

ABSTRAK

Studi Kasus Implementasi Program Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA) Pneumonia pada Kegiatan Penemuan Kasus Pneumonia Balita di Puskesmas

Salah satu strategi yang dikembangkan dalam program pencegahan dan pengendalian penyakit Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA) di Indonesia yaitu penemuan dan tatalaksana kasus pneumonia balita. Salah satu tantangan dan hambatan dalam pencegahan dan pengendalian ISPA adalah belum efektifnya upaya-upaya penemuan tatalaksana kasus pneumonia. Cakupan penemuan pneumonia balita di Kabupaten Kerinci paling rendah di Provinsi Jambi. Sejak tahun 2014-2016 cakupan penemuan pneumonia di Kabupaten Kerinci adalah 0 dari 2.778 perkiraan penderita yang ditemukan. Berdasarkan hal tersebut perlu dilakukan penelitian pada program Pencegahan dan Pengendalian ISPA kegiatan penemuan kasus pneumonia baik secara aktif maupun pasif di puskesmas.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Mengevaluasi program Pencegahan dan Pengendalian ISPA Pneumonia melalui kegiatan penemuan kasus pneumonia pada balita di puskesmas Kabupaten Kerinci.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian evaluasi menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan rancangan studi kasus implementasi program, bertempat di Puskesmas Sungai Tutung Kabupaten Kerinci Provinsi Jambi, menggunakan teori program model logika dengan langkah evaluasi mengacu kepada *framework* evaluasi program yang direkomendasikan oleh *Center For Disease Control and Prevention*. Wawancara dilakukan pada 15 orang informan termasuk informan triangulasi. informan kunci adalah provider puskesmas yang terkait program ISPA pneumonia.

Hasil penelitian, penemuan kasus pneumonia secara aktif tidak berjalan dengan optimal karena kegiatan penemuan kasus tidak masuk dalam Rencana Pelaksanaan Kegiatan di puskesmas, hal ini dikarenakan karena program ISPA pneumonia bukan merupakan program prioritas di puskesmas. Penemuan pneumonia secara pasif juga belum optimal karena petugas MTBS belum melakukan pemeriksaan balita batuk yang memenuhi standar sehingga tidak dapat menjaring atau menemukan kasus pneumonia pada balita di puskesmas. Kurangnya pengetahuan, rendahnya motivasi, serta lemahnya monitoring dan evaluasi dari dinas kesehatan menjadi kendala program ISPA pneumonia disamping keterbatasan anggaran atau dana.

Rekomendasi yang disarankan adalah mengalokasikan anggaran untuk program P2 ISPA, memfasilitasi peningkatan pengetahuan dan keterampilan bagi petugas P2 ISPA puskesmas, menjalin kerja sama lintas program dan lintas sektor dalam memperluas jangkauan program P2 ISPA pada kegiatan penemuan kasus pneumonia pada balita di puskesmas.

Kata Kunci : Penemuan kasus, pneumonia, ISPA, puskesmas

ABSTRACT

Case Study Of Implementation Pneumonia Prevention And Control Program :
Case Finding On The Children Under Five Years Old At Primary Health Care

One strategy developed in the prevention and control program for Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in Indonesia is the discovery and management of under-five pneumonia cases. One of the challenges and obstacles in the prevention and control of ARI is the ineffectiveness of efforts to find treatment for pneumonia cases. The coverage of the discovery of under-five pneumonia in Kerinci District was the lowest in Jambi Province. Since 2014-2016 coverage of the discovery of pneumonia in Kerinci Regency is 0 out of 2,778 estimates of patients found. Based on this matter, it is necessary to do research on the ISPA Prevention and Control program in finding pneumonia cases both actively and passively at the primary health care.

This study aims to evaluate the Prevention and Control program for ARI Pneumonia through pneumonia case finding activities for toddlers in Kerinci District health centers.

This study is an evaluation research used qualitative methods with a case study program implementation plan, located at Sungai Tutung Health Center, Kerinci District, Jambi Province, using a logic model program theory with evaluation steps referring to the program evaluation framework recommended by the Center For Disease Control and Prevention. Interviews were conducted on 15 informants including triangular informants. Key informants are primary health care providers who are associated with ARI pneumonia.

The results of the study, the case-findings of pneumonia cases actively did not work optimally because the case finding activities were not included in the Activity Implementation Plan in the primary health care, this was because the ISPA pneumonia program was not a priority program in the primary health care., the case-finding of pneumonia passively was not optimal because it did not meet the standard of cough testing and IMCI approach. Lack of knowledge, low motivation, and weakness, monitoring, and evaluation from the health office are obstacles to ARI pneumonia programs in addition to budget or funding limitations.

The recommendation is to allocate a budget for the P2 ISPA program, facilitate the improvement of knowledge and skills for P2 ISPA Primary health care officers, establish cross-program and cross-sector cooperation in expanding the reach of P2 ISPA program in the finding of pneumonia cases in toddlers in health centers.

Keywords: case finding, pneumonia, ARI, primary health care