests with a level of significance of 0,05.

The analyses showed that the clinical prevalence for measles was 55,6 % and that for non-measles was 44,4 %. The analyses also showed that immunization status ($p = 0,005$), nutritional status ($p = 0,001$), educational background of the mother ($p = 0,001$) and family income ($p = 0,002$) each had significant relationships with measles, whereas maternal occupation ($p = 0,444$) had no significant relationship with measles cases.

It can be concluded then, that mothers should be prepared more through improving their knowledge. This may be achieved by visiting Integrated Service Center (*posyandu*) once a month and by visiting *Puskesmas* in order to have it checks the children. The Health Care workers should improve their own performances for promoting and preventing the measles from occurring. These Health Care workers should also try to make early identification of KLB-prone areas by continuously performing PWS, and constructing W1 and W2 reports.

Keywords : Infants & under-five children, maternal characteristics and measles

Bibliography : 30 pieces, 1992 - 2005

ABSTRAK

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FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT CAMPAK PADA BAYI DAN BALITA USIA 9 – 60 BULAN DI DESA PEKUNCEN KECAMATAN PEGANDON KABUPATEN KENDAL TAHUN 2005

Penyakit campak merupakan salah satu penyakit menular yang menyebabkan kematian pada bayi dan balita khususnya di negara berkembang. Berdasarkan data dari Puskesmas Pegandon selama bulan Desember 2004 – bulan february 2005 terjadi kasus penyakit campak sebanyak 68 kasus. Untuk itu faktor ibu sangat penting dalam melakukan promotif dan preventif serta faktor balita terutama status imunisasi dan status gizi, yang keduanya merupakan faktor eksternal dan internal berkaitan dengan kejadian penyakit campak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian penyakit campak pada bayi dan balita di Desa Pekuncen Kecamatan Pegandon kabupaten Kendal 2005.

Jenis penelitian adalah *explanatory research*, menggunakan metode survei dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah ibu-ibu yang mempunyai bayi dan balita berumur 9 – 60 bulan dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 63 bayi dan balita. Variabel bebas yaitu status imunisasi, status gizi, pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan ibu, pendapatan keluarga dan variabel terikat yaitu kasus campak. Uji statistic yang digunakan adalah uji *chi square* dengan tingkat signifikansi 0,05.

Dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi klinis campak 55,6 % dan bukan campak 44,4 %. Analisis hubungan variabel status imunisasi (p value = 0,005), status gizi (p value = 0,001), pendidikan ibu (p value = 0,001), pendapatan keluarga (p value = 0,002) ada hubungan bermakna, sedangkan pekerjaan ibu (p value = 0,444) tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa perlu peningkatan sumber daya ibu untuk mempersiapkan diri dengan menambah pengetahuan melalui kunjungan bayi dan balita ke posyandu setiap bulan serta memeriksakan bayi dan balita ke posyandu dan Puskesmas. Bagi petugas kesehatan lebih meningkatkan kinerja dalam upaya promotif dan preventif melalui pelayanan Posyandu serta melakukan deteksi dini wilayah rawan KLB dengan melakukan PWS, laporan W1 dan W2 secara kontinyu.

Kata kunci : Bayi dan Balita, karakteristik ibu, campak
Kepustakaan : 30 buah, 1992-2005