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PREVENTION EFFORT FROM MOTHER OF TODDLER ABOUT **ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION** (ISPA) WITH INCIDENCE **OF RECURRENT OF ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION** (ISPA) **ON** TODDLER. Budi Yulianto, Nurlailis Saadah, Uswatun Khasanah, Aminoto Sahono Environmental Health Department of Health Polytechnic Surabaya Midwifery Department of Health Polytechnic Surabaya Nurse, Iswahyudi Air Force Base Military Hospital, East Java ,Indonesia. email: bbudi_yulianto@yahoo.co.id
ABSTRACT Introduction: Acute **Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA)** is **one of the** high prevalence disease **of** children, either on developed or developing country. Acute **Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA)** is still to be **one of the** important health problem because of high mortality of baby and toddler, one from four death of children cause by this disease. To analyze relation between effort of prevention from mother of children about **Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection** (ISPA) with incidence **of** recurrent **of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection** (ISPA) **on** toddler. Method: This is an analytical-corellation study with retrospective/case control study design. Population on this study were all of mother and toddler who visit Children clinic on Iswahyudi Air Force Base Military Hospital on the last three months, 70 mother and toddler. 60 toddler as Sample's taken by Simple random sampling technique. Independent variable on this study was prevention effort from mother of toddler toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) meanwhile Dependent variable was incidence of reccurent Acute Upper

Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA). Instrument of study were questionnaire for independent variable and medical record for dependent variable. Data analyzed by editing, coding, scoring, tabulating. Statistical test by chi square test. Result: Result of study show most of mother (53,33%) done prevention effort toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, meanwhile 46,67% others not perform the prevention. Most of toddler (53,33%) not got an recurrent incidence of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA). Chi square result we got p value $0,001 < \alpha (0,05)$ so that There are any relation between prevention effort from mother of toddler about reccurent with incidence of reccurent Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) with moderate corellation level (0,513). Conclusion: There are any relation between prevention effort from mother of toddler about reccurent with incidence of reccurent Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA)

Keywords : Prevention effort of mother of toddler, Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Toddler

INTRODUCTION Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) is one of the high prevalence disease of children, either on developed or developing country, most of the children that got this disease need to be admitted to the hospital because of its severity. Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) is still to be one of the important health problem because of high mortality of baby and toddler, one from four death of children cause by this disease. Prevention from this disease divided to be primary,secondary and tertiary prevention (Perry and Potter, 2005). From preliminary survey conducted on 10-11 April 2016 from 10 mother of toddler, the result show that 5 mother believed that to avoid Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA), her children need to be stay away from member of family or their friend who got an Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA), mother from three children said that it need to keep the immunity of their children to avoid Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA), two other said that it need to keep the house to be free from air polution to avoid Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA). Risk factor that induce incidence of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) consist of intrinsic (children) factor (age, sex, nutritional status, admission of Vitamin A, Imunization status), Extrinsic factor (population density, ventilation and polution) and behavioural factor. Prabu (2009) state that commonly effect of air polution toward repiratory tract will make motility of nasal cilia bexome softer and rigid,morevor it will stop to move so that they could not clearing they respiratory tract instead of irritation caused by polution. Mucous production will be increase and cause constriction of respiratory tract and damage of bacterial lysis cell in respiratory cell. Effect of thos function was difficulty of breathing so that foreign bodies will be attracted and another bacteria could not remove from the respiratory tract, this condition will induce infection of respiratory tract. Rasmaliah (2009) state that prevention can be conducted on several ways : a) Keep the good nutritional state b) Immunization c) Personal and environtmental hygiene d) Avoid contact with patient with Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA). Management could perform by : a) Health education especially for mother b) Optimizing the case management c) Imunization. Aim of the Health education was to create better behaviour. Scope of the problem "Whether or not any correlation between act of prevention from mother of children about Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) with incidence of reccurent of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) on toddler?". Purpose of study To analyze relation between act of act of prevention from mother of children about Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) with incidence of reccurent of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) on toddler

METHOD This is an analytical-corellation study with retrospective/case control study design. Population on this study were all of mother and toddler who visit Children clinic on Iswahyudi Air Force Base Military Hospital on the last

three year, 70 mother and toddler. Sample taken from a part of of mother and toddler who visit Children clinic on Iswahyudi Air Force Base Military Hospital, 60 mother and toddler. Sample were taken by Simple random sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2011) state that decision of minimal sample size count by this formula : $n = \lambda \cdot N \cdot P \cdot Q \cdot d \cdot (N - 1) + \lambda \cdot P \cdot Q$

Explanation : S : Minimum sample size N : Population size P : 0,5 Q : 1-P = 0,5 d : level of sampling error expected = 5% λ : value of λ on the first free degree and significancy level 5% = 3,84. = , . , () . , , , , , = 60 , Number of sample on this study were 60 mother and her toddler. Independent variable on this study was prevention effort from mother of toddler toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA). Dependent variable was incidnce of reccurent Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA). Collecting data techniques using instrument such questionnaire for independent variable and medical record for dependent variable. After data were collected thus we use processing data techniques(editing, coding, scoring, tabulating), thus data were analyzed by chi square statistical test, with significancy level 0,05 asisted by computer. His study conducted on Children clinic on Iswahyudi Air Force Base Military Hospital start from April 2016 until July 2016. Ethical clearance review process : This study used human responden so that there were an approval from ethical committee and approval from respondent by an informed concent from them who were participated on this study.

