



ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pneumonia adalah salah satu penyebab kematian terbesar balita di dunia. Perilaku pencarian pengobatan pneumonia merupakan perilaku individu maupun kelompok untuk melakukan pencarian pengobatan. Upaya dalam mewujudkan perilaku pencarian pengobatan dipengaruhi beberapa faktor antara lain sikap, norma subjektif, dan kontrol perilaku.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku ibu dalam pencarian pengobatan pneumonia balita di Puskesmas Jetis II.

Metode: Metode penelitian deskriptif korelasional menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Metode yang digunakan adalah *consecutive sampling*. Subjek penelitian adalah ibu yang memiliki balita pneumonia dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 70 sampel. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis univariabel dengan statistik deskriptif, analisis bivariabel dengan regresi linier sederhana, dan analisis multivariabel dengan regresi linier berganda.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap, norma subjektif dan kontrol perilaku terhadap perilaku pencarian pengobatan dengan masing-masing nilai $r = 0,583$, $r = 0,389$, $r = 0,409$. Secara keseluruhan ada pengaruh signifikan variabel sikap, norma subjektif dan kontrol perilaku terhadap perilaku pencarian pengobatan dengan $R^2 = 0,408$. Secara parsial hanya variabel sikap dan kontrol perilaku yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap perilaku pencarian pengobatan pneumonia (sig. $<0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Faktor determinan yang mempengaruhi perilaku pencarian pengobatan adalah sikap dan kontrol perilaku.

Kata kunci: Determinan, perilaku, pencarian pengobatan, pneumonia, balita.



ABSTRACT

Background: Pneumonia is one of the biggest causes of toddlers death in the world. The search of pneumonia treatment is an attempt of individuals or groups to find a treatment. The attempt to find a treatment is influenced by various factors, including attitude, subjective norms, and behavior control.

Objective: To determine factors which influence mothers behavior in search of treatment for toddlers pneumonia at Puskesmas Jetis II.

Method: The method used was descriptive correlational research with cross sectional study design. Sampling technique using consecutive sampling. Research subjects were the mothers of toddlers suffering from pneumonia with total amount of 70 samples. Data analysis was done by using univariable analysis with descriptive statistic, bivariabel analysis with linear regression, and multivariable analysis with multiple linear regression.

Result: There was a significant relation between attitude, subjective norms, and behavior control towards the search of treatment with the value of r of 0.583, 0.389, and 0.409 respectively. Overall, attitude, subjective norms, and behavior control had a significant effect toward the search of treatment with $R^2 = 0.408$. Partially, only attitude and behavior control which showed significant effect towards the search of pneumonia treatment behavior ($\text{sig.} < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Determining factors which influence the search of treatment behavior was attitude and behavior control.

Keywords: Determinant, behavior, search of treatment, pneumonia, toddlers.