

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pneumonia merupakan penyakit infeksi saluran pernafasan akut penyebab utama kesakitan dan kematian balita. Salah satu penyebabnya adalah kurangnya pengetahuan ibu tentang pneumonia dan pencegahannya.

Tujuan: Untuk menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan tentang pneumonia dengan perilaku pencegahan pneumonia pada kelompok ibu yang memiliki bayi usia 2-60 bulan.

Metode: Metode penelitian menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Piyungan, melibatkan 57 ibu dengan anak yang memiliki riwayat pneumonia berdasarkan rekam medis. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *Proportional Random Sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-square*.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan kurang sebanyak 33 (57,9 persen) orang dan memiliki perilaku pencegahan kurang yaitu sebanyak 30 (52,6 persen) orang dengan didapatkan *p-value* sebesar 0,002 yang berarti ada hubungan pengetahuan tentang pneumonia dengan perilaku pencegahan pneumonia pada kelompok ibu yang memiliki bayi usia 2-60 bulan dengan nilai *Odd Ratio* 5,586 artinya ibu yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang, akan memiliki peluang atau cenderung berperilaku kurang baik dalam pencegahan pneumonia sebesar 5,586 kali dibandingkan ibu yang memiliki pengetahuan baik.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan pengetahuan tentang pneumonia dengan perilaku pencegahan pneumonia pada kelompok ibu yang memiliki bayi usia 2-60 bulan.

Kata kunci: pneumonia, pengetahuan, perilaku

ABSTRACT

Background: *Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infection that is the main cause of illness and death of children under five. One reason is the lack of knowledge of mothers about pneumonia and its prevention.*

Objective: *To analyze the relationship of knowledge about pneumonia with pneumonia prevention behavior in the group of mothers who have babies aged 2-60 months.*

Method: *The research method uses cross sectional design. The study was conducted in the working area of Piyungan Health Center, involving 57 mothers with children who have a history of pneumonia based on medical records. The sampling technique is done by Proportional Random Sampling. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-square test.*

Result: *Most of the respondents have less knowledge as many as 33 (57.9 percent) people and have less preventive behavior that is as many as 30 (52.6 percent) people with a p-value of 0.002 which means there is a relationship of knowledge about pneumonia with pneumonia prevention behavior in the group mothers who have babies aged 2-60 months with an Odd Ratio of 5.586 means that mothers who have less knowledge, will have a chance or tend to behave less well in preventing pneumonia by 5.586 times compared to mothers who have good knowledge.*

Conclusion: *There is a relationship of knowledge about pneumonia with pneumonia prevention behavior in the group of mothers who have children aged 2-60 months.*

Keywords: *pneumonia, knowledge, behavior*