RESULT

General Information:

1. Characteristic of age of mother of toddler From 60 of Mother of toddler, biggest frequency were mother with a age > 30 years (53,33%).
2. Characteristic of Education Level of mother of toddler From 60 of Mother of toddler, biggest frequency of Education Level of mother of toddler were Higher Senior High School (70%).
3. Characteristic of Occupation Level of mother of toddler From 60 of Mother of toddler, biggest frequency were mother with occupation on the private sector (66,67%).
4. Characteristic of Number of child of mother of toddler From 60 of Mother of toddler, biggest frequency were mother with 2-4 number of child (66,67%).

Spesific Information:

1. Prevention Effort of Mother of toddler toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) From 60 mother of toddler (53,33%) done the prevention effort, meanwhile 46,67% others were not.
2. Incidence of reccurence Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) on toddler From 60 toddler (53,33%) were not got the incidence of reccurence Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA), menawhile 46,67% other were got the recurrence incidence [of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA).
3. Relation between Prevention Effort of Mother of toddler toward [Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA) and Incidence [of](#) reccurence [Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA) [on](#) toddler Most [of](#) all mother of toddler (81,25%) done the prevention effort toward reccurence Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) and there had not been an incidnce of reccurence Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) recurrence.

[According to result of](#) chi square [test with](#) significancy [level a 0,05](#) we got the result 0,001. It mean that Ho was rejected, because its probablity were less than 0,05%, it means that there were prevention effort of mother of toddler toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) and recurrence incidence of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) on toddler have moderate corellation level (0,513).

DISCUSSION Prevention effort of mother of toddler toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) According to result of study we got most of mother of toddler (53,33%) do the prevention effort toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA). From analysis toward demographic data with prevention effort toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) were not significantly related. On this study most of mother of toddler (53,33%) do the prevention effort toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA had a good awareness that prevention is the best way to manage mother of toddler (53,33%) do the

prevention effort toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) on toddler. As prevention effort toward mother of toddler (53,33%) do the prevention effort [to avoid Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection \(ISPA\)](#) with done the healthy life style as the prevention effort such as : hand hygiene, increase consumption of high nutrient food, avoid to smoke, close your mouth when cough and hatching . Behaviour of mother of toddler that done the prevention effort toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA), because most of them were on age >30 years old, when they have reach peak of maximum of life competencies. Good level of Knowledge, many of of skills so that they were well-developed individual. Most of mother of toddler were have senior high school education level (70%), Education level could affect the people behavior such healthy life style, higher their education level, it will be more easier to receive the information so it will increase their knowledge, Most of mother of toddler (66,67%) work on private sector, most of mother , mother that work get more information about prevention toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) from their offic-mate, seminars, or electronic media. It was appropriate with the theory from Leavel dan Clark who state that prevention is all of activities done either directly or undirectly to prevent health problem and disease. According to Indonesia's Ministry of Health, 2010, implementation of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) prevention program highlighted on relation between activity of new incidence finding and early treatment who involved role of society, with support from health service and integrated referral health system. Prevention of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) consist of : 1.) Primary Prevention : intervention directed about prevention toward risk factor as stratgey to dcrease incidence of pneumonia 2. Secondary Prevention : Prevention directed about erly management [of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA) 3.) Tertiary prebtion : to avoid complication and mortality because [of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA). Incidence [of](#) recurrence [of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA) [on](#) toddler According this study, most of toddler have not recurrent incidence [of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA), because mother understood that if her toddler got a reccurent Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) in short range of time, it will create material and non material loss. Frequent of recurrence incidence will increase health cost and spend more time treat them, it will reduce family productivity. Mother of toddler really understood about this because their avearge age was on age of adult, their education level are good enough and they have enough information so that they could prevent Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) It was proper with Prabu's (2009) who state that Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) have three risk factor : 1.) intrinsic (children) factor (age, sex, nutritional status, admission of Vitamin A, Imunization status), 2.) Extrinsic factor (population density, ventilation and polution) and 3.) behavioural factor. Relation between Prevention of mother of toddler about [Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA) with Incidence [of](#) recurrence [Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA) [on](#) toddler. Most [of](#) mother of toddler (81,25%) done the prevention [of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA) and there were no Incidence of recurrence [Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection](#) (ISPA) [on](#) toddle. [According to result of](#) chi square [test with](#) significancy [level \$\alpha\$ 0,05](#) we got the result 0,001. It mean that Ho was rejected, because its probablity were less than 0,05%, it means that there were prevention effort of mother of toddler toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) and recurrence incidence of Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) on toddler have moderate corellation level (0,513). Active role of family.society to manage Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) is very important because this disease is common health problem between society. This condition need serious attention from us

because it could affect toddler, so that mother of toddler and other member of family need to understand and know how to manage this situation, when their children got ill.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

Conclusion

1. Most of mother of toddler done the prevention effort toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA)
2. Most of toddler were not got an incidence of reccurent Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA)
3. There are any relation between prevention effort from mother of toddler about reccurent with incidence of reccurent Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA)

Recommendation

1. For Mother of Toddler To increase their knowledge about Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) by joining on Toddler Health Education Program (Posyandu Balita), reading books especially on health topics so it will increase awareness the urgency of health of children to avoid Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA)
2. For Future Researcher To develop this topic of study better, in simillar study with bigger number of variable of study.
3. For Hospital Health Promotion Program Division (PKMRS) To increase quantity and quality of promotive and prteventive program by spreading creative media information such leaflet, brochure, or banner about prevention effort toward Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA).

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