

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KEJADIAN DERMATITIS ATOPI PADA ANAK DI SD PEDESAAN DAN PERKOTAAN

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Latar Belakang : Prevalensi alergi pada anak salah satunya dermatitis atopi semakin meningkat di dunia. Berbagai faktor dapat menyebabkan dermatitis atopi salah satunya lingkungan. Kurangnya paparan alergen pada anak sejak dini dapat meningkatkan kejadian alergi pada anak.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara kejadian dermatitis atopi pada anak di SD pedesaan dan perkotaan.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah potong lintang. Subyek penelitian adalah anak-anak sekolah dasar wilayah pedesaan dan perkotaan di Yogyakarta. Sampel dipilih berdasarkan kriteria seleksi. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji chi square.

Hasil: Dari 59 subyek yang berada di desa, 8 subyek (13,6%) menderita dermatitis atopi dan 51 subyek (86,4%) tidak. Dari 61 subyek yang berada di kota, 12 subyek (19,7%) menderita dermatitis atopi dan 49 subyek (80,3%) tidak. Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara kejadian dermatitis atopi pada anak di SD pedesaan dan perkotaan ($p=0,369$). Faktor perancu seperti memiliki hewan peliharaan ($p=0,907$), ibu merokok ($p=0,862$), ayah merokok ($p=0,147$), dan riwayat keluarga ($p=0,109$) tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap hasil penelitian.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kejadian dermatitis atopi pada anak di SD pedesaan dan perkotaan.

Kata Kunci: *Hubungan, dermatitis atopi, anak, SD Pedesaan dan perkotaan*

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DERMATITIS ATOPI IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN RURAL AND URBAN AREA .

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Background : Prevalence of allergic in children, especially dermatitis atopy, increases every year in the world. A lot of factors influences dermatitis atopy, one of them is environment. Children who has decrease of allergen exposure are prone to get atopy disease.

Objective : To know the relationship between dermatitis atopy in elementary school children in rural and urban area.

Methods : The study design was a cross sectional study. Subjects were children in elementary school in rural and urban area of Yogyakarta . Sample was selected based on the selection criteria. Statistical analysis using *chi square*.

Results : From 59 subject in rural area, 8 subjects (16,9%) have dermatitis atopy and 51 subjects (83,1%) have no dermatitis atopy. From 61 subject in urban area, 12 subjects (19,7%) have dermatitis atopy and 49 subjects (80,3%) have no dermatitis atopy. There was no significant relationship between dermatitis atopy in elementary school children in rural and urban area($p=0,369$). Confounding factors like having pets($p=0,907$), smoking mother($p=0,862$) , smoking father($p=0,147$), and family history ($p=0,109$) have no significant effect to dermatitis atopy.

Conclusions : There was no significant relationship between dermatitis atopy in elementary school children in rural and urban area.

Keyword : *relationship, dermatitis atopy, children, elementary school urban and rural*