FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE AT BETUNGAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, BENGKULU

Eka Triana, Rachmadhi Purwana

Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Acute respiratory infections (ARIs) are a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Each year, about 1.3 million children under 5 years die from acute respiratory infections worldwide. ARI constitute one third of the deaths in under five in low income countries. The World Health Organization estimates that respiratory infections account for 6% of the total global burden of disease. This study aimed to determine factors affecting the incidence of acute respiratory tract infection in children at Betungan Community Health Center, Bengkulu.

Subjects and Method: This was cross sectional study conducted at Betungan community health center from Juny to July 2019. Total of 109 children under five were selected for this study by accidental sampling. The dependent variabel was incidence of acute respiratory tract infection. The independent variables were age, maternal education, occupation, smoking, room ventilation, floor condition, occupant density, and wall condition. Data were collected by a set of questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: As many as 25 (44.6%) children aged 0 to 23 month had ARI. 32 (55.2%) of the sample were male and 27 (52.9%) female. 27 (56.3%) parents of the children attained senior high school. The incidence of ARI in children decreased with absence of smoking habit (OR= 0.24; p= 0.001), good room ventilation (OR= 0.28; p=0.003), and low occupant density (OR= 0.28; p=0.002).

Conclusion: Incidence of ARI in children decreases with absence of smoking habit, good room ventilation, and low occupant density.

Keyword: acute respiratory tract infection, risk factor, children under five.

Correspondence:

Eka Triana. Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia. Email: ekahudi@yahoo.-com. Mobile: 082179655188